

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851.

NO. 4.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks. One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, a. m., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, p. m.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, a. m., and 5.14, p. m.
Albany, 11.15, a. m., and 7.30, p. m.
The 10.44, a. m., and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, p. m., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 a. m.—West at 3.20 p. m.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 a. m., and 6.45 p. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 10.30 a. m. and 2.40 p. m.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 a. m.

Leave for Amherst at 12 a. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2.30, p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MINER'S BRIDE.

A THRILLING STORY.

In one of the villages in the north of France, in the midst of a population composed entirely of the miners, lived Peter and Margaret.

Peter was the son of an overseer of the mines. As soon as he could walk, he ran to the mines—he descended into them—and, by his cheerfulness and play, soled the cares of his father. Afterwards when his good childish qualities gave place to youth, Peter became a good workman—and after his father he was most capable in directing the work.

He knew how to select the place where the miner could strike with the best assurance of success; he used to pass through the long subterranean galleries, without wandering from his course; and incapable of fearing the darkness, he playfully and yet by reasons entirely natural, explained the mysteries which were the cause of so much terror to his companions.

He was perhaps the only man who did not tremble when the fire damp, that pest to miners, was mentioned.

One evening as Peter's father was returning from the village, he heard groaning. He stopped, searched in the underwood which bordered both sides of the road which he was travelling, and what was his astonishment to find there, a child covered with rags, struggling in the grass, and who lifted its little hands as if to implore aid. Its little cheeks were wet with tears, and the hoarseness of its voice indicated that for no short time it had been left—either through accident or malice, to the pity of the passers by.

The old miner, at the unexpected sight felt his heart moved. He thought of his son, of his dear Peter, and then stooped down by the side of the poor child, and spoke to it, as if his words could afford consolation. He promised it his aid, folded its tattered rags around it from the chillness of the air—wrapped it in his leather apron, and carried it home with him, ever and anon kissing it on the way and striving to appease its grievous complaints.

"Wife," said he, opening the door of his cabin, "guess what present I bring you. Providence has chosen us, of all the inhabitants of the village, to afford aid to this unfortunate child. I am certain of it for I know your heart."

Peter's mother stretched out her hands in reply. Considering by what chance the little girl came to them, she looked upon her as her own child. It was in this manner that Margaret's life was saved—and she found a family, after having been abandoned, and left a prey to the carnivorous animals which often prowled through the woods and glades.

These two children grew up, and, as they were always together, as their only object was to please each other, they soon loved each other tenderly. To the titles of brother and sister, sweeter ones succeeded. Their hearts understood each other, they thought of a future, a happiness they had not yet experienced, and Peter asked his father to give him Margaret for a companion.

It was the wish of the good parents. How the hearts of the young couple beat when Peter's father said to them—"Fix for yourselves the day of your happiness."

This soon arrived, and they were so much loved, that the day of their marriage was a general holiday. All left their labor, the mines were deserted, the young girls put bouquets in their bosoms, and the boys stuck them in their button holes. Everywhere shouts of joy were to be heard, and the sounds of instruments of music, to which the rustics danced on the grass.

But in the midst of the rejoicing Peter went to his bride and embraced her.—After that he said mysteriously to his companions—"Don't let her come, this is the moment to surprise her. Now is the time to give her my presents."

So saying, he left them smiling, placing his finger on his mouth, as if to enjoin silence. He walked slowly around the house, appeared to take a by-road which led to the ancient mines, and then was lost sight of.

He did not return that evening, nor did he come back the next day. They searched for him. Three days, four days, eight days, a month, and a year rolled away, and Peter did not return.

On the day for his marriage, as soon as his long absence was known, all merriment was suspended. The bride went and tore her hair. The miners, led by Peter's father, went through all the passages of the mines, left no spot unexamined, but nothing appeared to afford them any hope of finding their companion and son.

Margaret all but died. She returned to life, but to consecrate her days to the father and mother of Peter. They so much deserved pity. And so did she, but gratitude inspired her with supernatural courage. She took off her bouquet and her marriage garland, and laying them away with care, said, "I will wait for his return."

Sixty years after this adventure so terrible, and at the same time so singular, many things had passed in the village.—Margaret had closed the eyes of her benefactors. Almost all those who were at her intended marriage, had gone to their last home. A new generation had sprung up, and the remembrance of Peter's adventure, of his sudden disappearance, no longer existed, except as those traditions while passing from age to age, increased by the reflection, the thoughtfulness with which superstition is capable of inspiring persons of little education.

They spoke of Peter as a supernatural being in his country. They accused him at all events of having league with evil spirits. In the cold season, when the wind drove the hoar frost over the earth, and made the dry branches of the elms and the beeches creak, or rather, when pent up in the chimney, its sound resembled long and mournful groans, the good dames pretended that it was Peter who had come to ask their prayers and a lost asylum. They recognized his voice in the howling of the storm, when the snow no longer hid the smiling aspect of the fields, and when the sun clothed the wheat and the vine leaves on the hill-side with a golden hue.

The cry of the night raven, the murmur of the wind among the leaves, the noise of the adder, concealed in the thick grass, the distant howling of the wolves, all carried fear to the breasts of the inhabitants, when they were obliged to leave their cabins.

The woodman, when these sinister warnings met his ear, would bring down his axe with vigor, and would work on in silence, knitting his brows and ever and anon casting troubled glances around him. The mother collected her children about her, as if she feared the cold hand of Peter was going to descend and harm her innocents.

At last it happened that after much labor, all the mines were exhausted, and it was necessary to commence upon new. For this purpose the master came, and his arrival was a signal for holidays. He assembled them to communicate the project of the engineers who had come with him. They made plans, drew lines, pointed out the new routes, and soon the dull sound of the pick was heard against the granite blocks, and the blows as the mattocks and the rumbling of barrows told that the work had commenced. The work had gone on four days, and the parties who had accompa-

nied the master were much diminished. The young girls and youths, who had come to attend the miner's holiday at the opening of the work, had returned to the city; and all were gone home except a few intimate friends, and engineers.—They were incessantly calculating, for they wished to increase the master's fortune and provide for the safety of the miners.

Suddenly, an unusual noise was heard. It was a dull murmur, like the distant warning of the storm. It increases.—Cries are heard, painful cries.—The earth trembles.—The master is soon at the mouth of the mine. The bell is rung with all haste, and the ropes are put in motion. He wishes to leap into one of the baskets to go to aid the unfortunate miners, whose death he believes to be inevitable. They were pale, trembling, and the sweat rolls down their faces.

"What is the matter?" cried the master, as pale and as tremulous as the living spectres before him.

"A man!—death!—a miracle!—an apparition!" Such were the words, the exclamations, which escaped from their mouths, which were cold through fear, and horribly distorted.

Soon, however, the master was able to collect a few words, to form an intelligible sentence of the exclamations dictated by fear.

While engaged in opening a communication between the new mine and the ancient ones, the workmen had discovered a stratum less hard than they had met with. Stones and earth were not its only ingredients, but the foreign substance, which they found in great abundance, seemed to indicate that in times gone by, an immense sinking had suddenly happened in that place.

The work was not difficult. The miner loosened large masses of earth and stones by a single blow of his pick. All of a sudden, a very large mass, which had nothing to support it, slid down, gas escaped from the aperture which it left, it took fire, and while it was burning, what was the astonishment of the miners to see descending by the light, a young man to appearance asleep.

His brow is smooth, his cheeks fresh, even retaining the color of life; but his eyes, his mouth is motionless. Instead of going to him, of endeavoring to recognize his features, of aiding him, for perhaps he has need of aid, overseers and miners all fly with the utmost precipitation from this unexpected apparition. Fear, in the short distance they have to pass through to meet their comrades, supplies their imaginations with enough for a tale.

It is no longer a man, it is an infernal spirit, who has come to show himself to them, in the midst of lightning and thunder. It is that divinity who has his home in the mines, and who often appears to interrupt the miners in their labor.—His form is colossal. They saw him move, rise up, stretch out his powerful arm.—It must be that he is now walking through the gloomy chambers of the mine, threatening to burn the props of the new vaults, to destroy everything, to bury all.

The master listened carefully to the exaggerated recitals of the terrified workmen, but remained calm. He cast a glance around him.

The miners have all come up from the mines, the eyes of all are fixed upon him, and all with terror, seemed to wait for him to give command for action.

"To the mine!" he cried, after speaking a few words in an undertone to his friends and engineers about him, and then descended with the rest.

The truth was soon known, and broad daylight disclosed the cause of their terror. They brought out of the mine and laid upon the ground the cold and damp body of a young man.

His dress indicated other times, other fashions. It was neat, and it was easy to believe that he was arrayed for a holiday. A coffin was buried near him; it was opened and found to contain some jewels, a golden cross, a chain and a medallion upon which a cypher was engraved; but time had probably injured these pledges of love, intended, perhaps, for some adored mistress.

The whole assembled and while the

engineers were making their examinations, while the authorities were lost in conjecture, each inhabitant sought but in vain, in his memory, for some means of ascertaining who the young man was, but all in vain.

"Margaret!" cried a young woman, and with a tone which spoke astonishment, at the sight of a good old dame who was coming up with a painful effort towards the immense crowd which was anxiously waiting for an explanation of the mystery.

"Make room for Margaret!" cried many of the young people at the same time.

The good old woman made all haste to reach the group where the authorities and masters were collected.

She paid no attention whatever, to the crowd, and scarcely thanked those who stood aside for her to pass. Her countenance, ordinarily pale, assumed an unwonted color; her eyes sparkled, and it was very plain that something unaccounted was agitating her.

Suddenly she pushed aside, with a violent and convulsive motion, the master who was before her. She throws herself down, and falls upon her knees before the dead body; she did not shudder.

"Peter!" she cried, and with her hands, weak and emaciated by age, she fondled the face of the corpse before her.

She pushed aside the moist locks, and fondly kissed that forehead which sixty years ago was buried in the bowels of the cold earth, and which had it not been for his untimely burial, would now have been wrinkled and defaced by age.

"Tis Peter," she cried again, "it is the friend of my childhood, it is my betrothed, and tears which seemed to be excited by joy and grief, in turn, bathed her withered cheek.

"I waited for you," she cried. "Ah! I knew I should not die without seeing you again, without embracing you for the last time."

The bystanders endeavored to tear her away, to separate her from such a horrible spectacle, one upon which she was feasting with a pleasure which soon exhausted her strength; but it was in vain. She clings to the body of Peter, she clasps him in her arms, she wishes to die upon the heart which no longer beats, but which once beat for her alone. So many mysteries were then explained.—Poor Peter! He had wished to surprise his bride, and without doubt had hidden the presents which he intended for her, not far from the spot where he usually labored. How horrible must his long agony have been! How terrible the fate.

He went back in his thoughts to the midst of the merriment which was in honor of himself, he thought of his dismayed bride, of his father, of his mother, but he was destined to see them no more; his last groan was unheard by them, he was stifled, smothered, and a whole mountain lay over him.

Margaret had said truly; "I will wait for your return." She was unable to survive the violent emotions which the discovery cost her! She breathed her last with the name of Peter on her lips!—but when she made the vow, little did she think that her nuptial bed would be the cold coffin boards, and that her lover's hand would not be clasped in hers till she had closed her eyes forever.

KEEP HIM DOWN.

Ay, keep him down, what business has a poor man to attempt to rise without a name—without honorable blood in his veins? We have known him ever since he was a boy—we knew his father before him and he was but a mechanic—what merit can there be in the young stripling? Such is the cry of the world, when a man of sterling character attempts to break away from the cords of poverty and ignorance and rise to a position of truth and honor. The multitude are excited by envy—they cannot endure to be outstripped by those who grew up with them or their children side by side, and hence the opposition a man encounters in his native place. Despite of this feeling many noble minds have risen from obscurity and lived down their opponents; but others have yielded to discouragement—lived in obscurity, and "died and made no sign." Let it not be thus with you young man. Persevere—mount up and startle the world.

BLITZ AND THE DARKIES.

Blitz! The very name is synonymous with witchcraft and roguery.—What a twang of jugglery there is in the very pronunciation; presto change—magical words in themselves are no more identified with miraculous deeds, than that of Blitz. He is the prince of conjurors, and adds to his wonderful dexterity at legerdemain, the most remarkable power of the human voice known as ventriloquism. Blitz is an arrant joker, and loves to carry out a practical piece of fun. For some weeks past he has been frightening the marketmen of Philadelphia by causing their poultry and dressed pigs to talk all sorts of stuff and make formal complaints at the untimely end to which they had been brought. One butcher after throwing half a dozen turkeys into the street, because they would gobble, though they were as dead as a door nail, was saluted with a tremendous grunt, from a young pig that he was offering for sale, all clean and dressed for the table. Frightened half out of his wits, the market man fairly "cut stick," nor would he come back until piggy had been removed.

But the naughtiest thing that ever Blitz did was to disturb a negro meeting some years ago in Belknap street, Boston. The story is not generally known, as it would perhaps have led to some personal trouble to him had it been reported to the authorities.

All Boston knows, or has heard of the negro preacher, Father Snowden, who held forth to his "colored brethren," in Belknap street, for so many years. It was a quiet summer's afternoon, when the house was pretty well filled, there being a revival of religion going on among the "gemmen ob color"—with some of the white persons (albeit he himself is as dark as a mulatto, and has curly hair to boot) entered the house. It was pretty warm weather, and consequently the effluvia was not a little offensive to senses polite; but things went on nicely enough, until the minister had got warmed up in his subject, and was "singing words almost too long for a common sized dictionary, when Blitz thought it was time to do something.

"And the Lor spake unto Moses—" "Bow wow wow," came apparently from behind the speaker.

The congregation looked each other in the face with countenances darker than ever, while the minister after looking under his feet and behind himself seemed to come to the conclusion that the noise had proceeded from the street, and so he commenced again:

"And the Lor spake unto Moses—" "Stand from under," cried a voice, apparently from the top of the house.

The startled congregation rolled up to the big whites of their eyes to the ceiling in amazement, while the minister drew suddenly to one side expecting something was coming down. But after a moment's pause, all seemed quiet, and so Mr. Snowden resumed.

"And the Lor spake unto Moses—" "Aint you ashamed of yourself?" said a voice apparently from a very neat mulatto girl who sat in the front pew, and upon whom all eyes were now turned.

"I didn't touch yer," said a man next to her in amazement.

Some smiled, and said, "Sam Jonsing ought to be ashamed of himself, to act so in meeting," and the minister frowned upon him in a manner that would have thawed a snow-ball outright, after which Mr. Snowden attempted once more to resume his remarks.

"And the Lor said unto Moses—" "Well what did he say," came seemingly from the big lips of an attentive listener in the side aisle.

The minister was astonished. He looked at the man as though his boldness had electrified him, while some of the congregation began to think that under the circumstances the enquiry was a very natural one. As to the minister himself, he was a little vexed now, and repeated with emphasis:

"And the Lor said unto Moses—" "Fire! Fire!" roared a voice which seemed to come from the entrance of the house, with startling earnestness.

This was too much to bear tamely.—Even the minister rushed to the door, and the afflicted woman screamed like mad, as they huddled and pushed each other out of the pews, and down the aisles. Bonnets suffered some on the occasion, and when they all got out, they looked up to the top of the meeting house, patiently awaiting to see the flame burst through the slate roof.

And there Blitz left them standing, their eyes rolling heavenward, and Parson Snowden in a brown study.

A witness was examined in a case of slander before a judge, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken. The witness hesitated until he riveted the attention of the whole court upon him then fixing his eyes earnestly upon the judge he began, "May I please your honor, you lie, you steal, and you get your living by stealing!" The face of the judge reddened, and he immediately exclaimed, "turn to the jury sir!"

THE CITY OF VENICE.

A foreign correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following sketch of the famous city:

"Venice is a labyrinth. There is no city like it in the world. It always was an intelligible place, and is still intelligible. It contains a population of one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, located in twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighteen houses. There are one hundred and twelve religious establishments; though at one period there were no less than two hundred and twenty-eight. Of bridges, chiefly of marble, there are three hundred and six and small communicating streets no less than two thousand one hundred and eight. The city is seven miles in circumference. The grand canal is nearly three hundred feet wide; and canals are wide enough, but the widest street is not more than ten or twelve feet from house to house, and the majority do not exceed eight. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog.

The foundation of this city was commenced in 402, when the Venetians fled to the Lagoon, before the invading army of Alaric, the Goth. The city is built upon seventy-two small islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings. The church of "Santa Maria della Salute" was constructed in 1721, as a monument of thanksgiving for the cessation of a great pestilence, and rests upon one million two hundred thousand piles. This church contains one hundred and twenty-five statues. It is said that in Venice there are thousands who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard or a green field, or even a horse or carriage. The canals are traversed by gondolas, a species of canoe, twenty-five feet long, with a cabin in the centre, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of from five to ten persons. These gondolas and their furniture and equipment are all black, and when they move upon the water they have the appearance of floating hearse. The black cloth which is thrown over the cabin top is fringed with tassels, and exactly resembles a funeral pall.

SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING FRIDAY.

It is strange that Friday is regarded, in all countries, as a peculiar day. In England it is generally considered unlucky; and many people will not commence any undertaking on that day; and most sailors believe that the vessel is sure to be wrecked that sails on Friday. If a marriage takes place on that day, the old wives shake their heads, and predict all kinds of misfortune to the bride and the bridegroom. Nay, they even pity all children who are so unlucky as to be born on Friday. In Germany, on the contrary, Friday is considered a lucky day for weddings, commencing new undertakings or other memorable events; and the reason of this superstition is said to be the ancient belief that the witches and sorcerers held their weekly meetings on this day; and, of course, while they were amusing themselves with dancing, and riding on broomsticks round the Blocksberry, they could have no time to work any evil.

WIFE—MISTRESS—LADY.

Who marries from love takes a wife; Who marries for the sake of convenience takes a mistress; who marries from consideration takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and its friends, a lady for the world. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will accommodate you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick, your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and join parties with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, your lady your debts. If you are dead your wife will shed tears, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning. A year after your death marries again your wife; in six months your mistress, and in six weeks or sooner, when mourning is over, your lady.

To prevent the Nails growing down into the Toes.—This is a very troublesome and sometimes dangerous thing, for I know an instance of a toe's having to be amputated in consequence. But the cure is very simple. Take a sharp pointed knife and cut a little furrow all along the top of the nail lengthwise. As it fills up scrape it out again.—This will cause the nail to contract at the top and so loosen its hold from the flesh.—Persevere until the difficulty is entirely overcome.

He is a shrewd business man who advertises judiciously.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF ABUL MEDJID—Some time ago we noticed a rumor that an attempt had been made to poison the Sultan. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has an article professing to give the particulars.

The conspiracy was formed by a number of fanatic Ulemas, headed by the Sultan's brother. They opened their project to Abdul Medjid's physician, and offered him one million piastres to administer the fatal potion. He pretended to consent, but demanded a written promise for the payment of the money. Having obtained this from the too-confiding conspirators, he revealed the whole plot to the Sultan, and as the young Prince refused to credit his statement, he produced the memorandum as proof. The further Turkish war steamer sailed for Trieste, bearing the physician and his wife, whom the Sultan would not permit to depart without generously giving them the same sum which had been promised for the commission of the crime.

Some days after, it was noticed that several of the most noted Ulemas had disappeared, and it was supposed that they had been the subjects of one of those mysterious executions in which the Turkish Government formerly excelled. As for the Sultan's brother, no one knows what has become of him, but it is conjectured that he is at the bottom of the Bosphorus. The honest physician, whose name is Spitzer, is now residing at Trieste.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—By recent arrivals from El Paso, we gather the following from the Boundary Commission:

The American Commissioner and his party, 160 strong, are encamped at different places near Franklin, San Francisco and the Socorro, while the Mexican Commissioner and his party 80 strong, are at El Paso. The two Commissioners have met, and have, after some difficulty, decided upon the starting point, but it is not publicly known where it is. Young Turbule, a son of the late Emperor, is one of the Mexican party.

The American party have experienced many difficulties in their onward journey, and many were becoming tired and dissatisfied with their undertaking, and are desirous of returning home. They are now awaiting supplies to be forwarded them from the coast; and it is probable they will not move from their present encampment before next fall.

THE USOS. The American who can look forward with calmness to the day of separation must be more or less than a man. He must be the victim of ambition or corruption—a prophet of good which the most sanguine dare not hope and the keen-eyed statesman cannot foresee. Henceforward the American can eagle shall drop the olive branch of peace, and grasp only the arrows of war. The hand which writes the declaration of disunion shall feel the blood curdle in its veins, and the tongue which reads it to the world shall stiffen in the act. The mountain that divides us shall be the dark mountain of death, and the stream that flows between, like the waters of Gihon, shall be the stream of blood.

GRIMM'S ORATION AT CHARLESTON. 4th of July, 1830. CURIOUS AFFAIR.—Probably most of our readers heard of the mysterious loss of \$4,000 by Mr. Reynolds Carpenter, of Pownall, while on a tour purchasing wool in the western States. The mystery is thus solved. A few days since Mr. H. H. Carpenter, of Stark Bank, Bennington, received a small cigar box by express, in which was \$3,430 and also a letter, dated at Louisville, Ky., ordering him to place the amount to the credit of Mr. Carpenter. Mr. C. also received a letter saying that the "unfortunate man" did not steal the money, but found (which seems reasonable, as Mr. C. last put it into his overcoat pocket and hung the coat across the wagon seat) and being "short" appropriated the amount minus, which he will return to Mr. C. as soon as his ability will permit.—*Greystock Sentinel*.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.—A well known citizen of Lucas County returned fifteen days ago from California, where he had been spending the last three years. conceive if you can of his astonishment, when he found that a little stranger scarcely six weeks old had been added to his household. He was transported with rage, this child upon his honor, he saw all his fond hopes of domestic comfort dashed to the ground, and immediately set himself about the work of vengeance. He learned the name of his wife's seducer, who had secreted himself on hearing of the husband's arrival. He hunted after him for several days and at last ferreted him out and shot him down like a dog. The wounded man is not expected to recover.

[Cleveland Plaindealer, 8th.

SUPPOSED DROWNING OF TWO MEN.—John Coffey and John Welch, Irishmen, have been missing from South Hildes Falls since Tuesday last week, and it is supposed they are drowned. Coffey has employed himself lately in ferrying persons across the pond formed by the Connecticut river by the great Hildes Falls dam and his boat is also missing. It is inferred that in crossing with Welch, during the dense fog that prevailed on that day, the boat was swept over the dam and of course its two occupants drowned. Their bodies have not been discovered, as yet.

Springfield Republican.

TO BE HUNG.—Matthew Carragan, who shot David Rorer, on the highway, near Bellast, Allegany Co., on the 4th of February last, has been tried convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th of June, in the jail yard at Angelica. This was one of the most blood and unprovoked murders we ever read of. There is another similar case in Genesee county, the trial of which takes place soon.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA. The *Sacramento Times*, a careful and reliable paper estimates the population of California at 314,000 of whom 100,000 were engaged in mining during the past year. This is much larger than the generally received estimates of the population of that young but growing state, and if accurate, will entitle California to three representatives in the House.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island assembled at Newport on the 6th. Gov. Anthony arrived in the Senate. The House was organized by the choice of Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, as Speaker, and Winthrop Hayes and Thomas Durfee, of Providence, as clerks, all Whigs. The Whig candidates received 37 votes for the Democratic candidates. In the Senate the L. Governor is ex officio the presiding officer.

PALMER JOURNAL.

O. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1851.

The Journal Office.

The Office of the Palmer Journal may now be found in Mr. Squier's Building, near his Furnace. Our location is not quite so desirable as we could wish, but it is the best we can at present obtain. It will not be long, however, before we shall be back on Main street, in a new and better office than we had before the fire.

From its Ashes!

Patrons and Readers, we are happy again to present you with the PALMER JOURNAL.—An apology for its suspension for a few weeks, we deem almost unnecessary, as our readers cannot fail to understand the circumstances in which the destruction of the best portion of our establishment placed us, and of them we expect due allowance therefor.

When, by the kindness of the publishers of the Springfield Republican, we were enabled to issue our last number, we expected to be able to issue our next paper, the following week, and from our own office; but it was more than a week before we could get a room fitted up to receive the few remaining materials of our establishment, and on getting them together they were found to be in a much worse condition than we at first supposed, so that it became necessary, in order to adjust and repair our materials, to suspend for a short time, the publication of our paper.

Our Subscribers will lose nothing in the end by this delay; they will receive fifty-two Journals for a year's subscription money and get as good a newspaper as though we had not been turned topsyturvy in consequence of the late conflagration. It will, of course, be some time before we shall be able to move along with the same ease that we formerly did, but situated as we are, with about half our former supply of printing materials, we shall endeavor to get up an interesting paper, one that we are not ashamed to ask a man to subscribe for, feeling that, if he takes it, he will get the full worth of the money it costs him.

Rail Roads from Palmer.

The prospects of building a Railroad from Palmer to Grou's Corner, passing through Belchertown and Amherst are beginning to assume a flattering aspect. The bill to incorporate the road has been passed to be engrossed by the lower branch of the Legislature. The building of this road will revive business in those towns through which it is to pass and materially add to the prosperity of our own village.

Matters pertaining to the Ware River Railroad are also progressing. On Saturday last a bill was passed in the House to incorporate the Road. This looks very flattering but we fear that the friends of the road will neglect to build it when they obtain a charter. The almighty dollar looks like to the men of capital along the proposed road. We, however, hope for the best.

The petitioners of the Swift River route have had leave to withdraw, thus throwing a pall of cold water on their much-talked-of enterprise. The Enfield people have spent much time and money in procuring surveys, statistics &c. relating to this route, and after two or three years of anxiety, to be denied a charter, must be to them very ungratifying.

NEW FEMALE COSTUME.—Round open Hat, Dress made of the Sack style hanging loose to the knees without a whalebone bodice, and reaching within about two feet of the ground; trousers (synonymous with breeches in New England) extending from the waist to the ankles and buttoned around the top of a boot or high shoe. No shawl must be worn. This is the style adopted or at least recommended by a Mrs. Bloomer who edits a "Lilly" periodical out west.—Well, we have no objection to the adoption, generally, of such dresses—all but the "breeches," there is something alarming connected with the idea of women in breeches!

WEATHER.—Miss May puts on a variety of coquettish appearances. One day she smiles with a warmth that sets us to putting on thin clothes and gives us a hankering after soda and ice water, but the next morning, she draws on a cold, raw expression which only feels congenial with under-shirts and overcoats. Notwithstanding such changes the fields and trees which form the great amphitheatre of nature, blush with peculiar loveliness and seem alive with music and the silent workings of an invisible Power.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature still continues in session, but it is thought, it will adjourn before the close of the present month. A session of five months is too long, by two months, for our Legislature to be fussing with what business they have to transact. It is this a Reform Legislature we believe the people do not relish such reform. The House Tunnel Bill, which involves the credit of the State to the amount of two millions of dollars, has been defeated in the House. A bill to abolish Trial Justices has passed the Senate.

BAD.—Those of our subscribers who received badly printed copies of our last paper are informed that it was owing to an accident that could not be remedied. On the night of the fire, some person slopped a pail of water on to the pile of paper which had been printed on the outside, rendering a large part of it so wet on one corner that it was impossible to work it so as to be readable.

Report of the Overseers of the Poor for the Town of Palmer.

The Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Palmer, for the support of Paupers, for the year ending March 7th, 1851, is as follows:—

Charging the Poor House Establishment with the Inventory of articles including Stock, Tools, &c., on Poor Farm, as per Inventory in 1850, March 9th, 849.36
Interest on Poor House Establishment 150.00
With all other bills paid and dues 1,069.24

Making, 2,068.60
The Poor House establishment has been credited with the stock and tools as per Inventory, March 7th, 1851, 1,188.04

Due from the State for the support of State Paupers 243.00
Due from all other sources on account of Poor House establishment 25.00

Balance against the Poor House establishment 612.56
The whole number of Paupers relieved in the Poor House during the year is 73, average 18. The whole number of Paupers relieved in Town during the year was 110.

JOHN WARD, Overseers of the Poor of CYRUS KNOX, Palmer.

Report of the Selectmen of Palmer.

At the recent Town Meeting the Selectmen gave the following Report of the expenses of the Town for the year ending March 8th, 1851.

Paid for Schooling 1,531.77
" " Repairing Roads and Bridges 318.66
" " Support of Paupers 1,387.86
" " Assessing Taxes 138.39
" " Abatement of Taxes 10.85
" " Town Expenses 689.65
" " Interest on Notes and Orders 203.31

Making 4,130.42
The Selectmen further report that they have examined into the state of the Treasury and find the several sums hereinafter mentioned due to said town.

Cash in the Treasury, 176.18
Due on Thomas V. Kent's collection for 1848 60.19
Due on Thomas V. Kent's collection for 1849 729.87
Due on P. W. Webster's collection for 1850 2,933.57
Due from the State for the support of Paupers 243.00
Due from Oliver Ferry for the support of Molly Ferry 25.00

Making \$4,167.81
Orders outstanding 723.22
Due the several School Districts 1,033.70
Due on Contracts as per Estimate 226.00
Due on County Tax for 1850 335.11 2313.03

Balance in favor of the Town 1,854.78
The Selectmen further Report, that there are notes outstanding against said Town amounting to \$1,000.00, all of which is respectfully submitted.

A. V. BLANCHARD, CYRUS KNOX, MARBLE K. FERRELL, ENOS CALKINS, ROZEL HASTINGS, Selectmen of Palmer

A DANGEROUS FEAT.—On Sunday the Conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad discovered, when they arrived at Harrisburg, two Irishmen asleep, seated one on each of the cross-pieces of the brake, on the trucks, under the car, a distance of only eight inches from the ground. They must have rode in this position 145 miles, merely to elude the payment of \$4 each. They were seated close to the wheels that their backs rubbed the grease and dust from the axles of both the trucks, and were so covered with dust, that it was difficult to determine at a glance whether they were black or white individuals.

FROSTS.

At Louisville, Ky., a severe frost was experienced on Thursday last week, which it is feared has entirely destroyed the fruit crop in that region. Ice was made of the thickness of three-eighths of an inch. At Clarksville, Eddyville, and Nashville, (Tenn.) great damage was done to the tobacco and cotton plants, and a despatch from Tusculum, Ala., says that the cotton in that section was killed.

HASTY COURTSHIP.

The Dover Gazette announces the marriage in that place of two individuals, one from Chelsea and the other from Boston, who had a short courtship. It says: "The bridegroom had never seen his 'lady love' until about five minutes before he married her; he commenced writing to the young lady about a fortnight previous, and so pointed was his pen, that the above was the result."

IT IS SUGGESTED IN A SOUTHERN PAPER

that the course of the general government, and a very effective one, to check South Carolina, in case of her practical secession, will be simply to abolish her ports of entry. This can be done by Congress, and the administration would thus have power, under existing laws, to shut out all foreign commerce. This would bring the chivalry to their senses.

SAD DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.

A wretched man was found dead in Boston jail this week, where, says the Transcript, he was confined for drunkenness. It appeared that he had been attacked with a fit of delirium tremens, during which he had broken to pieces everything within his reach, and also beaten his own head violently against the wall of his cell.

DURING THE HEAVY THUNDER SHOWER

on Friday evening, last week, the house of David Ames in Springfield was struck by lightning, damaging it considerably, but injuring none of its inmates.

To Purchasers of Goods.

Our village probably never presented such rare inducements to purchasers of all kinds of goods as now. The great fire of the 17th ult., which destroyed many of our largest stores, and burnt and damaged large quantities of goods, did not check the enterprise of our merchants. Most of those who were burnt out, have fitted up stores in other places and are now pursuing their business as usual, selling their goods at a great discount from former prices. Those who were not affected by the fire have laid in large supplies of reasonable goods, which, they intend shall be sold at the lowest rates.

Palmer Depot has a wide notoriety for being a place where goods of most every kind may be purchased, in most instances, cheaper than at any other place in Hampden County; this fact will not be lost sight of by our merchants, who, are determined to honestly demonstrate to their customers the truth of this opinion.

We invite the attention of our readers to our advertising columns. Those who have goods to sell cheap always advertise them, and our readers who come to Palmer to trade, and most of them do—will save a years subscription to the Journal, every time they come here, by reading and following the directions of the advertisements.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE HOUSE.—The special committee of the Legislature, in their report in favor of the removal of the seat of government to some town in the interior, estimate that the present State House and grounds in Boston would bring \$500,000, at least, which would build a superb edifice in the country. The report concludes with a resolve authorizing the governor to appoint five commissioners to ascertain a suitable place. Worcester would probably be the town. (Springfield is more healthy.) The report states that the pleasures of a metropolis have too frequently prevented a proper and speedy transaction of the public business, and the absence of them in an interior town would tend to shorten the sessions.

The committee contend, also, that if the seat of government were in the interior, the salaries of the public officers might be reduced, and yet remain generously large in relation to the wants of the incumbents. The above is true as preaching. There is plenty of room now in our village for the location of the State House, but unless application for a site be made soon the ground will be all covered with other buildings!

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.

The great glass palace in Hyde Park was opened on the 1st of the present month for the admission of spectators. The Queen opened the Exhibition in state. Letters from London describe everything as being in a tremendous bustle. The price for decent board is \$20, and for extra \$50 per week. Around Hyde Park is a vast crowd of taverns, gin-shops, and restaurants, and such a gathering as congregated there render the environs of the exhibition a perfect nuisance.

WILLIS VS. FORREST.

The suit of N. P. Willis against Edwin Forrest for an assault on the 17th of last June, is now being tried in New York. The damages are laid at \$10,000. The complaint charges that the assault was made with a cane or weapon made of gutta percha, and that it was made with great force. Forrest in his answer says that the meeting was unexpected to him, that he was provoked to the attack upon Willis by injuries which Willis had done to his character and peace of mind, and that the weapons used were the plaintiff's own cane and a gutta percha whip. He further says that previous to any blows being given Willis raised his hand to his breast with the apparent purpose of drawing a weapon.

ACCIDENTAL HANGING.

John R. Griffith, a boy 16 years old, hung himself in Marjole township, Delaware county, on the 17th ult. He had frequently talked about the conviction and sentence of Pharoah, at West Chester, and doubtless, he thought he would try the experiment how one feels when hanged. He made a knot or loop large enough to admit his head, in one end of a wheel-barrow strap, about four feet long, and ascending a plank, tied the other end to a pole lying across two beams. It is supposed that while engaged in arranging his plans, he slipped and fell from his plank, as when discovered, his neck was dislocated, and his feet were resting on the ground.

FIRE.

A new dwelling house in the North-west part of Williamsburgh, owned and occupied by Silas and Lorenzo Bassett was destroyed by fire, together with much of the furniture, on Wednesday night last. Loss between eight and ten hundred dollars—insured for \$400.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON.

The Burlington Iowa Hawkeye states, that more than 1300 wagons have crossed the river at that place this far this season on their way to California and Oregon, the most of them for the latter destination.

MR WISE, THE GREAT AMERICAN AERONAUT,

has now in preparation a monster balloon, holding fifty thousand cubic feet of gas, and capable of carrying up sixteen persons of one hundred pounds each. He expects to have it ready for ascension about the first of June.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL HAS ISSUED

a circular of instructions to postmasters, changing the manner of making up the mails, owing to the expected increase of labor consequent on the reduced rates of postage.

THE BOSTON COMMONWEALTH SAYS THERE ARE

not more than ten fugitive slaves now in that city. It also states that a warrant has recently been taken out for one, but he, learning of the fact, escaped to Canada.

STEPHEN FELHAM HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO JAIL

in Guilford, Vt., for the murder of his brother Martin Felham. They are colored men and quarreled about a harrow.

AT A LATE TRIAL, SOMEWHERE IN VERMONT,

the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening to the reading of the indictment jumped up and said; "Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere alligator knows it!"

BENEFICENCE.—We read in the annals of the Roman Emperors, of Aurelius who was noted both for his virtues and talents. He at one time remarked, that he himself never could enjoy that which none shared with him. Embodying the same principle, was the saying of another, whose life every student of classic literature reads with interest, who after the battle that terminated all his hopes, exclaimed, "all my treasures are lost, except what I have given away." By his beneficence he had thus made investments, that in the reverses of fortune, never would fail.

THE THREE CENT PIECE.—This new coin made its appearance from the mint last week. We have seen one of the pieces and do not hesitate to express the same opinion of the New York Tribune, that it is the meanest coin that ever bore the impress of the U. S. mint. It is very similar to the five cent piece and thousands of them, we presume, will be palmed off for the latter coin.

ERRORS.—The first column and a half of our own matter on the inside of our last No. was full of most mortifying errors. It went to press, from the hands of hasty compositors without having been proofed. The confused circumstances we were in form the only apology we have to offer.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Two boys who were hunting in Morristown, Pa., on the 28th ult., were amusing themselves by swinging round their guns, thereby causing the ramrods to fly out of their guns at their dogs. Unhappily, one struck the other in the neck, and so severely injured his wind-pipe that he died in twelve hours. He was twelve years of age, and a son of Mr. Gumbel Crockett.

MORTALITY AMONG OYSTERS.

The *New Bedford Mercury* says that a schooner which arrived there a few days since from Virginia, had on board two thousand bushels of oysters every one of which was found to be dead—probably of sea sickness. They were sold for a mere trifle, to be used as a substitute for guano.

SECRET BALLOT.

The Secret Ballot bill passed the House of Representatives, in this State, on Wednesday, last week. It had previously passed the Senate. The bill provides that the ballots of voters be placed in envelopes before being deposited in the box.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, WHO HAS FOR SOME

time been one of the editors of the Springfield Republican, has become interested as one of its proprietors. Dr. Holland is a good-natured, spicy writer, and his admission to the ownership of the Republican speaks well for its future prosperity.

SECESSION.

The South Carolina Convention has adjourned, having declared itself for secession. When South Carolina secedes there will be time enough to pay attention to her, then it is not worth while to borrow trouble about the secession of such a powerful state.

THE EDITOR OF THE HINGHAM JOURNAL

was recently serenaded at midnight by a little bird which perched on a tree near his bedroom window and sang most merrily.—Wonder if that editor is a bachelor?

VOTED A NUISANCE.

The workmen and mechanics in Cincinnati have voted in a large public meeting to dispense with the service of lawyers in future. The following is a copy of the vote:

Resolved, That the legal profession can be dispensed with, and to this end we advocate the repeal of all laws for the collection of all debts, well knowing that our useless litigation is a tax upon the labor of the people of Ohio, amounting to more than \$2,000,000.

AMONG THE INMATES RECENTLY COMMITTED

to the insane hospital in this city, is a young Spanish girl from the island of Cuba. She is in her sixteenth year, the daughter of a liberalist in the island, who placed her in a boarding school in western Massachusetts. The intelligence that her father was implicated in the late revolutionary movements in Cuba, and his property confiscated, preyed upon her spirits, and unsettled her reason.—Hopes are entertained that she may recover.

THE COWS VISITING.

At the city of Terracina, in Italy, on the border of the Pontine marshes, a party of American Travellers stopped for breakfast; but instead of coffee they had wine put on the table and was told there was neither milk nor butter in the town.

THE COWS HAD ALL GONE INTO THE COUNTRY TO SPEND

the summer, and would not be home for some time.

INSTINCT OF THE TURTLE.

It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill, for it is fitted that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather, have steered entirely by the nose of a turtle in swimming. The object of their voyage, as in the case of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favorable.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER SAYS, "AS THE

cars were going up on Tuesday, a "snake head," as it is called, shot up like lightning through one of the cars and nearly striped a lady of all her clothing. It just grazed one of her legs, carrying her clothes with it. An inch more to the right and she would have been horribly mangled."

ARMS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Charleston Mercury* denies that any arms are being made in Massachusetts, for South Carolina. No arms of any kind for the Palmetto State are to be manufactured north of the Potomac, and the officers in abundance were made from the Northern States for that purpose, but the Board of Ordnance were enabled to supply themselves more advantageously, and made their contracts accordingly.

A SALAMANDER CLOCK.—The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* says:—We saw a common octagonal clock yesterday, which was taken from the fire at Mr. Chase's cooperage, the wood work and face of which was almost burned to a crisp, yet when it was taken down, it was ticking, and has continued to tick, and indicate the time as perseveringly and regularly as though nothing had happened.

DUNGEON ROCK, LYNN.—DIGGING FOR THE

PIRATE'S GOLD.—We learn from the *Lynn Bay State* that a petition has been presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of Lynn, for leave to make excavations at Dungeon Rock, so called, in that city. The petitioner is a stranger in Lynn, and makes the application, as we understand, "for the sake of employing some leisure time, and to gratify a laudable curiosity." He desires, if possible, to find the entrance to the "Pirate's Cave," in which, as popular legend says, a free-boater once lived, and where he was buried with his treasure by the falling of the rock during the great earthquake of 1655. The whole of the story may be found in Lewis's History of Lynn. A number of vain attempts have been made from time to time to blow up this rock, and disclose the bones of the pirate and his buried treasures.

SOLLOQUY. Can't get along so, and yet doing as much business as I did twenty years ago? Then I haven't improved—now I'm spending it, absolutely going behind-hand every season. What's the difficulty? Profits are reduced, whilst rents and taxes are increased! What shall I do? It's plain! I must do more business—multiply my profits by increasing the number of my customers. How shall I get more customers? By giving information to a greater number of people, and inviting their custom. How? As other people do.—Through the newspapers, cards, handbills, &c. In short, I must advertise, or quit business. As there is no other remedy I will make a virtue of necessity. PH advertise. I will!

POLICE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At the request of Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, police officers Boyer and Capt. Hopkins have been selected by the Mayor of that city to proceed to London to keep an eye on the light-fingered gentry who may cross the Atlantic for the purpose of practising their profession in the Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Barclay pays them for their services, and also defrays their expenses.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock

last Monday night as the freight train, from Albany, on the Western Railroad was passing a curve near Canaan Station, N. Y., it run over and shockingly mangled the body of an intoxicated man who was walking on the track. The deceased proved to be an Irishman named James, residing in Canaan where he leaves a wife and children. No blame attached to the engineer.

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.

The wheat crop throughout Maryland is said to be in a flourishing condition. Accounts from Alleghany, Washington and Frederick counties, Md., and from London and Fairfax counties, Va., state that the growing crops of small grain look unusually fine, and bid fair for an abundant crop.

INCREASED POWERS OF CONSTABLES.

The law which has passed the Legislature, giving constables power to serve writs for sums not exceeding \$100, instead of \$50, as at present, was approved by the Governor on the 25th of April.

IT WILL, THEREFORE, GO INTO OPERATION ON THE 30TH

of May. Hereafter, in towns, the new law makes it imperative that constables shall be elected by ballot, instead of by hand vote, as is now the case.

DAVID ROSS, FORMERLY OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

but more recently of Boston was murdered at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 5th inst. and robbed of from \$300 to \$500 in cash. William Radcliffe, a blacksmith of Milwaukee, has been arrested on charge of the murder, and circumstances are very strong against him.

COLORADO DELEGATES TO EUROPE.—The

colored people of Alleghany County, Penn., have appointed Chas. Lenox Remond of Salem, and Robert Purvis of Byberry, Penn., delegates to Europe, to lay before the assembled millions at the great World's Fair, the condition of the colored population of the United States under the provision of the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, and to ask an expression of disapprobation against the cruelties and oppression they suffer.—*Essex Freeman*.

THE JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Pres-

ident, with Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Graham, and Hall, of his Cabinet, started from Washington Monday morning, on a visit to New York, to be present at the Erie Railroad celebration. At Baltimore and on the whole route to Philadelphia, where the party stopped over night, the enthusiasm has been very great, the people all turning out in a body to welcome him, and he is received at every station with cheering and every demonstration of pleasure. The inhabitants of towns and cities on his route are making every preparation to welcome him, his journey seems likely to prove more like a triumphal march than a visit of ceremony.

ITEMS.

The people of New London are about to build a neat monument to the memory of "Mother Bailey," for the part she took in the gallant defense of Stonington.

A woman has been committed to Ipswich jail for burning her child alive.

Five Dollar Bills of the John Hancock Bank, Springfield, Mass., altered to tens, are adroit.

At Milan, Ohio, two men, Hill and Taylor, traded wives. Taylor received two children to boot.

The enlargement of the Capitol, according to the Washington Union, is to be commenced on the 1st of June.

Last week, the young son of Gov. Briggs of Iowa, was killed by the kick of a horse.

PALMER JOURNAL.

WOMAN.—The government of families leads to the comfort of communities and the welfare of states. Home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, is the empire of woman.—There she plans, performs, the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. When female virtue is most pure, female sense is most approved, female deportment most correct—there is most social harmony. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening season, are confined to woman's superintendence; she, therefore, may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtues, of all the wisdom, of all the evil and crime that enrich or impoverish the world. How careful, then, should each one be to instill into the young mind those sentiments of virtue and excellence which would cheer and gladden the hearts of mankind, and hasten on that period when universal peace shall reign triumphant throughout the earth.

Woman should know that no beauty has any charms but those of the heart, and that a gracefulness in their manners is more engaging than that of their person; that modesty and meekness are the true and lasting ornaments. She who has these is qualified as she ought to be for the management of a family, for the education of her children, and for the affection of her husband. These only are the charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

"ARMY AND NAVY."—At a supper party, some gentleman gave, "The army and navy." This was followed by a total silence. There was no epauletted soldier or lieutenant with gold "swabs" to respond for the tent or quarter-deck. Matters were in this position, when a certain M. D. rose and glanced around the sumptuous table.

"Gentlemen," said he, "the health of the army and navy has been given. I am neither a soldier. We have neither a soldier nor a sailor. We have no one here who has shed blood for his country except myself. I have a hundred times—yes, a thousand times, I have bled for my country—yes, and blistered too."

NATURE'S MEDICINE.—Take a plant out of a green house into a field, and in less than a week it will commence growing wild and taking liberties. Now, what is true of plants, is especially true of girls.

Take a miss from the city in August, and give her the run of hills and clover fields, and in less than a month she will feel as rompy as a fawn. To cure young people of pale cheeks and heavy dispositions, a dose of country is worth more than all the medicine in the world.

"DON'T YOU DO IT."—Young man, you are good looking; you are well informed, and every attractive in your manners, and every calculated to go ahead in the world; but you will drink. Now don't do it! You are generally neat in your person, but, by the indications about your mouth the ladies think you chew tobacco! Now don't do it! Your breath smells of smoke—ah, you smoke too; it's a vile practice, and no one thinks any the better of you for it. Then don't do it! And if you are in the habit of visiting gambling saloons, "mountain houses," or any other place of bad repute, all we have to say is—Don't do it!

VIRGIN WIDOW.—A letter to the New York Courier des Etats Unis, from Paris, makes mention of a lady who has been twice married, and twice lost her husband. The first a dragoon, engaged in a quarrel on the day of his marriage and was killed; the second kept well till dinner on the day of his marriage, when he was choked to death by a cherry stone. The virgin widow is again in the market—but suitors are scarce, believing that some fatality is connected with those upon whom the lady smiles. She is said to be beautiful.

AN OLD DUTCHMAN took a job of hauling cotton across the country to a certain river, and one day he stopped the team about noon for the purpose of eating his dinner, and giving refreshment and rest to his horses. Perceiving indications of a spring a little distance from the road, he left his son in charge of the horses and carried his tin pail over to the water. It proved to be a hot spring, and the old Dutchman cried out in terror to his son, with a loud voice:

"Haussé, trive on te clean, for Got's sake! ell his not you mile from this playshé!"

FALL OF WATER IN THE LAKE.—The Toledo Blade states that the Lake is gradually falling to its minimum level—an event that occurs, it thinks, every twelve or fourteen years. The stage of water in the river at Toledo, is considerably lower now than it has been in any previous year since 1837, when the water in the Bay was barely sufficient to float the larger class of steam vessels afloat at that time.

ELDERLY.—A Yankee auctioneer lately indulged in the following little bit of the pathetic:

Gentlemen, if my father and mother stood where you do, and didn't buy these boots, these elegant boots, when they were going for one dollar, I should feel it my duty as a son, to tell both of 'em that they were false to themselves and false to their country!

KNOWS HIS KNOWS.—He knows his nose. I know he knows his nose. He said I know he knows his nose; and if he said he knew I knew his nose, of course he knows I know he knows his nose.

Christ was born among the poor, grew up among the poor, toiled with the poor, and died for the poor. The cases in which he ever came in contact with rich men, are noted with emphasis in scripture, as a remarkable exception.

POETRY.

The Dying Widow.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

Those cold white curtains fold displace—
That form I would no longer see;
They have assumed my husband's face,
And all night long it looked at me,
I wished it not to go away,
Yet trembled while it did remain;
I closed my eyes, and tried to pray—
Alas! I tried in vain.

I know my head is very weak:
I've seen what fancy can create;
I long have felt too low to speak:
Oh! I have thought too much of late!
I have a few requests to make—
Just wipe these blinding tears away—
I know your love, and for my sake
You will them all obey.

My child has scarce a month been dead,
My husband has been dead but five;
What dreary hours since that have fled;
I wonder I am yet alive.
My child, through him Death aimed a blow
And from that hour I did decline;
His coffin, when my head lies low,
I would have placed on mine.

Those letters which my husband sent
Before he perished in the deep—
What hours in reading them I've spent!
Whole nights, in which I could not sleep,
Oh! they are worn with many a tear,
Scarce fit for other eyes to see,
But oft, when sad, they did me cheer;
Pray, bury them with me.

This little cap my Henry wore
The very day before he died;
And I shall never kiss it more—
When dead, you'll place it by my side.
I know these thoughts are weak, but oh!
What will a vacant heart not crave?
And as none else can love them so,
I'll bear them to my grave.

The miniature that I still wear,
When dead, I would not have removed;
'Tis on my heart—oh! leave it there,
To find its way to where I loved!
My husband threw it round my neck,
Long, long before he called me bride,
And I was told, amidst the wreck,
He kissed me ere he died.

There's little that I care for now,
Except this simple wedding ring;
I faithfully have kept my vow,
I feel not an accusing sting.
I never yet have laid it by
A moment since my bridal day;
Where he first placed it let it lie—
Oh, take it not away!

Now wrap me in my wedding gown—
You scarce can think how cold I feel—
And smooth my ruffled pillow down,
Oh! how my clouded senses feel!
Great God! support me to the last!
Oh, let more air into the room—
The struggle now is nearly past—
Husband and child I come!

The Press.

SUNG AT THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL, BOSTON.

Let monarchs revel while they may,
And drain their goblets bright;
No hearts so free, or gay as we,
On this our festive night.
We need no regal pageant there,
No banners wreathed with fame,
For brighter far our triumphs are,
Of history and name.

Each printer lives his life a king,
A monarch in his might,
And throne and crown must topple down
When he is in the right;
And over the world his banner waves,
Where freedom's song is told,
The printed page—the truths of age,
And glorious songs of old.

Then honor to the noble art—
By far the brightest gem
That ever threw its lustrous hue
From Freedom's diadem.
Hung, now it gleams the guiding star,
The watchword of the brave,
There millions fight to gain the right
Of freedom or a grave.

Then, brothers, let our daily toil
Be sung in festive strains,
While birds shall sing or weapons ring
On earth's wide battle plains.
For while our tyrant's throne is left
For truth to trample down,
Our mystic art will bear its part
Of glory and renown.

The Wish and the Prayer.

BY ELLWOOD, THE FRIEND OF MILTON.

O that nine eyes might closed be,
To what becomes me not to see;
That deafness might beset mine ear,
To what concerns me not to hear;
That truth my tongue might always tie,
From ever speaking foolishly;
That no vain thought might ever rest,
Or be conceived within my breast;

That by each word, each deed, each thought
Glory may to my God be brought.
But what are wishes? Lord, mine eye
On thee is fixed, to thee I cry.
Oh, purge out all my dross, my sin,
Make me more white than snow within;
Wash, Lord, and purify my heart,
And make it clean in every part;

And when 'tis clean, Lord, keep it so,
For that is more I can do.

The Jenksville station of the Western Railroad is to be removed to the junction of the Indian Orchard Branch Railroad, about 1-1/4 mile West. This will make the station about equal distant from Springfield and Collins (William) station.

A FAIR OFFER.

Dr. Franklin, it is said, once made the following offer to a young man:

"Make a full estimate of all you owe and all that is owing to you. As fast as you can collect, pay over to those you owe. If you cannot, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently and be industrious; waste no idle moments; be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God, be regular and hearty in prayer morning and night; attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else is in your power for them cheerfully, but if you can, help the poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts."

HOW TO BE A MAN.

When Carlyle was asked by a young person to point out what course of reading he thought best to make him a man, replied in his characteristic manner:—"It is not by books alone, or by books chiefly, that a man is in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatever thing in your actual situation, then and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid down at your charge—that is your post, stand in it like a true soldier.—Silently devour the many chagrins of it—all situations have many, and see you aim not to quit it, without doing all that is your duty."

THE BIBLE IN CHINESE.—The discussion is still going on between the American and British missionaries in China, as to the proper mode of rendering the word God in translating the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. A letter from Bishop Doane dated, Shanghai, Jan. 21st, informs us that the advocates of the word SHIN have had their views strengthened by a recent publication of one of the most learned Chinese, in which he invariably uses it to express the Christian idea of God. The subject is one of uncommon interest to the Christian and philologist, and we shall note the progress of the discussion with considerable solicitude.

SMART BOY.—A youngster who had commenced the study of natural philosophy, was one day asked to mention the properties of heat, to which he replied, "The chief property of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good. Can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long, while in winter when the day is short, it becomes short."

THE FOLKING was posted on the door on the Ludlow Church, in Hertfordshire, England, some time back; "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish.—Those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

A merry bachelor says that wives who are good needle-women are like the enemy spoken of in the parable, they sew tares while the husband-men sleep.

The man who is one thing to-day, and another to-morrow—who drives an idea pell-mell this week, while it drives him the next—is always in trouble, and does just nothing from one year's end to the other.

Why is a clock the most humble thing in existence? Because it always holds its hands before its face, and however good its works may be, it is always running itself down.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850. 11tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11tf

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25btf

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, and Visiting Cards.
done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand. 11tf

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valentine, (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of

Family Groceries.
Among them may be found,
Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars.
Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses.
Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap.
Stout's Chemical Eraser Do.
Sperm and Tallow Candles.
Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson,
Old Hyson, Soucheong, Oolong and Ningyong Teas.

Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee.
Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil.
Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Serratus, Cr. Tartar,
Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices,
and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for

Cash, Grain, &c.
at the lowest prices.
All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.

J. A. HALL.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851. 44tf

T. F. SLACK,
STAFFORD SPRINGS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which will warrant as good as the best, and at the cheapest. Store Pipe, Zinc and Sheet Metal. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; as all articles warranted as represented.
N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing.—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.
Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BURKE, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850. 1f 5

Only 25 Cents.
FOR a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root, Prickly Ash Bark, and Rheubarb.

Root and Herb Bitters.
The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Cough and Cold, Jaundice, Bilious Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, a bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.
Sold by B. K. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state, also sold in PALMER by Dr. Holbrook and D. A. Calkins.
Feb. 22d. 47 3m.

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he furnishes with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 1f 29

Wood and Lumber.
100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash! All orders promptly attended to. A. N. MERRICK.
Brimfield, Nov. 30th, 1850. 1f 35

Corn Shellers.
THE YANKEE CORN SHELLER, a new article. Shells corn extremely rapid, and does it well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not be without one after a trial, for twice the cost. For sale at Manufacturers' prices, by B. VALENTINE & Co., Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850. 1f 38

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Looking Glasses.
THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851. 41tf

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF CROCKERY WARE.
Fenton's Patent Flint Enamelled Ware.
The subscribers have the
Sole agency for the Sale of this Ware
in
HAMPTDEN COUNTY,
and the towns of
Northampton and South Hadley,
in
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

WE have on hand a very large stock of Ware, which we have just opened, and to which we invite the attention of the public.
We are ready to establish agencies in all the towns in this county, and the above towns in Hampshire Co. Any one wishing to take the agency, can have the exclusive sale of the ware for a number of years guaranteed to them, and will find it very profitable.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN,
No. 5 Burr's Building.
Springfield, March 29th, 1851. 52 3 w.

Timber, Boards, &c.
FOR Sale low by the subscribers,
50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber
Scantling &c.
30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
20,000 " Y. Pine Do.
10,000 " Hemlock Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
April 5, 1851. E. VALENTINE & Co. 11f

MUSIC.
FOR Sale a fine toned Parlor Pipe Organ. Apply to
Palmer, March 29 MERRILL LADD. 11f

WE call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisition forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency, Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months 160 Acres; to those who served four months 80 Acres; and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the Legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and on the most advantageous terms for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He renders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when claims against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge. Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to CHAS. C. TUCKER. (Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

H. DALLEY.
Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and curing the most distressing cases of Pains, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrapper flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the awful consequences! Buy the Dalley's ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Ointment!

See the new Circulars for 1850.
MINIATURE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Envelope—THE TRIANGLE, SERPENT, DOVE, LION, SUN and EAGLE.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TORSEY.

H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York;
Local Agents.—J. J. Bowles, Palmer Depot.
W. N. Packard, Thomdike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

BUSH'S
EXTRACT OF SMILAX OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards deprecated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Smilax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompounded Extract Obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE It is mild in its action, but certain in its results meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.
Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thomdike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7 f

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
N and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Train.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

SETH A. STIMPSON,
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850. 1f 25

\$5,000 Reward!

M. BALLEE'S ANTIDOTE.

THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLEE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and altho' powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself, no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLEE'S GONORRHOEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balle's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhoea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLEE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bonbec, opposite Court Count Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and Dr. Baron Palmer Depot 40 f

Harness and Trunks Manufactured, AND CARRIAGES TRIMMED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

JAMES P. FOSTER, will Manufacture to order every description of the above named work of the most approved Stock, Workmanship and Style, and at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of purchasers to his establishment. His shop is located at Stafford Springs, Conn.

P. S. Repairing in all the above branches punctually attended to without fail. Terms Cash on delivery of the above named articles. Stafford Springs, Dec. 23, 1850. 39tf

Book Binding.

All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

NEW STATIONERY AND PRINTING SALOON,

No. 10

State street, Hartford, Conn.

A LARGE, NEW, & SPLENDID STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

LETTER, CAP, BILLET,

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS;

White, Card & Letter Envelopes;

WAFERS, PENS, PENCILS, &c.;

HAVE BEEN JUST OPENED AT THE

STATIONERY & PRINTING SALOON

OF

ELIHU GEER,

No. 10

STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

These Goods were selected with great care from the new stocks of several manufacturers and importers, and include the most recent styles and are now offered for sale, on the most reasonable terms at the WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The subscriber will keep both his Store and Office constantly replenished with all desirable articles in the Stationery and Job, Card and Ornamental Printing line.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All letters to meet with attention must be addressed to the Editor.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Journal: Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilburham, D. A. Calkins; Bondville, A. R. Murdoch; Postmasters at Thordike, Three Rivers, Belcher, town, Bimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford, Springfield and Stafford Hollow.
Traveling Agent, L. S. Hills.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 5.14, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M. and 7.30, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M. and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 6.40 A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 6.40, 11.30 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge, Bimfield, Wales and Holland at 9, from Belcher town at 8.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belcher town at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belcher town, Bimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2.33, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISABELLA.

A TALE OF THE PENINSULAR WARFARE.

The far-famed convent bell tolled the hour of noon—the hour when the beautiful and high born Isabella was to bid adieu forever to the splendor of her father's palace, her high rank and brilliant prospects, to become the bride of Heaven. On that eventful day, the beauty which Kings had worshipped, and would have proudly placed upon the throne, was to grace the gloomy convent's cell. The plain was lined with Spain's high born dames and daring chivalry; plumes and waving banners reflected in "Turia's mirror blue" a splendid cavalcade of youth and loveliness, hurrying along its glittering stream to gain the steep ascent where in proud grandeur stood Valencia's convent. They gained the height and there paused, impatient to behold that day's devoted bride. The chancel gates at length were opened, and the stately Abbot appeared, arrayed in all the pomp of Catholic splendor. Knightly plumes touched the ground, and proud beauties bowed their gemmed tresses at his approach. The wave of beauty and chivalry entered the living sepulchre, to behold a victim offered up at its shrine. A deep-toned organ sent forth its solemn peals, as if in requiem for the dead; and, as its thrilling sounds ceased, a portal opened, and a form of unearthly beauty came forth, leaning on the Lady Abbess for support, followed by a train of the sable sisterhood. The countenance of the lovely victim was one of suffering, deep-seated and intense; yet there was an expression of pride blended with it, which told of something she would fain conceal from the eyes of the thousand observers; and the stern serenity of her marble features told also that she had summoned all her woman's pride and desperation to bear her through the fearful scene before her. I could not help feeling deeply, anxiously interested for one so young, so beautiful, and so strangely sacrificed; that such beauty should be wrecked by the dark storm of sorrow, and waste away within the dreary precincts of a convent, drew tears from my eyes in spite of the stern unyielding pride of manhood. But who would not weep for the beautiful, the gentle, the devoted victim of blighted hope, of disappointed affection, the floweret withering beneath its influence? for it was but too evident from the expression of her countenance, that in an hour of woe, when the heart was rung with anguish, she had sought refuge in the seclusion of the cloister, madly hoping to find a peace where there was no peace.

With firm step she approached the altar, and in all her deep despair she knelt and with steady voice renounced the world—its pleasures and its bitterness. The dark tresses which shaded her pale brow were shorn from her devoted head, and the sable veil was about to be assumed, when a wild and piercing shriek was heard. It rose above every other voice, and at the same moment a young officer, whose dress bespoke his high rank, rushed

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 5.

ed in and threw himself in passionate agony at the fair vestal's feet. The countenance of the devoted girl changed from its former stern indifference to one of agony and reproach. She pressed her hand with strange, unnatural force to her heart, as if to still its wild, tumultuous throbbings; she raised her dark hazel eye imploringly to heaven, and again bent it on the prostrate form which lay convulsed with emotion at her feet. Woman's wild agony and reproach blent with love were strangely centered in that one intense gaze. "I had hoped to be spared this trial!" murmured the poor girl, as she fell senseless at the feet of her lover.

But the artful priests were not to be robbed of their victim; the veil was thrown over the senseless form of the maiden, and the officer removed by his friends from the scene of misery. The deep-toned organ sent forth its mournful peals to heaven, and filled the air with the rich music of its mighty swell. It was the signal that the ceremony had been duly performed, and that the victim was dead to the world and wedded to heaven—forever freed from the hopes and fears which agitate the heart of earth's votaries, the bitter pang of "hope deferred" could reach no bosom there. Within its sacred walls all was peace and heavenly joy—so say the artful tales that allure deluded victims to the cloister. But were the secrets of the heart exposed, of those who, in the frenzied piety of the moment sought refuge from all their woes, in the unbroken solitude of a cloistered life, how much of earthly strife, disappointed ambition, blighted affection, hatred, revenge, and all the passions that dishonor humanity, would be developed! Many a fair being, radiant with life and joyousness, is forced within its walls from sordid, selfish motives—to endow, perchance, a worthless son with a richer inheritance! But such was not the case with the high-born and beautiful Isabella. No! hers was a voluntary sacrifice. She was the pride of her ancient house—the idol of her father—and sole heiress to his princely fortune. But Isabella loved, and her love was ardent and impassioned as it was misplaced; and in the despair of the moment, when she first learned that to love him she loved, was a crime of the deepest dye—when the high-minded and guileless maiden learned too truly that she had wasted all her spirit's high wrought idolatry on one whom the laws of God and man forbade her to love, she took refuge in the convent, madly hoping in the service of God to conquer her ill-fated attachment. But Isabella knew not the full strength of her love, or how difficult it is for human nature to surrender its long-cherished hopes of happiness—to forget the love which once formed a part of our existence. But to my story.

It was at that eventful period when the ambitious Emperor of France was traversing the fields of Spain, laying her fertile valleys waste, and marking his path with desolation and blood, that England at length determined to rescue that ill-fated kingdom from the grasp of the all-conquering usurper. A decisive victory had been gained by the combined armies of England and Spain, and a banquet was given in Morand's hall to commemorate the event. Spain's bravest and loveliest were gathered there, while queen of the feast and "fairest of the fair," was the beautiful daughter of Morand—the gifted, the intellectual Isabella. All paid homage to her matchless beauty. Among the warriors who graced the banquet was an Englishman of high rank and fame. He saw and loved the Spanish maiden with a heart-reckless of consequences; nor was Isabella insensible to the attractions of the English knight. He was all her young imagination had ever pictured of manly beauty, and same spoke loudly of his deeds of daring, his bravery, and his devotion to her oppressed country's cause. The Spaniards regarded him with enthusiasm, and his courteous manners won him the admiration and esteem of the lovely and the great. She knew he loved her—for a Spanish maiden need not be told "I love." She reads it in the eye, in the lightest word of her lover, and she also knows no concealment.

"Gold hath no power to win her love—Her heart may not be bought or sold."

Yet when once won, she knows no change. Isabella yielded to the fascinations of the English warrior; she gave him her young heart in all its simplicity—all its undisguised tenderness;—and his heart was the altar on which she offered up the priceless incense of woman's trusting love and warm idolatry. Arlington (for such was the name of our hero) strove in vain to suppress the soft and new emotions which were possessing themselves of his whole being. He knew the happiness of an innocent and confiding being was in his hands. He saw the fatal web that was weaving around them. He knew that the young and lovely Isabella could never be his—an insurmountable barrier separated them, for he was solemnly though privately wedded to another. Yet he dared not confess his guilt, or brave her agony when she would hear it from him whose image was enshrined in her heart never to be erased. Often when the devoted girl would speak of his own loved England, he would break from her and rush with the speed of lightning from her presence, cursing his irresolution and his guilt in thus deceiving one who looked upon him as "little lower than the angels."

Peculiar circumstances had involved Arlington in the predicament in which he now stood. He had privately married, from noble and generous motives, a girl of humble birth, the sister of his bosom friend and preserver, Albert Melville. Thrice had Melville saved the life of the daring and reckless Arlington; and when the sister of Melville, a beautiful and artless girl of seventeen, betrayed her love by her hurried air and flushed cheek when in his presence—when Arlington too plainly saw the devotion that woman's pride struggled to conceal—pinning in hopelessness, the victim of unrequited love—it called forth all the nobleness of his heart—all the generous impulses of his nature. Gratitude towards Melville compelled him to offer his hand to the sister; and the life his bravery had preserved he thought himself in honor bound to devote to the happiness of one who loved him for life to well. Juliet Melville became the bride of Arlington. Family circumstances rendered it indispensably necessary to conceal their union for a time; and Arlington was summoned to the field of battle ere it was announced to the world.

But Arlington loved not the being who was united to him in the most tender ties. None had ever possessed charms sufficient to call forth the deep idolatry of his heart. He knew not how deeply, how ardently he could love till he beheld the dark-eyed maid of Spain. Too late he saw his error, and loathed the chains his own precipitation had fastened upon him. Albert was his companion in arms, as well as friend and confidant; yet he now shunned his presence as much as he had before sought it. Albert saw his altered manners, and soon divined the cause. Calmly he reasoned with himself,—and when he reflected that gratitude had impelled him to blast the brilliant prospects of marriage his rank might claim, he forgave his estrangement, and resolved to break the spell which bound him in its thrall. As the friend and companion of Arlington, he gained an interview with the Lady Isabella, and revealed to the astonished maiden the tale of her lover's union and guilt, and entreated her to save him from inflicting misery on his wife and shame and ruin on herself.

But Isabella heard not—long insensibility came mercifully to her relief, and when she revived, reason had fled from its proud throne. For weeks she lay unconscious even of her misery; but youth and a good constitution triumphed over disease, and her reason returned with her health. Once more she summoned Arlington to her chamber to bid him adieu forever, and hide herself, and her misery in the convent's cell. In agony and despair, Arlington threw himself at her feet and conjured her to revoke her fearful purpose.

"Spare me Isabella!" he said, "spare me the pang of knowing that it is for me you are sacrificed! Pause awhile, ere you doom yourself to a ransomless destiny and leave me to brood over the dark images of desolation I have strewn around your path. O that I had never known

thee!" he continued, "when to love thee was a crime which could not fail to wreck thy hopes and mine on the rugged crag of wild despair! Ere I beheld thee, love, thou wast a bright morning star which shed its mild and placid light on all. I have been the cloud whose shadow has passed over it and quenched its brightness. Canst thou forgive my cruel deception? Wilt thou not curse my memory?"

"Arlington!" interrupted Isabella, "be not in this hour thus unmanly!—Freely do I forgive thee the misery thou has caused me, but I can no longer mingle with the giddy crowd whose gladness is mockery. No light can even dawn to illumine my dark path. Thou mayst still be happy. Return to the wife of your bosom—her gentle, her devoted affection will banish the past. God grant it may be so!"

"Isabella! you will drive me mad!" exclaimed Arlington frantically. "Gravitate toward the brother urged me to save the sister; but O Isabella, my beloved, my lost one! I had not then seen thee! Leave me not to loathe my wretched existence. Live, live in the station you were formed to adorn; and to know thou art happy will cast a ray of light over the dark sky of my existence!"

"No more! I will not, may not listen to you!" said the high-souled maiden; "I call you hither to bid you adieu forever—to urge you to return to the path of duty, and I am again listening to the words of guilty passion. Go, be happy, be virtuous, and forget the lost Isabella. Farewell!"

And they met no more till he beheld her at the altar, offering herself up to God. What followed has already been related. When the first wild burst of passion was over he again rushed to the battle-field and sought the death he so ardently desired. Albert Melville remained ever by his side, and shielded him from the dangers he so recklessly dared.

A battle was fought on the plains of Victoria. Spain was delivered from French thralldom, and Ferdinand was in due time replaced on the throne. The two friends returned to England, where they only arrived in time to soothe the last moments of a wife and sister, and pay the sad tribute of respect to her remains. Unceasing anxiety for the safety of the two beings most dear to her on earth, a husband and brother, had worn the fragile chords of life and they broke in the arms of him she had too wildly, madly loved. She died, believing him all her fancy had ever pictured him. Bitterly did the self-accused Arlington mourn her early fate. True, he had never deeply loved her, yet he duly appreciated her merits and it soothed him to reflect that he had been to her ever kind and gentle, and he rejoiced that she had been saved the pang of knowing his devotion to another. Beneath the turf of the village churchyard sleeps the wife of the high-born soldier. A marble monument raised to her memory bears this simple inscription:

"TO THE MEMORY OF JULIET MELVILLE,
This monument is erected by one who knew her worth and proved her love."

A new star appeared in the hemisphere of fashion, and nought was heard or talked of save the dazzling loveliness and almost scrapp form of the bride of the Earl of D—, for such, by the death of his father, the hero of my tale had become; and in the gifted, the worshiped beauty of the day, I recognized the dark-eyed maid of Spain—the self-immolated victim—the nun of the sisterhood of St. Agnes. On wings of love Arlington had hastened to effect the release of the victim he had made. Love is never at loss for stratagem, and for once it triumphed over the vigilance of priestcraft. Isabella was apprised of the situation of him she had never ceased to love; and long she struggled with her feelings ere she could resolve to break the vows she had voluntarily offered to heaven. Could she, the daughter of the noble House of Morand, become a perjured nun, and fix a stain on her proud name which could never be effaced? But would not the love of Arlington repay all? She felt that it would—that

without him life was blank. Love conquered pride. Stratagem and gold procured her release, and in the rapture of meeting, the agony of years was forgotten. Gold bribed the priesthood to silence and they were soon beyond the reach of ecclesiastical power.

On the shores of Old England, Melville shared the happiness of his friend, and in seeing him united to the object of his love the dearest wish of his heart was accomplished. Gradually he rose to rank and fame by his own merits, and he formed a connection which tended greatly to his advancement in life, and confirmed his happiness. Thus united to the object of their heart's devotion, we bid adieu to the personages of our story. Long may they remain to grace the society of the happy and the truly great!

THE DEVIL AND THE PRIEST.

About ten days ago all the population of Brunn, in the Austrian States, were thrown into commotion by the appearance of the Devil in propria persona, surrounded by gendarmes with drawn swords. His Satanic Majesty was, as is always represented, perfectly black, with two enormous horns, goat's ears, a body covered with hair, horses legs, and cloven feet; but he seemed decidedly out of spirits and it appeared that he was undergoing the indignity of being conveyed to daunce vile.

The old men and women of the place fell on their knees, and prayed all the saints to protect them against the terrible Prince of Darkness; but the young men had the imperty to laugh and scoff at him. On inquiry the following facts were stated:—A few days before, as a peasant woman named Hent was lying in bed after being delivered of a child, the Devil suddenly leaped through a window, clanking a chain, and demanded that she should either give him the child to be carried to the regions below, or make over to him a sum of 100 florins in new silver, which he knew she had collected.

The poor woman, greatly terrified, at once produced the money, and the Devil pocketed it; after which he went away. The next day the woman told the parish priest of the visit she had received, and added that she had collected the 100 florins penny by penny to pay for religious services on her accouchment. "Did you tell any one that you had the money?" asked the priest. "Only the midwife," said she. "Well, tell the midwife that the Devil was mistaking in supposing that you had only 100 florins; for that you have fifty florins more; and say that you are glad he did not compel you to give them up." The Devil will perhaps pay you another visit after that, but I will be here to exorcise him."

The woman told the midwife what the priest had said. The next night the Devil re-appeared and demanded the fifty florins, but at the same moment the priest rushed forth, seized him by the neck, and charged him with being a thief. The Devil, it turned out, was the husband of the midwife. He was fastened in a room, and the next morning was taken to prison.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

SPIRIT AND PERIL.

There is a story, and which I believe is a fact, of two boys going to a jackdaw's nest from a hole under the belfry window in the tower of All-Saint's Church, Derby, England. As it was impossible to reach it standing, and equally impossible to reach that height without, they resolved to put a plank through the window; and, while the heavier boy secured its balance by sitting on the end within, the lighter boy was to fix himself on the opposite end, and from that perilous situation to reach the object of their desire. So far, the scheme answered. The little fellow took the nest and finding it five fledged young birds, announced the news to his companion.

"Five are there?" replied he; "then I'll have three."

"You shall not," still maintained the boy inside; "you shall not; promise me three or I'll drop you!"

"Drop me if you please," replied the little hero, "but I'll not promise you but two." Upon which his companion slipped the plank.

Up tilted the end, and down went the boy, upwards of a hundred feet from the ground. The little fellow, at the moment of his fall was holding his prize by their legs—three in one hand and two in the other—and they, finding themselves descending, flattered out their pinions instinctively. The boy, too, had on a carter's frock secured round the neck, which falling from beneath, buoyed him up like a balloon and he descended smoothly to the ground—when, looking up, he exclaimed to his companion: "Now you

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HELP YOUR MINISTER PREACH.

We find the following thoughts on this subject, in a late number of the Great Falls Transcript:

"Many persons are in the habit of leaning their heads on the front of the pew in time of divine services, either for the purpose of rest or sleep. To all appearances they are asleep. Now this, to a minister, is like an attempt to talk to a man who is paying attention to something else, or who tells you by his manner, I am totally indifferent to what you say. A man goes to the house of God for the professed object of joining in the service, but he soon drops his head, and is either asleep or appears to be so. The minister sees it—it dampens his feelings. Another, and another follows, and at last a large part of the audience are dozing. Now if you wish to help your minister preach, look him in the face—show him if he has anything to say your are ready to hear it—and, to top it off, be really better, and you will like your minister better than if you pursued a contrary course.

Some are in the constant practice of nodding in church. The reason is obvious. Most persons eat hearty dinners, and not having much exercise on the Sabbath, this inclines them to sleep. Let such persons abridge their food as they do their exercise on the Sabbath, and they will find the afternoon the most wakeful part of the day. Some persons make it a rule not to go to church in the afternoon. In nine cases out of ten, they are led to adopt this rule in consequence of eating hot and hasty dinners. Remember, if you would help your minister preach, you must look him in the face while he is speaking.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN SOMETHING TO DO.

The habits of children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them; they love to be busy about something, however trifling, still more to be usefully employed; with some it is strongly developed physical necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that idleness is the mother of mischief. Children should be encouraged, and if indolent disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to their dress which they are capable of performing; they should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of the services of others as possible; there is no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial, and it is especially important to those whose time is property.

DARK HOURS.—There are hours, dark hours, that mark the history of the brightest year. For not a whole month in any of the millions of the past, perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. And there have been cold, stormy days in every year. And yet the mists and the shadows of the darkest hours were dissipated, and flitted away. The cruellest of the ice fetters have been broken and dissolved, and the most furious storm loses its power to harm.

And what a parable is all this of human life—of our inside world, where the heart works at its destiny labors. Here, too, we have the overshadowings of dark hours, and many a cold blast chills the heart to its very core. But what matters it? Man is born a hero, and it is only by darkness and storms that heroism gains its greatest and best development and illustration—then it kindles the black cloud into a blaze of glory, and the storm bears it more rapidly to its destiny. Despair not, then. Never give up; while one good power is yours, use it. Disappointment will be realized. Mortifying failure may attend this effort and that one—but only be honest, and struggle on, and it will all work well.

CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—Members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in California have held a Convention to promote the establishment of a university under the care of the denomination. It continued in session two days, and it was finally resolved to raise \$25,000 within the year, so as to commence building. The Rev. Isaac Owen was appointed the agent to raise the sum.

God and love are everywhere; in light, in colors, in flowers, in the beauty of man, in the happiness of animals, in the human mind, in the endless spheres, as the sun shines on all, alike, yet differently, and is majestic on the ocean, sparkling in a dew-drop, ruddy on the ripe fruit, silver on the stream, gay colored in the rainbow, and pale and hemulous in the moon.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—Some of the good citizens of Gloucester, Eng., perambulating the docks on Good Friday morning, were alarmed by a terrible noise on board a Greek ship lying in the middle of the basin. The captain and others appeared to have one of the crew amongst them, and before any interference could be offered, the body was run up to the yard arm, and, after a few apparent struggles, so far as the victim was concerned, all was still. The noise had hardly subsided when a similar scene appeared to be going forward on board another Greek vessel lying alongside the first mentioned; the body, in this case, being lowered over the side into the water, and then, as if the murderous wretches had changed their intentions, it was hauled on deck, severely belabored amidst shouts and execrations, and speedily hauled up to the yard-arm.

The excitement on seeing two bodies dangling high in the air was most intense; some of the crowd assembled called out for the police; and two or three, more courageous than the rest, got on board one of the ships to demand an explanation, and with the determination to take the culprits into custody. The explanation was duly given, and a hearty and general laugh was the result. The seamen were only performing a custom of the Greek Church usual on Good Friday, by stuffing an effigy with straw with a bag in its right hand, to represent Judas Iscariot, and hanging it, expressive of their abhorrence of the conduct of that worthy in betraying our Saviour. The next morning the effigies were hauled down and treated with great indignity and renewed shouts and the discharge of muskets.—*London Times*.

A LADY'S CRITICISM.—There are all sorts of criticisms on the Nightingale's warblings, but the following from a lady correspondent of the Louisville Journal rather eclipses any we have seen.

"But to the singer. I was much disappointed. She came down the stage in a sort of a trot, exceedingly awkward, and gave a duck of her head to the transported audience and then sang. I know that my Redeemer liveth," in a husky voice without effect. The sublime words, the heavenly music, seemed like moonlight on ice—to fall from a mere machine. So followed song after song, until we were favored with the "bird song," and in this she astonished the multitude. It was not the joyous warbling of a bird certainly, but it was some very sweet warbling, that we may call it. The "Home Sweet Home" was the home of a French woman—none of the secretiveness and deep beauty we attach to the name. And this was all—for this we made our noisy farewell for this we have gone mad.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN EDITOR.—A woman, about 45 years of age, named Jane Young, entered the office of the Athens (Geo.) Banner, and after inquiring for the editor, and being informed that he was not in, walked up to the publisher, Mr. Thomas S. Reynolds, and drawing a pistol, shot him—the ball entering his side, and leaving him in a dangerous condition. On being questioned as to the motive of her conduct, she replied that she had been told that an article had appeared in the Banner, or in an extra of the Banner, speaking of her as a "man dressed in woman's clothing going about doing mischief"—that she had been unable to find it in the paper, although assured by several friends that it had been published. She had two pistols and a bowie knife in her possession. The editor thinks, as she came from South Carolina, that she was made the instrument of some of his disunion enemies across the State line, to get him out of the way.—*Phil. Sun*.

REIGN OF TERROR REVIVED IN BUENOS AYRES.—Latest accounts received from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres are still bellicose, though no open fighting has taken place. Rosas is becoming more intensely hated than ever. He has again adopted a system of terror, and for the first time in two or three years capital executions have been made. On the 6th of March, twenty persons were shot at daybreak, without trial, and without religious service. Since the beginning of January, the number of persons shot is estimated at 80, beside whom, upward of 200 have been flogged. The accounts received state that Brazil, Paraguay, Entre Rios, and the Oriental States are combined to crush him if possible. With a view of escaping the difficulty he has tendered his resignation, but it is strongly suspected to be a mere stroke of policy on his part, the better to preserve his authority.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT, &c.—Cincinnati, Monday, May 13. On Saturday last, on the Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., Railroad, a train of burden cars, to which was attached two passenger cars, containing the Engineers, Superintendent and others connected with the road, was passing over a new bridge west of Frankfort, when it gave way and precipitated the passengers, engine, cars, &c., into the water, a distance of 20 feet. Six mutilated bodies have been recovered.

On Saturday night this city was deluged by a thunder storm of unusual severity. Several houses were struck by lightning, and much other damage was done.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steamer Ohio from Newcastle for Philadelphia, was run into below the latter city last Tuesday evening, by the Steamer Commodore Stockton. There were 70 passengers on board, and it is reported that several were lost. The baggage was principally lost.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—The Springfield Republican says that Poole, the English pedestrian whose feats hereabouts are well known, is to attempt to run 15 miles in 100 minutes for a purse of \$500, on the Cambridge Race Course, the 10th of June next.

EDITOR WHIPPED.—Mr. May, junior Editor of the Cleveland Herald, was whipped on the 14th, by J. T. Tiffany, Esq., for remarks upon the character and conduct of the latter in connection with the Spiritual Rappings. Poor business, Mr. Tiffany, whatever the provocation.

Time to the calculation made, the accused made their appearance above ground on the 18th inst., in the vicinity of Baltimore.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

The North and South—South Carolina. While South Carolina rises up in her majesty and declares her intention of seceding from the close-bound Union of States, and the whole South and North are warmly interested in the movement she proposes to make, a plain view of the facts concerning the dependence of the Slave states on the Free ones, and the affinity which they bear to each other, may not be uninteresting at this time.

South Carolina, the nullifier of the Union and the hot-bed of Southern chivalry, is a state about twice the size of Massachusetts, yet containing but about two-thirds as great a population, including its slaves, and more number more than a hundred thousand more than the whites. It is for the purpose of keeping a perfect mastery over the slaves that South Carolina is so persevering in her efforts to chill the warm gush of liberty that flows from the bosom of the free states into her own. She knows that her merits can in no way justify her in demanding more protection or more particular attention than her sisters of the South, yet she is determined to attract attention; she is madly bent on dictating to the whole Union the terms on which one state shall deal with another, whether for perpetuity or dissolution. She says the time has come when she must break the bonds which unite her to the great confederacy of States, and set up for herself; she must have a government of her own and make her state a little isolated republic—provided that the rest of the Southern states will not join her and increase the magnitude and brilliancy of the new star.

Well, suppose she should be successful in establishing a new government in her borders, or that the whole South should unite and create a Southern confederacy—a Southern Republic. What is the South to gain or what is the North to lose thereby? Will the South be more sure of keeping her slaves, or capturing them when they escape, than now? No. On the contrary, there would be a greater inducement than there is now for the slave to leave his master and seek refuge in the North. No fugitive law could be enacted that would reach the human childe in the free states. He would be on safe ground.

Would their public revenue support, in a better manner, its numerous dependencies? Would mails be conveyed cheaper through the South than they are now? No, no!—The South does not support its own mails; the revenue from every source in the Southern states does not equal the expenditures of government there, while the North is taxed to build up and sustain public convenience in the South.

But how is South Carolina to bring about a secession for herself or a dissolution of the Union? How can the Union be dissolved? Her ports belong to the government of the United States, and if she takes it upon herself to be her own master, she cannot claim what never belonged to her, in short, she cannot steal an American port, nor possess herself of anything now belonging to Uncle Sam. It would be the greatest transaction of modern times for a single state—an undivided part of the Union to tear itself away from the rest and set up a government on its own account. And then the idea of setting at defiance all the rest of the states is really ludicrous.

The North would not suffer the least ill from the secession of the whole South, much less from South Carolina; she is but a drop in the bucket in this mighty Union of ours. Her consequence is only great in her own estimation, yet great as she may boast herself we do not believe she has the courage to attempt a secession. The citizens of the South are naturally of a very bellicose turn of mind, but their courage is only calculated for a war of words—nothing more. The New York Tribune lately contained some very good ideas concerning Southern disunionists, and the subject of disunion. "They will thunder and lighten, and storm and threaten, and talk big, and get very indignant on the surface, while at the bottom they are moderate, sensible, well-disposed specimens of humanity. At least, we know some of the most renowned of the Southern Chivalry to be such. The conviction among moderate men and men of sense at the South is uniform that the Slave States would in no way help their condition by going out of the Union, but quite the contrary; and another still more potent consideration that weighs heavily in the balance is that they cannot get out if they would. The idea that the perpetuation of the Union hinges upon tripping up the heels of an escaping negro and trundling him back to his bondage whenever a slave-hunter says the word, is really too ridiculous to be commented upon. The Union is a fixed fact. It is a political and a geographical necessity. It is secured by the wants of the millions of the Old World who have already found in an asylum and a home—by the wants of the millions who are following and to follow—by the unanimous demands of the Free States, and by every consideration of love, duty and interest of the whole people."

The Spring Criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas for Hampden County commenced at Springfield on Tuesday morning, Judge Merrick of Worcester, presiding. A new Grand Jury for the ensuing year, was organized.

REVOLTING SCENE—BEAUTIES OF THE DEATH PENALTY.—A large concourse of citizens of both sexes congregated at Bloomfield on the 25th ult., says the Bloomington (Ind.) Reporter, to witness the execution of Hiram Bland. A procession was formed, and the prisoner, dressed in his shroud, sitting beside his coffin, on a wagon, was conducted to the gallows, where religious services were performed. His confession, in which he accused some of the witnesses against him of false swearing, and denied striking his sister, and accused the deceased of commencing the conflict, was then repeated by an attending gentleman. The prisoner exhorted the bystanders to take warning by his sad fate.—He appeared very much agitated, and moaned most piteously. On his way to the gallows he sung a hymn, in which he spoke of "going home." Just as the fatal noose was being adjusted, and the dark mysterious "after place" gloomed a midnight of death before him, the clerk of the county, Judge Cavin, stepped forward and announced the reception of a respite from the Governor. Then there were curses loud and long against the Governor, sent up by the disappointed throng, and as the prisoner was re-conducted to the jail, maledictions were poured forth against the Governor for interposing executive clemency to enable the miserable culprit an opportunity to be heard in the Supreme Court.

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says, that when the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with heavy chains for years. Believing that he kept the man insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty. The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine: "Oh, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his liberator prevailed. At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had nearly lost all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered. He is now working on a farm.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New York Commercial states that Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, one of the parties arrested on the charge of being implicated in the expedition for the invasion of Cuba, has claimed the steamboat Cleopatra as his private property.

It is stated that the Island of Cuba is now garrisoned by no less than 25,000 troops. No person is allowed to carry arms under penalty of six years imprisonment. Several additional suspected persons have been arrested.

Intelligence from Jacksonville says, that the expeditionists have all returned, and that great dissatisfaction was felt among the Floridians at the failure of the expedition. About 500 men arrived at Savannah, Monday, by the Isabel. A document of Instructions to Revolutionists, from Gen. Lopez to the Cubans, had been found, dated New Orleans, April 8, in which he says, "a distinguished American General will land on the north side of the Island before ten days."

FOG BELL.—A fog bell has been placed at Boston Light, at the entrance of the harbor, which will be of great service to the mariner. The bell is rung by clock-work, and will run six hours with one winding up; it weighs fourteen hundred pounds, and can be heard in moderate weather from six to ten miles, and even when blowing hard will be heard in season to warn the mariner if he should be on a wrong course for Lighthouse Channel. A notice from the Collector of Boston states that the bell will strike once every forty-five seconds during thick weather.

Col. Wilson, the new Sheriff of Hampden County, has entered upon the duties of his office, and has appointed the following deputies: P. W. Webster of Palmer; E. F. Moseley of Springfield, (one of the Representatives from that town); George H. Moseley of Westfield, Robert G. Marsh of Holyoke, and Chas. W. Knox of Chester Village, Jerome Miller of Ludlow, and Sylvester Churehill of Chicopee. Messrs. Marsh and Knox were old deputies.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Savannah Republican has information from the interior of Georgia, that the prospects of the cotton crop are by no means flattering. The cold weather has kept the plant from coming up, and consequently the stand is a poor one. In no particular is the prospect so good as it was at this time last year. It will require favorable seasons and a late fall to make so large a crop as the last.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Our Legislature has refused to pass a bill to Abolish Capital Punishment or legal hanging. This is about what we expected. Massachusetts is too rigid and crusty, too one-eyed to see any merit in the abolition of such a barbarous law. She does not try the experiment of its abolition, and so she keeps on hanging people like dogs. We cannot call this a Reform Legislature just yet.

TRIOS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Paine, wife of Caleb M. Paine, of Attleboro, was delivered of three children on the 25th ult. They united weight was 16 lbs. They are all living and doing well. On Saturday last, the wife of Jervett E. Buffum, of Westmoreland, was safely delivered of three fine boys. The mother and little ones are doing well.

The Senate has amended and passed the bill to incorporate the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Co.

For the Palmer Journal.

The Wonders of Philosophy.

NO. 1.

Music began, the glittering stars awoke, And brilliant suns upon creation broke. The study of Philosophy reveals to us the interesting wonders of the visible creation, while it leads the mind beyond the regions of sublimity objects to contemplate and expound the unseen workings of the hand of God.

The eyes of the ignorant stare with incredulity when told of the wonderful operations of nature—when the man of science points out the stupendous truths of philosophy, and accounts for the multiplied phenomena of the universe.

Time was when Galileo the Astronomer was assigned to the damp walls of a prison for advancing the theory of the sphericity and motion of the earth. The Theologians of Rome declared his opinion expressly contrary to the Scriptures, and in the sight of the Pope he was compelled to kneel upon the ground and abjure his belief, but as soon as he rose up he struck his foot upon the earth and muttered "E pur si move." (It moves nevertheless.)

The progress of science since those days of almost Pagan superstition, has been unceasingly onward. Mysteries have vanished like mist before the noon-day sun, and the powers of the human mind now reveal the vast workmanship of the created universe. The Astronomer now searches with unsealed eye the immeasurable space in which worlds on worlds revolve in perfect order and harmony. He measures with accuracy the distance between the heavenly bodies; numbers the satellites attending each planet, and shows the relation existing between them. By the aid of mechanical skill he is enabled to give wings to his sight and explore the barren surface of the moon—to count her oceans and rivers—trace the windings of her valleys—measure the height of her mountains and witness the sublime majesty of her flaming volcanoes. His unwearied flight stops not here. It soars still further into the boundless magnitude of space—observes the revolutions of the most distant orbs, and ascertains the length of their days and years. It follows the blazing comet in its wandering course, among the millions of stars and suns, and investigates the innumerable worlds that compose the majestic windings of the Milky Way.

The Philosopher now governs the course of the thunderbolt and makes it obedient to his will. The causes of the wind, rain, and the tides are no longer mysterious, for the perceptive faculties of man have fathomed them all.

The Geologist traces the age of the Earth in its strata of rock; and defines the different periods of time in which the several classes of animated creation sprang into existence by vestiges found in the bosom of the earth. How mighty are the works of Nature! In every object, from the planets that roll in the immensity of space, to the grain of sand upon the sea-shore, we trace the wonder-working power of the Almighty Being. And how diminutive is man compared with his Creator!

A knowledge of Philosophy reveals our own ignorance and illustrates the delusive character of our senses! We speak of the rising and setting of the sun when it does not move in an orbit. We speak of the flight of time, when it is a philosophical fact that there is no such thing as the lapse of time. Yesterday and to-day are the same moment! We speak of sound, but there is no such thing! The rose that we admire is not red itself, or the violet blue; in reality they are devoid of color. We do not see objects themselves, but the image of them. We speak of fire, yet no one ever saw it; we have only seen its effects! It is just as proper to say down to heaven as up to heaven, for really there is no such thing as up and down, for what we call up the Chinese people, who are situated opposite to us, would call down.—They would hold the arm down to point the same way that we would to point upwards.

Thus we perceive that our very senses deceive us, and that without a knowledge of philosophy we cannot know the real nature of objects by which we are surrounded.—But more anon.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.—Attorney General Clifford, in his report to the Legislature, states that the total cost of prosecutions in the State, during the last year, was \$63,600.69. In Hampden County, \$3,190.65; Hampshire, \$2,028.81; Franklin, \$1,070.33; Berkshire, \$2,934.06. There have been in Hampden County 167 prosecutions and 47 convictions; in Hampshire, 98 prosecutions and 51 convictions; in Berkshire, 144 prosecutions and 75 convictions; in Franklin, 197 prosecutions and 107 convictions, and there are 516 cases still pending. The average cost of each prosecution in the County of Suffolk, was \$13.97, in Essex, \$91.13, in Middlesex, \$26.20, in Bristol, \$14.19, in Plymouth, \$17.75, in Barnstable and Nantucket, \$1.63, in Worcester, \$12.28, in Norfolk, \$10.84, in Hampshire, \$20.80, in Hampden, \$10.12, in Franklin, \$11.68, in Berkshire, \$20.38. The average in Barnstable and Nantucket is much less than in any other county in the State.—Of the prosecutions 1038 were for violations of the license law, and there were 497 convictions, at a cost of about \$12,000. There was not a single prosecution for violation of the license law in Barnstable or Nantucket counties during the year. There was not a single acquittal in Barnstable and Nantucket counties during the year, but one in Franklin, and only seven in Plymouth.

Edmund C. Mann, brother of the late Apollus Mann, of Springfield, died on the 3d ult. He was editor and publisher of the Honolulu Times at the time of his death.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—Mr. Whiting Sheldon of Belchertown was killed by a freight train on Thursday afternoon, about 6 miles east of Springfield. He and another man were racing horses on the road that crosses the track, and in their excitement paid no regard to the approaching train, but drove on to the track just as it came up.—Mr. Sheldon's competitor got safely across, but the locomotive struck Sheldon's wagon, separating it from the horse, smashing it to pieces and throwing Mr. Sheldon under the wheels of the train which passed over him cutting his body and arms in two. He was 36 years of age.

FREE BANKING.—The new Banking Act, which has passed the House in this State, provides that any number of persons, not less than five, may associate for banking purposes, with a capital not less than \$100,000, subject to all the restrictions and entitled to all the privileges set forth in the statutes relative to banking. It provides, further, that whenever any Bank shall deposit with the State Auditor, in pledge, public stocks of any city or town in the State of Massachusetts, or of either of the other of the New England states, or of New York, or of the United States, at not above its par value nor under its current market value, it shall be entitled to receive from said Auditor an equal amount of bills for circulation, which are to be labelled, "secured by pledge of public stock." The pledge of this stock is, of course, for the security of bill-holders. When, therefore, a bank is called upon to pay specie for its bills, recourse must be had to these securities.

The new Legislature of Rhode Island have restored Thomas W. Doer, unconditionally, to his civil and political rights as a citizen of that State, forfeited by his conviction of treason. He has heretofore been at liberty to assume these rights on taking an oath of allegiance, but this he martyr-like refused to do.

SHOT AT BY A WOMAN.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil states that a woman by the name of Mason, widow of the late Dr. Mason, entered the law office of John M. Wilson, corner of Fifth and Walnut, and with a double barreled pistol fired twice at Mr. W., neither shot taking effect. The cause of this strange conduct of the female is not known. She fainted immediately afterward, and was taken away insensible.

A prospectus has been issued in Germany for the establishment of a line of steamers between Rotterdam and the United States. The proposed capital is fixed at 1,200,000 guilders, divided into 120 shares. The company is styled the "Rotterdam-American Steam Navigation Company."

PEACE CONVENTION.—A Convention of the friends of Peace was held at Hartford on the 7th inst., to nominate delegates to attend the Peace Congress to be held in London in July next, when Hon. John Niles of Hartford, and Prof. Benjamin Silliman of New Haven, were chosen to represent the State at large.

Col. Cooker and Mr. Temple, the U. S. Indian agents in Texas, have lately had an interview with the Indian Chief Wild Cat, with the purpose to make terms of peace. Wild Cat expressed great friendship, and spoke warmly of his old friends, Generals Worth and Brook.

A few days since, a gang of 19 slaves left Lewis, Kentucky, under the direction of the North Star. A night or two previous, four left North Star. A night or two previous, four left North Star. A night or two previous, four left North Star.

A letter containing \$300 was returned to the Greenfield Post Office, on Saturday last, from the dead letter office, at Washington, for a gentleman who supposed that the money had been stolen from the mail.

It appears from reliable statistics quoted on the subject by the *Baton Rouge Gazette*, that the quantity of sugar lost in the course of only two years, by the effects of crevasses, amounts to the enormous sum of 22,000 hogsheads, valued, at the lowest calculation, at \$1,250,000.

SMOKING VESSELS.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican learns that on leaving Wilmington N. C., every vessel is searched and smoked in pursuance of a law, for which the captain has to pay three dollars. This precaution is taken to prevent slaves being carried off in vessels trading to that port.

IS TIME.—A New York house have recently ordered from Paris an invoice of dress goods, with a deep border on the side, intended for ladies, dresses, the width of the cloth comprising the length of the skirt.

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—This gentleman fell from a wagon, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday of last week, and broke two of his ribs. Although seriously hurt, his wounds are not considered dangerous.

The population of Northampton, just taken by Sheriff Wright, foots 5467, or 162 increase from last year. No. of families 1014; of males 616; females 2851; ratable polls 1318, children between 5 and 15 1508.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The citizens of the new village on the banks of the river near the Neponset Bridge, heretofore known as Neponset, have adopted *Port Norfolk* as the name by which said village will hereafter be known.

Eighteen graduates, members of a class in the Virginia Military Institute, have been expelled for insubordination.

The citizens of Richmond, S. C., fired a salute on hearing of the action of the Charleston Convention.

They are taking shade in considerable numbers from the Connecticut at South Hadley Falls below the Dam.

We owe many thanks to our brethren of the press for the highly flattering manner in which they have spoken of the re-appearance of the Journal. May their shadows never grow less.

MEXICAN ITEMS.—The Rio Grande Sentinel says that a party of Americans, while crossing the river opposite Roma to attend a ball, were fired on by some Mexican soldiers and two were badly wounded. The Mexicans apologized for the "mistake!" The Comanche Indians lately killed four and wounded seven men near San Patricio. Two daughters of Alderman Ramsay of New Orleans were hurt to death by the explosion of a Campfire Lamp, and two others were shockingly burnt.

The new Liquor Bill which has passed to a third reading in the House, provides for the sale of alcoholic liquors, for use in mechanics, science, and the arts only, by agents duly appointed in the several cities and towns. It authorizes the search of places suspected of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and makes the finding of the liquors and paraphernalia of such establishments *prima facie* evidence of the traffic. It also authorizes the seizure of the liquor.

WAR.—During the thunder shower, on Friday evening, the 9th inst. the barn of Dr. Sumner, near the village, was struck by lightning and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. The same barn was struck by lightning a few years since.

RUSHING INTO THE JAWS OF THE LION.—A whale of the humpback species, entered New Bedford harbor Thursday, took a very cool survey of the whaling vessels and other preparations for the destruction of his kind, and very leisurely moved off, before the astonished natives of the City of Oil could recover themselves sufficiently to exclaim "there she blows!"

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—On Wednesday last, a young man named Augustus A. Powers, living in the south part of Barre, took his gun and went out into the fields, and some two hours afterwards he was found shot through the abdomen, from the effects of which he probably died instantly. It was the general opinion that he took his life intentionally.

On Tuesday, last week, a thousand dollar bill was lost in Boston, and on being advertised, was returned to the cashier by a poor Irishman named Michael Brady, who had picked it up in the entry of a bank.—He received \$50 for his honesty.

The Mayor and Aldermen of New Bedford have banished the whole regiment of wandering minstrels, organ grinders, tambourine thumpers, and monkey disciplinarians. The *Mercury* laments the loss of the music peddlers, but consoles itself with the idea that the city authorities can't banish all the street music—the cats being lawless.

RAILROAD.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the amendments to the Ware River Railroad Bill were rejected, including that reducing the restriction from 20 to 10 per cent. and an attempt by Mr. Hyde to reconsider this action failed.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Next Monday an election for Congressmen takes place in the 2d, 4th, and 7th Districts. The new plurality law will serve to secure the election of one of the several candidates in each District.

Theodore Orville Brown, a lad 17 years of age, has been sentenced to the penitentiary of Georgia for 20 years for stealing packages from the Augusta postoffice, in which he was a clerk. He pleads guilty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are in the weekly receipt of Littell's Living Age, a Magazine of unprecedented merit and interest. It comprises the cream of foreign and American literature, making, in a year, four large volumes of choice reading. The cheap postage law will render the work much cheaper to subscribers than it costs them now, where they get it by mail. The price is \$5 per year. We will guarantee that four volumes of any other equally as large and meritorious work cannot be purchased for the same money. Address E. Littell & Co. Boston.

The Monthly Bulletin of the American Art Union, New York, containing the doings of the Institution last year, and plans for this year, is received. It promises a rich treat to the subscribers of the Art Union this year.

The Philadelphia Magazines, Godey's, Graham's and Sartain's for June are received. They are well filled with tales, poetry, &c., and contain their usual number of embellishments.—They promise largely for July, and the Philadelphia Magazine Publishers generally fulfill all they promise. For sale at J. Bowles' Bookstore.

The Pocket Companion, for Machinists, Mechanics, and Engineers, by Oliver Byrne, Editor of the Dictionary of Mathematics in the College of Civil Engineers, London, &c. Pocket form, tucks, gilt edges. Price \$1. Dewitt and Davenport, Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York.

The Publishers have spared no expense to make this compendium everything that it purports to be. They have to offer this, they engaged the services of Oliver Byrne, celebrated in Europe as the author of a large number of the best scientific works in the language, and already favorably known here as the author of the Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering.

It has been the author's endeavor to make the work eminently practical, and to condense the most information into the least possible space; and, after a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say that it is, in our opinion, infinitely superior to any Treatise of the kind now in use, and one that should be in the hands not only of the mechanic and working man, but of every person desirous of much information, in a small compass, on almost every useful subject.—We find no long columns of figures of no use except to encumber the book, but in place of this, Tables are used, as far as necessary, by which the reader is taught how to produce the necessary results himself.

California Items.

Two men were shot in Sacramento, while attempting burglary, by Capt. Ward, who was expecting and watching for them. One was killed upon the spot; his name was Joe Ogden; the other Geo. Morton, was shot in his leg by his leg assistant, but died subsequently. Capt. Ward was cleared of blame.

Nothing particularly new respecting the Indian Commission, and their progress in treaties with the savages. Gen. Bean has been authorized to raise fifty men to protect the people of the Los Angeles valley against the incursions of the Indians through the Cajon Pass.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt and exhibited respecting the issuance and circulation of private coins, below their face value and which the coiners refuse to redeem. It is looked upon as an infamous swindle, by the community, the bankers have refused to receive it at its assumed value, and the merchants have taken somewhat similar action. The Legislature has a bill before it, introduced by Mr. Miller, to oblige coiners to redeem, and to make their refusal a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Great efforts are being made to induce Jenny Lind to visit California, and letters received from Mr. Barnum induce the hope that the object may be effected.

The robbers and highwaymen in which California abounds, have been making the valleys in the vicinity of Monterey their theatre of operations, having possession of the whole country there, stealing horses and cattle, and creating a fear that Monterey itself may be sacked by them in the absence of the men, who are mostly at the mines.

There has been more lynching in the mines. This state of affairs is lamentable. The Alta California cautions friends at the east against judging them by the same criterion they would there. They cannot fully appreciate we are told their condition without seeing and feeling it.

A bill has passed the Legislature establishing a State Marine Hospital at Sacramento, and appropriating \$30,000 from the State treasury towards that object.

SAD DEER HUNT.—Two brothers named Rodgers, living in White County, Ia., recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance, they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game, one of the brothers discovered something crawling in the grass and willows, and supposing it to be a deer, fired a scream following—he ran to the spot and found his brother a corpse. The ball had pierced him through the heart.

DARING OUTRAGE.—An attempt was made on Wednesday evening to throw the train from the track, near Plainfield, Ct. A large stone was placed upon the track upon one side of the road, and a stick of wood drawn into the claw of the turnout switch, upon the other, so as to throw the wheel from the rail. Fortunately for the passengers in the train, about 150 in number, the cowcatcher struck the stone in such a manner as to shiver it to atoms, and the stick yielded to the pressure of the wheels, so that no one was injured.

ANOTHER WARNING.—A young daughter of Mr. Hastings of Jamaica, Vt., while on a visit at the house of a friend in Londonderry, was shot by a boy under very distressing circumstances. The boy took up the gun and snapped it once or twice without effect. He then playfully pointed it at the girl, said "I'll shoot you," and snapping it again, the whole charge lodged in her forehead. She survived about an hour. When will people learn the folly of leaving loaded guns about their premises?

The parties engaged in shad fishing at the "Rock Rimmon" fishing place, between Springfield and Chicopee, found the body of a man floating in the river last Saturday. At a fishing place above this one, another body was found the same afternoon. Most likely, they are the Irishmen supposed to have been lately carried over the dam at Holyoke, and this we hear was the result of a Coroner's investigation at Chicopee, Saturday evening.

SHOCKING.—In Churchville, N. Y. a young boy named Potter, 15 years old, while attempting to frighten Miss M. Lynn, aged 13, by pointing a rifle at her, and finally snapped it, when it exploded, and the ball passed just under the left eye of the young lady, so severely injuring her that there are no hopes of her surviving.

Lieut. Adams and Lieut. Edwards, third artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie, S. C., have had a hostile meeting at Sullivan's Island. After an exchange of shots, by which Edward was slightly wounded in the back, the difficulty was reconciled. A lady was at the bottom of the misunderstanding.

DEVALUATION.—The Postmaster of Macon, Ga., is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$4400. He is also reported as a defaulter to a very large amount, on funds received at his warehouse for cottons sold. The amount on cotton, by report, varies from 13 to \$70,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the steamship Alabama was leaving New York for Savannah, on Saturday, Charles Young, third engineer, was instantly killed by being caught in the machinery of the engines.

The notorious Washington Gay, one of the gang of Michigan desperadoes who set fire to the depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, and formerly a resident of Onondaga County, N. Y., died in the Detroit jail on the 8th inst.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—A man named Reuben Wood, committed to prison for a term of thirty days, for breaking into a house in Bethany, Ct., committed suicide on Sunday last, by hanging himself from the door of his cell.

Robert Atwood, a machinist, in the employ of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company while walking upon the track in Roxbury on Wednesday, was struck by the passenger train and so much injured that he died in a few hours. Nobody to blame but himself.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BRIMFIELD.—Money Lost.—Mr. Lucius L. Ferry of Brimfield, went west a few weeks ago to buy cattle and sheep, taking with him a good pile of money for that purpose. His first stopping place for the purpose of purchasing cattle was at Painesville, Ohio, where he went into a hotel and conversed freely with several persons on the object of his visit. On leaving the hotel he discovered that his pocket book containing \$2000 in bills, was gone. He immediately returned and found every individual he had left in the room with the exception of one who, he learned was a graduate of the State prison.—Officers were immediately sent in all directions in pursuit of the supposed thief, but no traces of him could be found. The money was in an outside pocket in his overcoat, and must have been adroitly taken out while Mr. Ferry's attention was occupied in conversation.

THREE RIVERS.—An accident.—A second-hand overcoat in the weaving room at Three Rivers, named John Hethcote, came very near being killed on Tuesday forenoon. He was attempting to mend a belt when it caught in a pulley above his head and drew him up between the pulley and the floor, a space of not more than five or six inches. He had to remain in this situation till the wheel could be stopped and the belt disengaged from his body, when he was found to be insensible, the blood flowing from his mouth and nose profusely. We have not learned how seriously he is injured.

The Circus, last Tuesday, was largely attended. Extra trains ran over the New London road bringing eight or ten hundred people from New London and along the line of the road to witness the exhibition. Rowdianism was prevalent through the day and evening and many had the appearance of having taken a drop "for their stomach's sake."

The man who left a nice Shad at our residence one day last week, with the intent to tickle our palate with the best fish in town, is informed that we shall not attempt to Ward off a repetition of the same kindness.

The name of the teacher of the High School at Thorndike is Eben N. Chamberlin, not Abel Chamberlin as we stated last week.

WILBRAHAM.—A MIDNIGHT SCENE IN SODOM!—The midnight hour of last Saturday night was pregnant with evil to the quiet village of Sodom! Under cover of the heavy darkness of that witching hour, about a dozen suspicious-looking men might have been seen cautiously approaching a certain house occupied by four females and a man, the latter having a better-half and children living somewhere in Connecticut. The appearance of the mysterious night-walkers indicated that some fearful plot was about being consummated. Their faces were disguised as black men and their garments bore affinity to those of the cold-blooded night assassin. Let us follow them. They arrive at the house,—all is silent in and around it,—not a sound is heard to warn the inmates of the impending danger! The door opens, and the dusky forms of the villains glide noiselessly in. They proceed to the bed-room, where, unconscious of the fate awaiting him, quietly sleeps the before-mentioned individual—and beside him, in all the loveliness of youth and sleeping innocence, lies another form in a long night dress. One moment of deathly silence reigns. The signal is given, and in an instant the sleeping man is seized,—his companion with the long dress awakes, and with one bound, escapes through the window. The poor man is dragged unceremoniously to the door, and there, deaf to all supplications, the wretches raise their weapons and their victim falls to the earth, covered with a coat of tar! The unfortunate man is commanded to depart from Sodom immediately, lest he incur a repetition of the same punishment. The villains disappear in the darkness, and again midnight silence reigns in Sodom!

The night Express train to Boston ran over and killed an Irishman at the junction with the Norwich road at Worcester, on Monday night. He was shockingly cut to pieces, but the accident was not known to those on the train, at the time.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—We learn from the Republic, that on Monday, nearly two millions of dollars, were paid out at the Treasury Department, on account of the Mexican indemnities ordered by the late Board of Commissioners.

A boy two years old, named James McGrath, playing about Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, on Monday morning last, fell into the water and was carried over the Falls.

A. W. Stockwell of Chicopee has been appointed Commissioner of Insolvency for this county, in place of George B. Morris, removed.

The Legislature will probably close with the week, making the length of the session one week short of five months.

A Grand Chance.—Two or three smart fellows are wanted to procure subscribers for the Palmer Journal. Good wages will be paid to such as will endeavor to make it for the interest of the publisher to employ them.

A Card.—The Subscribers would take this opportunity to express their gratitude to the citizens of this village and vicinity for the numerous manifestations of sympathy, and acts of kindness bestowed during and since the late disastrous conflagration, by which so fair a portion of the village was, in a single night, changed to a heap of smoldering ruins, and the members deprived of both a home, and place of business, with the loss of a large portion of their property.

They would also announce to their friends and customers that they have taken rooms on the east of J. Allen's Hotel, where they will be happy to wait on all who may favor them with a call, and having made considerable addition of new and fashionable goods to their stock saved from the fire, they hope by attention to business, and low prices, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

A. BLODGETT
M. M. BLODGETT
Palmer Depot, May 1851.

MARRIAGES.

At Warren, 18th, by Rev Charles Smith, D. M. Kimball, Principal of Quabog Seminary, and Charlotte M. Lincoln, daughter of Col Warren Lincoln, all of W.

DEATHS.

At Thorndike, 22d, James G. son of Nathan Howard, 11.
In Belchertown, May 4, widow Catharine Gould, formerly of Northfield, aged 87.
At South Wilbraham, 19th, Capt Aaron Warren, 65.
At Northampton, 12th, Mary E., 16, daughter of Rufus Rude.
At Monson, 15th, Maria Olivia, 5 years 6 mos., only daughter of Alfred Norcross.

Job Work.

THE Subscriber will execute all orders in the line of Cutting and Making Garments of almost every description, in the best possible manner, and on the most favorable terms. He has the best workmen in town, and his shop will be found to be the best at Palmer Depot, where work can be promptly and faithfully done.
Call and see for yourselves.
N. L. WAIT,
McGillivray's Block.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

Ready Made Clothing.

ANOTHER arrival of Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, colors, qualities, fashions and prices, consisting, in part, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeckin, Tweed and Sainet Coats, Pants and Vests. Just received and for sale low by
N. L. WAIT,
McGillivray's Block.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

Masonic Celebration!

The Eastern Star Lodge will celebrate the nativity of St. John, at Willimantic, on the 24th June, an oration on the occasion and entertainment for the Brethren and their Ladies, also a band of music, will be provided. Lodge open at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. Brethren of all other Lodges are respectfully and most cordially invited to attend.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, ELSHA TRACY,
LYON E. BALDWIN, G. W. KEYS,
LEWIS FELDMAN, F. P. COX,
SAMUEL STANTON,
Committee of Arrangements.
Willimantic, May 29, 1851.

Lost.

At Palmer Depot or on the road to Thorndike Village, a large light grey Muff, on the morning of 17th of April, after the fire at the Depot.—Whoever will return the same to A. C. Keith at Palmer Depot, will be liberally rewarded.
A. C. KEITH.
Palmer Depot, May, 1851.

Wanted Immediately.

A Milliner and Dress-Maker who understands the business perfectly, and who is competent to superintend the business. A good salary will be paid, or if they prefer to carry on business themselves, the rent will be given as an inducement. Address
W. L. PARKER.
Palmer, May 23, 1851.

Linen Coats.

FRESH arrival of Linen Coats of all sizes, and of excellent quality, for sale very low by
N. L. WAIT,
McGillivray's Block.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

Vests. Vests.

AN excellent assortment, selected with great care in some of the best markets, just received and for sale low by
N. L. WAIT,
McGillivray's Block.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

N. L. WAIT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGillivray's Block.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

A New Enterprise.

THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of
Children's Clothing.
Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, May 24th, 1851.

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. DENECKE'S Store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds, just received at
T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851.

Fruit and Nuts.

Oranges, Lemons, Citron,
Currants, Raisins, Almonds,
Eng. Walnuts, Filberts, Castana and
Cocoa nuts, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the lowest prices by
J. A. HALL.
Palmer, May, 1851.

50 BOXES Superior Glass, assorted sizes,

direct from the manufacturers and for sale low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, May, 1851.

Swiss Muslins,

PLAIN and Spotted, Cambrics plain and checked, and Jaconets, a large lot auction goods and bargains too, at
PARKER'S,
Opposite to the ruins, this side the track.
Palmer, May, 1851.

Only a Few

MORE pairs of those light Kid Gloves, at 50 cents, left at
PARKER'S.
Palmer, May, 1851.

Parker Has Got

SOME of those nice Palm Shawls and he sells them low. Also, Black Silk, Black and White Crapes, &c.
Palmer, May, 1851.

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assort-

ment in this county at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

VESTINGS: Vestings! Vestings! the best,

the neatest and the greatest assortment at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and

Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at

prices at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

T. C. DENECKE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851.
Iron and Steel.
1000 lbs. Best Sweet Shapes.
1000 do. do. Norway ore do.
1000 do. do. Nail Rods.
The Hoop and round Iron.
Cooking Wedge and Drill Steel.
The above is of the best quality and will be sold low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, May, 1851.

The Best Summer Hats

IN Town, are to be found at C. M. Garfield's who has a large stock for sale remarkably cheap. Call and See.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 14, 1851.

William Backus,

ARCHITECT,
307, Fulton st. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Full plans furnished for buildings, adapted to any purpose or locality. Any communications by mail will be promptly attended to.
4 2m

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

Also, 3000 lbs. best Screws, assorted sizes, for sale low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, May, 1851.

Wool Carding!

The Subscriber having had experience in Wool Carding will carry on the business at the Establishment owned by Joseph Fairbanks, two miles west of Monson, Mass.
No labor or expense will be spared in doing the work to the satisfaction of all.
DAVID S. ESTEN
Monson, May 12, 1851.

Blacksmiths Wanted!

FOUR Blacksmiths wanted to go to Augusta, Georgia, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply to
JOHN BOYUTAU & SON.
South-Coventry, Ct.

Paints and Oils.

1000 lbs. Mordmore and Lewis Lead.
1500 do. Jewett and Sons do.
English Linseed Raw and Boiled Oil.
Paris and Chrome Green in Oil.
And all other fancy paints, just received and for sale low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, May, 1851.

North side of the Track!

No. 2, HALL & VALENTINE'S BLOCK
FRESH Stock of American, English, French and German Dry Goods, selected with the utmost care in New York and Boston markets and admirably adapted to the season.
We shall always be happy to show the Ladies those beautiful Lawns and some styles of Prints. We have also a large stock of White Goods, in fact we have filled up our store and intend to keep it filled.
Most of our old customers will remember that late in the winter we sold off nearly our entire stock so that our goods in store are all new and fresh & must be sold to make room for more.
W. L. PARKER Agent.
Palmer, May, 1851.

Administrator's Sale.

By license of Probate court, I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 24th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., at John Allen's Hotel in Palmer, all the right Alanon C. Currier had on the 19th day of August last, to redeem a certain water power and land belonging to the same, situated in Monson, about one and a half miles from Palmer Depot. The amount of claim will be made known at the time of sale.
THEOPHILUS H. KNIGHT, Admin'r.
Palmer, May 8, 1851.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Paints, Oils and Glass.
THE Subscriber having fitted up a shop at the East end of McGillivray's Block, has now in store the best assortment of the above goods ever before offered in Palmer Depot. Builders are particularly invited to examine my assortment of house trimmings, purchasing mostly from the manufacturers, I can offer you goods on as favorable terms as can be purchased of any other concern. Also in store, a good assortment of Joiners bench and edge tools of the sort, which I will sell at very low prices. purchasers have only to give me a call and examine prices to learn that they can buy all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery and other goods of me, as low as can be purchased of any other in the trade.
E. BROWN.
Palmer, May, 1851.

READY Made Clothing

at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities

and prices at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashion-

able at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

NEW GOODS!

E. B. MILES & Co. Would respectfully inform those who have heretofore purchased their goods at Palmer Depot that they intend the least impaired by the loss of so many stores by the late fire, and that prices shall be as low as ever.
They have this week been in Boston purchasing and are now receiving large additions to their stock of
Dry Goods
Crockery and Glass Ware.
Feathers, Carpeting and furnishing goods, which will make their assortment as good as has ever been found in this village.

They have also associated themselves with MR. THOMAS WARD in their Grocery department who will carry on that branch under the firm of T. WARD & Co. and intend keeping a good assortment of
Family Groceries,
Flour, Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Fruit, Provisions, fancy articles &c., at wholesale and retail, and will sell as low as can be bought in the market with the expenses added; and would write those coming to this village to buy goods to call at the Old Stand, McGillivray's Block, and examine for themselves.
Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and cash will not be refused.
Palmer, May 7, 1851.

Ready Made Clothing

CONSTANTLY on hand, and in endless variety, at No. 2, Hall and Valentine's Block,
W. L. PARKER, Agent.
Palmer, May, 1851.

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and

prices at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851.

DENTISTRY.

E. L. CHILDS, Dentist, takes the public that he has opened his office at the residence of Mr. J. Gamwell, opposite McGillivray's Block, where he will be happy to see all who may wish his services.
All operations on the teeth, warranted to give satisfaction.
Palmer, May 10, 1851.

Get Your Health Insured!

IN a time of health it is a wise thing to provide for sickness. Every one is liable to be afflicted with disease or meet with accidents which often reduce to absolute poverty those who are solely dependant on their own daily earnings. If a man enjoys good health he may suffer by disease or accident; and if he be afflicted with any of the numerous ills that human flesh is heir to, he is secured from a heavy draft upon his earnings to pay the expense of sickness.
The Subscriber is agent for the Massachusetts Health Association of Springfield, and will insure both men and women.
The above named Association is formed for the mutual relief of its members in case of sickness or accident, and for this purpose it has a guarantee fund of Ten Thousand Dollars.
By paying \$1.50 in advance as application fee, and the payment of the same free of charge within thirty days, a certificate of membership will be secured.
Palmer, May, 1851.

Plaster.

FIVE HUNDRED Tons Superior grey Plaster, fresh ground, and in fine order, for sale low at the Flour and Grain Store of
E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer, May 17th, 1851.

New Millinery and

FANCY GOODS,
AT No. 3, Hall & Valentine's Block. Mrs. Collins has just returned from Market with one of the best stocks of Millinery and Fancy Goods to be found in East Hampton; and she will sell them as Cheap as the Cheapest.
Spring Styles and Fashions for Dresses and Visites received. Visites constantly on hand or made to order.
Bonnets Bleached and Pressed.
Palmer, April 19th, 1851.

Stoves! Stoves!!

IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Patent Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Store Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851.

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I give my son, I Amariah M. Latham, his time, and shall claim none of his wages nor pay any of his debts from this date.
SUMNER LATHAM.
Ware, April 19th, 1851.

New London, Willimantic

and Palmer Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Tuesday, May 6, 1851. Passenger Trains
FOR NORWICH, WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER.
At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Willimantic (8:15) with Hartford, P. Fishkill Railroad for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:30) with the Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
At 11:30 A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Stonington, connecting at Norwich with the train of N. and W. R. Road both arriving and departing, and also at Willimantic (1:00) for Hartford.
At 3:10 P. M., connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (6) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
FOR WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.
At 6 A. M., connecting at Willimantic (8:15) for Hartford and arriving at N. London at 6 A. M., in time for the boat to Stonington.
At 11:30 A. M., Freight Train (with passenger car to Willimantic) after arrival of trains from Boston and Springfield, and Stages from the North, arriving at Willimantic at 2:30 P. M. At 2:40 P. M., after arrival of trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford, and at Norwich (5:00) with trains of Norwich and Worcester R. R., and New London (6:00) with the evening boats for New York at 10 P. M.
The 11:30 upward train from New London goes to Willimantic only. Returning leaves Willimantic at 1 P. M., with passengers for Hartford, Norwich 1:30 P. M., arriving at New London at 2:15 P. M., in time for the boat to Stonington and Providence, and intermediate stopping places.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Freight Train leaves New London daily at 5:00 A. M. for Palmer. Returning, leaves Palmer at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New London at 4:30 P. M.
Merchandise forwarded with care and despatch. Through Tickets for New York, via Hartford, can be had at the office, at \$3.50 for the early morning and P. M. trains.

Leave New London

FOR NORWICH, WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER.
At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Willimantic (8:15) with Hartford, P. Fishkill Railroad for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:30) with the Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
At 11:30 A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Stonington, connecting at Norwich with the train of N. and W. R. Road both arriving and departing, and also at Willimantic (1:00) for Hartford.
At 3:10 P. M., connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (6) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
FOR WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.
At 6 A. M., connecting at Willimantic (8:15) for Hartford and arriving at N. London at 6 A. M., in time for the boat to Stonington.
At 11:30 A. M., Freight Train (with passenger car to Willimantic) after arrival of trains from Boston and Springfield, and Stages from the North, arriving at Willimantic at 2:30 P. M. At 2:40 P. M., after arrival of trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford, and at Norwich (5:00) with trains of Norwich and Worcester R. R., and New London (6:00) with the evening boats for New York at 10 P. M.
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Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
J. N. PALMER, Supt.
May 3, 1851.

A Boy Wanted.

ONE of steady, industrious habits wanted to do chores and make himself useful at mechanical business. The best encouragement given. Enquire at this Office.
Palmer, April, 1850.

Fresh Lime.

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE IN SQUIER'S BUILDING.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851.

NO. 6.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

VOL. 2.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as our Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight, Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith, Monson, South Factory, L. Bread, Collins's Depot, W. Collins, Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins, Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belcher town, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.
Traveling Agent, L. S. Hills.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 5.14, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M., and 7.30, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 2.25, 5.14, 5.55, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40, A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 5.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 6.40, 11.30 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 12 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2.33, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERRIBLE ALARM; OR LIFE ON A STEAMBOAT.

Shortly before the usual time for wending my way North, to the medical lectures, an opportunity was afforded me by an ingenious negro, who had caught the reptile asleep, of exchanging a well worn blanket coat and two dimes—principally in cash—for as fine a specimen of the rattlesnake as ever delighted the eyes of a naturalist; nine inches across the small of the back, six feet seven-eighths of an inch in length, eyes like globular lightning, colors as gaudy as an Arkansas gaiter's apron, twenty-three rattles and a button, and a great propensity to make them heard, were the strong points of my purchase.

Designing him as a propitiatory offering to one of the professors, my next care was to furnish him with a fitting habitation. Nothing better presenting itself, I made him one out of a pine box, originally designed for shoes, by nailing thin slats transversely, so as neither to exclude the air nor vision, but sufficiently close, I thought, to prevent him from escaping. The day for my departure arrived, and I had his snakeship carried on board of the boat destined to bear me to V—, where I would take an Ohio Steamer.

Unfortunately for the quietude of my pet, on the Yazoo boat was a young cockney lady, who, hearing that there was a live rattlesnake on board, allowed her curiosity to overcome her maiden diffidence sufficiently to prefer a request that the young doctor "would make 'is hanimal 'oller," a process which the proverbial abstemiousness, when in confinement, of the "hanimal" was accomplished rapidly without any intervention on my part. Politeness would not allow me to refuse, and it was considerable of a novelty to the passengers, his snakeship was kept constantly stirred up, and his rattles had very little rest that trip.

The steamer at length evening alongside the wharf-boat at V—, and transferring my baggage, I lounged about till the arrival of a boat would give me an opportunity of proceeding. The contents of the box were quickly discovered; and the snake had to undergo the same indignities as the day previous, until, thoroughly vexed, I made them desist, and resolved henceforth I would conceal his presence and allow him to travel as common baggage.

"The shades of night were falling fast," as the steamer "Congress" came booming along, and after a detention of a few minutes for passengers, proceeded on her way, obtaining none, however, except myself. The snake box was placed with the other baggage, on the cabin deck; in front of the "social hall," jam up as luck would have it, against one of the chimneys, making the location unpleasantly warm. It was one of those clear, luminous nights in autumn, when not a cloud dims the azure, and the heavens so "beautifully blue," (Alas poor Neal), are gleaming with their myriad stars, when the laughing breeze lifts the hair from the

brow, and presses the cheek with as soft a touch as the pulpy lips of a maiden in her first essay at kissing. The clear, croupy cough of the steamer was echoed back in prolonged asthmatic strains from the dark woods lining the river, like an army of cowed gigantic monks come from their cells to see a steamboat. Supper was over, and the beauty of the night had enticed the majority of the passengers from the cabin to the open deck.

A goodly number, myself among the rest, were seated in front of the social hall, smoking our cigars, and swapping yarns of all climes, sizes, nations and colors.

Sitting a few yards from me, the most prominent personage of the group, smoking a chibouque, and regaling the crowd with the manner in which he choked a "Corba de Capello" to death that crawled into his hammock in India, was an old English sailor, who, from his own account, had sailed over all the world, and through some parts of it.

Weighing the words down with a heavy ballast of oaths, he said "he wasn't afraid of anything in the snake line, from the sea-serpent down to the original snake that tempted Eve." I asked him if he had ever met with a rattlesnake since he had been in America, thinking I would put his courage to the test on the morrow.

"Seen a rattlesnake? Yes, enough to sink a seventy-four. Went to Georgia on purpose to kill them. Pshaw? To think that a man that had killed a bo-constrictor, in fair fight, should be afraid of a little noisy flit of a snake that never grew bigger round than a marlin spike!" At this moment the boat was running a bend near in shore, and the glare of a huge fire at a wood-yard was thrown directly under the chair of braggart, when, to my utter amazement, I saw there, snugly coiled up, the huge proportions of my snake!

I was so astonished and horrified that I could neither speak nor move. I had left him securely fastened in his cage, and yet there he was at liberty, in his deadly coil, his eyes gleaming like living coals. The light was intercepted, and the foot of the sailor moving closer to the reptile. It commenced its warning rattle, but slowly and irregularly, showing it was not fully aroused.

"What is that?" exclaimed a dozen voices.

The foot being withdrawn, the rattle ceased before its nature or source could be clearly traced.

"'Twas the steam escaping," said one.

"A goose hissing," said another.

"The wind," said a third.

"A trick to scare the sailor," thought a good many; but I knew it was a rattlesnake in his deadly coil.

The horror of that moment I shall not attempt to describe; every second I expected to hear the shriek of the sailor as the deadly fangs would penetrate his flesh, and I knew if a vein were stricken, no power on earth could avail him, and I powerless to warn him of his danger.

"It sounded monstrous like a rattlesnake!" observed a passenger, "but there are no doctors or fool students on board, and nobody but cusses like them would be taking snakes out."

"I was guine up the Mississippi wunst when a rattlesnake belonging to a medical student on board, got out and bit one of the passengers; the poor critter didn't live two minutes, and the saw-bone's 'prentice not much longer, I reckon." My hair stood on end, for there was an earnestness about the man that told me he was not joking.

"You didn't kill him surely?" asked some one.

"Oh, no! we didn't 'actly kill him sich as cuttin' his throat or putting lead in his holler cimblin, for that would have been takin' the law inter our own hands; but we guv him five hundred lashes, treated him to a coat of tar and feathers, made a clean shave of one ear, and a swallow-forked-slit-under-hit and half crop of the other, and put him out on the little island up to his mouth in water, and the river risin' a plum foot an hour!"

Not knowing but a similar fate might be mine, in agony, with the cold sweat beaming over me, I listened to his infernal recital of an instance of the sum-

mary punishment termed "Lynch Law," to which the unavailability of the statute law so often drove the early settlers, and which unfortunately for the character of the South and West, is not yet entirely abolished.

The sailor must again have moved his foot closer than agreeable to the snake, for his infernal rattling recommenced, and this time clear, loud, and continuous to the tutored ear, indicating great danger, the prelude to a fatal spring.

I shook off my lethargy, and shrieked out, "Don't move for your life! a light! Quick! quick!"

None moved—thinking I was jesting. "Mister," spoke the sailor, "if it's a trick to scare me, you'll miss the figure with your child's rattle. Jest bring me one of your real rattlesnakes along, and I'll show you whether he can frighten an English sailor or not."

Hearing me calling so loudly for a light, the mate, a stalwart Irishman, came running up with a large torch, but hardly had he reached the deck, when he discovered the monster—his head drawn back, ready for striking.

"Snake! snake!" yelled he, punching at him with his glaring torch.

"Whereabouts, you lubber?" said the sailor, still suspecting a trick.

"Under your feet."

The sailor looked down and beheld the hideous reptile directly under his chair. With a loud yell, he made but one spring over the guards into the river.

"Rattlesnake!"

"Man overboard!"

"Stop her!"

"Out with the yawl!"

"Fire!"

"Snake!"

"She's sinking."

"Shoot him!"

"Snake!"

"Whose is it?"

"Lynch the rascal!"

"Kill the scoundrel!" swelled on the air, mingled with the crashing of broken doors and chairs, the oaths and rushing of terrified women who knew not what to fear, while clear and distinct above the infernal melee arose the piercing rattle of the snake, who, writhing his huge proportions about, and striking at everything near him, seemed to glory in the confusion he had created.

A shot was heard, and then the coil collapsed and the rattling slowly ceased. The snake was dead.

"Who brought him on board?"

"Let's lynch the scoundrel!"

"Are there any more of them?"

"Here's the box he got out of!"

My name was on it in large capitals.

"Throw it overboard!" I yelled out.

"It may have more in it—throw it overboard!"

No sooner said than done, and as the only evidence of my participation floated over the waves, no one was louder in his denunciation, no one wanted to be shown—in order that he might be lynched—the rascal that brought it on board, more than I did, except, perhaps, it was the sailor, who, now thoroughly humbled, stood shivering in his wet clothes by the furnace, ready to acknowledge that the "little, noisy flit of an American snake, no larger than a marlin spike," was "some snake," certain.

FINE CAMBRIC.—A most wonderful piece of linen has been woven for the World's Exhibition, in the north part of Ireland, by a weaver named George Haddock. It is a web of fine cambric handkerchiefs. Small print can be read through it, and yet the web is so close and compact that a single thread could not be distinguished without the aid of a microscope, or rather web-glass. The cambric, when held up to the light, looks like a fine and airy fabric. In the production of this fine and gossamer-looking cambric, Mr. Haddock almost rivalled that elastic fiction ascribed to the performance of Arachne, who, as mythologists inform us, was converted into a spider, on account of equalling that ingenious little architect in her production of fine webs.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer speaks in no very flattering terms of the efforts of C. C. Burr and Brother, to enlighten the citizens of that place on the subject of the "Spiritual Manifestations." No one, says that paper, who has heard the genuine raps, has had his belief varied in any way, except to be more confirmed, by anything that the Messrs. Burr have communicated. J. Tiffany a believer in the Rappings, discussed the matter with them three evenings.

A FAITHFUL DAUGHTER.

In the town of Stonington, during the last war, resided a widow with an only daughter. When the attack on the place was made by a British naval force, (an attack which is memorable in the annals of our country,) this widow was dying. All the other inhabitants, gathering their household goods, fled into the country. Only one house was occupied by the dying woman and her faithful daughter, who refused to leave her. Repeated balls passed through the house. Shells exploded all around them. The thunder of the cannon shook the foundations of the land. But the thunder of the cannon might not prevail to recall the sleep of death, which stole as calmly over lip and eye, and fell as gently on the old woman's heart, as if it had been a sunny spring morning on the glorious ocean shore. Firmer and louder grew the sounds of battle without contrasting fearfully with that calm scene within, where the devoted child sat by her dying mother's side, and held her hand, and heard her murmur as the shot flew by, of long forgotten battle fields in olden times. Death came at length, that "calm, safe refuge," from all battlings. Undisturbed by the sound of warriings, she fell asleep and heard the voice of the battle no longer. Rising then from her long and holy watch, the daughter called soldiers from the fort to aid her in burying her dead.

They wrapped the body in the blankets on which it lay, and carried it in solemn procession to the burial ground in whose enclosure slept profoundly the fathers of the village. There was something sublime in that procession. Men bore their kindred dust along deserted streets, heedless of the missiles of death that darkened the air, and entered the place of rest with their load of clay. Even as they entered, a shell fell before them, and exploding, threw up the earth, and in the trench thus opened they laid the body and covered it out of the reach of war. Then, and not before, the daughter left her mother alone, and sought safety for herself.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

EDUCATION.

Education is the hand-maid of virtue. The diffusion of knowledge among the people, diminishes crime, increases comfort and adds to the strength of a popular government. Hence our academies, colleges and public schools are the most useful institutions of the age. They educate youth, who soon grow up to be men.

When we say education is the hand-maid of virtue, something more is meant than the acquirement of a knowledge of books, of the arts and sciences, to which the entire attention of youth is directed in schools. There is a home education referred to—"the right education of the feelings, those valuable moral impressions which are only acquired in a well regulated home." How often do we find a well educated man who is licentious and unprincipled—he is selfish and vindictive—he is rude and illtempered; and yet, withal, is a man of excellent attainments. Why is this? He has been educated at school, not at home. He has not been instructed in the great principles of virtue from a parent's lips—he has not been taught magnanimity of motive, or self-sacrifice, or forbearance, and self-sacrifice. The precepts instilled by a mother, almost forgotten, have risen up to stay the hand of crime.

Home education is the basis upon which mere book education should be built. The light of learning and good example shines, then before men.

TROPICAL DELIGHTS.

Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The betc rouge lays the foundation of tremendous ulcers. In a moment they are covered with ticks. Chiggers bury themselves in your skin, and cause a large colony of young chiggers in a few hours. Flies get into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose; you eat flies, you drink flies, and breathe flies. Lice, you drink lice, and snakes, get into your beds; ants eat up the books, scorpions sting you on the foot. Every thing of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Merian. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your teacup; a non-legs with nine wings is struggling in the small beer; or a caterpillar, with several dozen eyes in his belly, is hastening over the bread and butter. All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering in all her metamorphic host to eat you up. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dew, frogs, vapors and drizzles, to our old British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.

PATRIOTIC SPECULATION.—W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, advertises for the erection of eight dwelling houses of the first class. After completion, he proposes offering them to government at actual cost, for the accommodation of members of the Cabinet, while on duty in Washington.

THE HORRORS OF INTemperance.

Alluding to the sentence of the two men for murder in New York, last week, the Sun says:

In the case of both these miserable culprits, intemperance has been the primary cause of their crimes, and of the ignominious fate to which they are doomed. And still more terrible is the work that intemperance has wrought through their agency. The violent death of their murdered victims, the blight of families, and the agonized feelings of friends and connexions, all combine to make a fearful array of human misery.

The whole community shares in the feeling of pain which such crimes and their punishment produce. We cannot conceive of a more terrible picture of the ruin wrought by intemperance, than the language of the Judge in sentencing Wall. "We cannot be unmindful of the cause of the ruin which has overwhelmed you; your habits of intemperance have done it all. For some 10 years you have continually indulged in this miserable habit; it has driven from you your wife, who there is much reason to believe, was taught by your example also to become intemperate. It caused the bloody death of your child in infancy—it has made you a vagabond on the face of the earth, without a home and without a friend." The life of Stoenkey is no less an illustration of the brutalizing effects of this vice. Stoenkey was once a man respectable among his neighbors; but, by intemperance, he fell into the depths of infamy, became an example of bloodshed and disorder, and a desperate murderer.

It would seem, says the Sun, that the efforts of benevolence, the progress and dissemination of knowledge, and the dread penalties of the law, are weak and inefficient in restraining the strong tide of intemperance that is ever setting in upon society, carrying with it destruction, death and misery. It is a great moral plague, more destructive than war and pestilence. The carnage of the battlefield is soon hid from sight; the pestilence is soon past and its ravages become forgotten, but the plague of intemperance never ceases. Its victims are not counted. It has been truly called Death's Prime Minister, for its victims are counted by thousands and its tens of thousands. It fills the world with tears and broken hearts. Wretchedness and every loathsome vice are its concomitants. It destroys youth and virtue, health and happiness, and fills prisons and grave yards with its victims and its slain. Oh, that young and old would learn to shun its corruption and dread consequences, before it hath withered the bloom of the one, and brought down in misery to the grave the grey hairs of the other.

TRUE WORDS.

When a man of sense, no matter how humble his origin, or degraded his occupation may appear in the eyes of the vain and foolish, is treated with contempt, he will soon forget it; but he will be sure to put forth all the energies of his mind to rise above those who look down in scorn upon him. By shunning the mechanic, we exert an influence derogatory to honest labor, and make it unfashionable for young men to learn trades, or labor for a support. Did our young women realize that for all they possess they are indebted to the mechanic, and to encourage his visits to their society while they would treat with scorn, the lazy, the fashionable, the sponger, and the well dressed pauper. On looking back a few years our most fastidious ladies can trace their genealogy from some humble mechanics, who, perhaps, in their day, were sneered at by the proud and foolish, and their descendants have since received them to their bosoms.

ASHES AND PLASTER FOR MANURE.—J. Johnston, of Geneva, says that on his soil, which is gravelly clay, one bushel of plaster will do more good in his clover than forty bushels of ashes—and that on muck soils he never perceived any benefit from plaster, though ashes may be useful. All the experiments we have tried on sandy and gravelly loam show the superiority of plaster to ashes, applied to grass lands. J. Johnston also says, that he has found the best way of applying stable manure in autumn is to spread it over the surface, and plough it in the next spring. This entirely accords with our experience, whatever hypothetical reasoning may say to the contrary. It is perfectly evident, however, that little evaporation can take place during the winter, while much that is soluble may become diffused through the soil.—Ez.

RECOGNITION.—The President has officially recognized the appointment of Johannes Jacob Ludwig Herlich, as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, for San Francisco, California.

Ten negroes were killed by a fire-damp explosion in a col-pit in Chesterfield, Va., on the 9th inst.

The Mexican Congress has passed a law providing for donations to soldiers wounded in the war with United States.

Eventide.

This cottage door, this breezy gale,
Hay-scented, whispering round,
Yon pathside rose that down the vale
Breathes incense from the ground—
Methinks should from the dulcist clod,
Invite a thankful heart to God.
But, Lord, the violet bending low,
Seems better wroth to praise—
From us what scanty blessings flow;
How voiceless close our days!
Father, forgive us, and the flowers
Shall lead us in prayer the vesper hours.

THE PRINTER AND THE DUTCHMAN.

A journeyman printer lately set out on foot for the interior of Ohio, a distance of five hundred miles, with an old brass rifle, and three dollars in cash in his pocket. He soon found himself in Pennsylvania, and being weary, called at the inn of a Dutchman, whom he found quietly smoking his pipe, when the following dialogue ensued.

"Vell, Misher Valking Schick, vat you vant?"

"Refreshment and repose."

"Supper and lodging, I reckon."

"Yes, sir, supper and lodging."

"Pe you a Yankee pedler, mit chwell?"

"No, sir, no Yankee pedler."

"A singing teacher, too laay to vork?"

"No, sir."

"A chancel shoemaker, vot stehay till Saturday night, and laysh drunk in de porch ofer Sunday?"

"No, sir, or I should have mended my boots before this. But I am not disposed longer to submit to this outlandish inquisition. Can you give me supper and lodgings?"

"Teshortely. But vot be you? A book agent telling honest people's money for a little larnin' that only makes 'em laazy?"

"Try again, your worship."

"A dentist, breaking to people's chaws, for a tollar a schang, and ruinin' off mis old Shambuck's daughter?"

"No, sir, no tooth-puller."

"Keraologus, den, feeling to young folks heads like so many cabbitch, and charging twenty-five cents for telling their fortunes like a 'Gilded Yankee'?"

"No; no prognosticator, either, your excellency."

"Vell, den vot de title are you? Choost tell, and you shall have some of the best sassage for supper, stehay all night, free gratis, mitout charging you a cent; mit a cull of whiskey to start on before breakfast."

"Very well, your honor. To terminate the colloquy without further circumlocution, I am a humble disciple of Faust—a professor of the art preservative of all arts—a typographer, at your service!"

"Votseh dat?"

"A printer, sir, a man that prints books and newspapers."

"A man vot prints newspapers! Oh! yaw, yaw! Py Choopier—aye! aye! datsch it! a man vot prints newspapers—yaw, yaw! Vulk up, vulk up, Misher Brinter! Cheems, take de chentleman's pack off. Chohra, bring some junk to de fire. A man vot prints newspapers! I wish I may pe shot if I didn't think you was a tam tailor!"

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

A fact of great interest has been proved by the borings for Artesian wells in the suburbs of Paris, namely, that as we go towards the centre of the earth, the temperature increases at the rate of about one degree for every fifty feet. That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great part of it, is an igneous ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruption have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. Now we are to see how the volcanic theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immenses coalbeds, is perfectly futile, and entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would never afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this; and I have little doubt that the whole rests on the action of the electric and galvanic principles which are constantly in operation in the earth.

SKILL IN FARMING.—Skill adds more to the profits of farming than hard work. In the article of butter, for instance, the same outlay is required, or nearly the same, to make a hundred pounds of poor butter, as would be required to make a hundred pounds of that which is good. But, when the articles are marketed, there may be \$3 or \$6 of clear extra profit in the pocket of the skillful dairyman. The importance of scientific farming is realized by those who have found such benefit as is noted above in every department of labor.

The Mexican Congress has passed a law providing for donations to soldiers wounded in the war with United States.

SHARK HUNTING.—This exciting and highly sport commenced for the season on Saturday last. The carcass of a horse having been procured, it was properly prepared and set adrift toward the close of ebb tide, and having floated down opposite the Battery, its convulsive motion gave evidence that the sea wolves were at their feast. The young gentlemen, who are enthusiasts in this sport having provided themselves with the proper implements, proceeded in a stout boat to the lily scene, and soon found themselves in the midst of a large school of sharks, who not at all disturbed by their presence, continued their repast—the larger ones moving up to the carcass, fastening their teeth in it, and then with a jerk rending off a limb or other part, while the smaller ones would snatch at the fragments which escaped from their jaws. Our young gentlemen soon went to work, and in the course of an hour and three-quarters killed nine of the monsters, six of which they succeeded in bringing to the wharf. The sport was of the most exciting character, the animals not only making play, but occasionally showing fight. One of the largest, when struck, seized the boat by the cutwater, and shook it most violently, while another came open mouthed at a colored man who was cutting a harpoon out of one of those captured alongshore, but was arrested by a well directed thrust of a spear, which penetrated far down his capacious throat. The six sharks which were brought to the wharf were found to measure respectively as follows: 9 feet 3 inches; 9 feet 4 inches; 10 feet 1 inch; 10 feet 5 inches; 10 feet 5 inches; 11 feet 6 inches.—*Charleston Mercury.*

NEW WAY OF PRODUCING WATER GAS.—*Explanation of the Phenomena of Thunder and Lightning.*—Mr. Appleby, apothecary in Central square, East Boston, in a communication to the *East Boston Ledger*, thus describes a manner of evolving gas from water which he has discovered, and to which he invites the attention of scientific men. He says:

"I produced the gas from cold water without a battery, without helices of copper, zinc, or brass, without the use of Mercury. I fill a proof bottle with water immediately from the Cochituate pipe, earthen in the same bottle, and then, by adding the necessary chemicals, separate the hydrogen from the oxygen. I now attach a tube, made upon the principle of the safety lamp, to the mouth of the bottle. To prevent an explosion, a certain quantity of the gas is allowed to pass over, thus removing what atmospheric air may remain in the bottle. A lighted match now applied to the tube produces a pure, bright and beautiful flame. I have exhibited this light in my shop for the last four months, to the entire satisfaction of a number of intelligent gentlemen who have seen it."

In the course of my experiments with the water gas, an idea struck my mind which seems to me to explain more fully than has ever been done before the phenomena of thunder and lightning. It was not till after several explosions that I succeeded in producing the light. When a number of these had occurred, the idea flashed across my mind, that the explosion of the cloud is caused in the same way through the ignition of the hydrogen. It contains, by the contact of electricity, the most powerful, the most chemical agent known, and the only one which will decompose water, separates the hydrogen from the oxygen, and, in combination with atmospheric air, explodes the former, and produces the sublime phenomena which we witness every summer in the clouds."

The United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, Mr. Riddle, writes home respecting the American section, as follows:

"In raw material, no nation has sent better specimens. And though in most respects we have not done ourselves comparative justice—for there is not a workshop in New England that does not contain tools and contrivances in the saving of labor that would have given it the premium here—yet, through the interest of our resident countrymen in London, at the last hour the zeal of our contributors upon the ground, and the very best efforts at display that could be made by us all, we shall not greatly fall behindhand. I believe, perhaps with the exception of an American, but I do nevertheless honestly believe, that we have within this building the best pianofortes; the best carriages, wagons and coaches; the best ploughs and mowing machines; the best cotton and the best dentists' tools, dentist work, and labor saving machinery; and that if justice be accorded us, we shall receive upon them all the highest premiums."

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—In the advertisement of the Clerk of the House for proposals to supply stationery for the members during the next session, we find the following among other articles required: 2,835 reams of paper; 250 dozen pen knives—about a dozen for each member—of which 100 dozen are required to be "four bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality; 100 dozen of two blades, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality"; 1,000 cards of assorted metallic pens, and 255 gross of other pens of different quality; 14,000 best quality and classified 100,000 note envelopes, plain and embossed; 300,000 ditto of different qualities; 100,000 self-sealing letter envelopes; 20,000 self-sealing note envelopes, &c., &c. The enormous quantities of these articles made away with by the members and officers of Congress indicates a degree of wasteful extravagance or dishonesty which requires investigation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church case is now before the court at New York. This is a very important suit, instituted by M. E. Church South to recover part of the "Book Concern," from the North Branch of the Church. This property was owned by the whole body previous to 1845, when the Church split on the question of slavery.—The Church North refuses to make any division of the funds, and also refuses to recognize the separating act of the Church South. Very able counsel are employed on both sides—Daniel Webster, Reverdy Johnson and D. D. Lord for the plaintiffs, (the Church South), and Rufus Choate, Thomas Ewing and George Wood for the defendants.

James, the English novelist, has purchased a farm in Great Barrington, and is going to reside there.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Massachusetts Legislature, after a session of five months, lacking a week, adjourned last Saturday. It has been the longest session and has cost more money than any other session within the last twenty years. We believe, however, that more important bills, good or bad, have been passed this session than at any other within our recollection.

It has been called a Reform Legislature, but how its acts will operate in a reformatory manner upon the people remains to be seen. The plurality law has been once used to effect, and we honestly consider it the best method, in all cases, by which to elect public officers.

The Secret Ballot law we consider the meanest act of the Legislature, it is wholly uncalculated for a tax upon the public and we can see no possibility of gaining anything by it. It provides that votes shall be put in sealed envelopes and that the town officers shall keep a close watch that the voter does not deposit two envelopes. We should not in press that it would be a greater tax on the watchfulness of the selectmen at a town meeting to see that a voter did not cast two votes than to see that he did not deposit two envelopes. To a timorous voter, one who is afraid his employer or some "bigger man" should know how he voted, the law may afford a masked battery, but in other respects it is a bother and a public evil.

Many long-practiced laws have been overturned, remodelled, or new ones substituted. In this respect consists the much talked of reform, if reform it may be called. The experiment of new laws is sometimes attended with serious consequences, but we have no fear that such will be the result of the acts of the recent Legislature. In a country of Progress, old laws will pass away and new ones be substituted; one generation requires different government, in many respects than another; we must enact laws to suit circumstances and not stick to opinions that we know to be adverse to the wisdom and requirements of the age we live in.

The amalgamation of two distinct political parties on matters of vital importance to their respective cliques has for once presented a strange anomaly in political creeds; water and oil may be united by a chemical process, but the union of action, for peculiar ends, between men whose private honor would scorn the idea of relinquishing their principles to accommodate the fancy of competitors is a strange metamorphosis of conservatism rarely known in political history. The novelty of legislation under such circumstances has elicited much interest from all parties.

The Pay Roll of the Senate amounted to \$12,158; that of the House \$118,061, showing that the session cost the State over \$1,000 per day. The whole number of acts passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor is 349, and of resolves 53. Among the acts passed are the following:—The bill to authorize the business of banking; to provide for the election of members of Congress by plurality on the second trial, and Presidential electors on the first; to facilitate the formation of corporations; exempting a homestead to the value of \$500 from attachment; to provide for secrecy in depositing ballots at the general elections; to repeal the trial justice law; to establish a permanent board of Bank Commissioners; changing the organization of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University; modifying the rules of proceedings, practice and evidence in the Courts of the Commonwealth; conferring power heretofore exercised by the Legislature to change the names of persons upon the Judges of Probate; authorizing and regulating the adoption of children; increasing the number of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to seven; and various other acts of minor importance.

Among the bills which failed—being either rejected by one branch or vetoed by the Governor, were the bill for the abolition of capital punishment; the bill for the further protection of personal liberty (to nullify the fugitive slave law); the slavery resolves; the Hoosac Tunnel bill; to authorize the filling up of flats and the extension of wharves and piers in the harbor of Boston; and the license bill.

TORNADO AT ST. LOUIS.—A destructive tornado visited St. Louis on the 17th inst.—The front of a Millinery shop was blown entirely out, and a woman buried in the ruins who was much injured. A steeple was blown down, and a man knocked off his horse by a falling shingle, and roots, chimneys, and walls carried in every direction.

Telegraphic accounts state that the cholera is spreading in New Orleans and vicinity. At New Orleans 34 deaths took place in the week ending 10th inst. Fourteen deaths are reported for the week ending on the 17th, in same city. Three also at Lafayette.

PAINE'S LIGHT.—The English papers express surprise at not finding in the Great Exhibition Paine's apparatus for making gas from water, which was promised for the American department.

A wretch named J. C. Godfrey, of New York while drunk, stabbed his little boy with a fork and broke off the prongs in his breast.

The Palmer Railroads.

We have repeatedly referred to the prospects of the several proposed Railroad routes diverging from Palmer, and we are now happy to state that all of the three proposed Roads have been chartered by the Legislature, with authority to build in sections, but no section can be commenced until its due proportion of the whole Capital Stock has been subscribed, and 20 per cent of the same paid in. The first route, the Amherst and Belchertown, is divided into two sections, the one from Palmer to Amherst, and the other from Amherst to Grafton's corner; the second, the Swift River, is also divided into two sections, one extending from Palmer to Enfield, and the other from Enfield to Orange or Athol; the third route, the Ware River, is divided into four sections, the first extending from Palmer to Ware, the second from Ware to Barre, the third from Barre to the Vt. and Mass. road in Templeton, and the fourth from Templeton to the New Hampshire line.

We shall now see if the petitioners of these roads are half as anxious to build them as they have professed to be. We have before stated that we could discover no reason, why the Ware River Road and the Amherst Road should not be built. They will not interfere with each other at all, but the building of the Swift River Road would be entirely unnecessary, provided the others be consummated.

Friends of the chartered roads, let us see you carry out your plans. You have got what you have asked for and now don't strike your colors.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO GEN. CASS.—A massive gold ring has been forwarded to Gen. Cass from some of his admirers in California. The following description of it we find in the *New York Express*:

"It weighs some six ounces, and its value cannot be far from three or four hundred dollars. On the exterior it is inlaid with the natural specimens of the pure gold, as found at the mines, giving the effect of elated work. On the top is set a fine specimen of the quartz containing gold, over and under which, (on a rough ground, made of small particles of the precious metal, as picked up among the rocks and sands), are the words, in raised letters, also formed of gold, 'Lewis Cass.' This top is a lid, which opens with a spring, and discovers four glazed compartments, containing as many specimens of the native gold dust, as gathered from four different rivers, and over them are the inscriptions, neatly cut on a tablet of fine wrought gold: 'Gold Bluff,' 'Yuba River,' 'Mariposa,' and 'Feather River.' On the inside is inscribed the names of the donors."

FIRE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On the 8th inst. the Crystal Palace, in London, was for a moment exposed to the risk of destruction by fire. The fire attached to a gas stove in the office of one of the conductors became heated, and ignited a piece of wood with burning which rested upon it. The drapery of the counter concealed what had happened, and it was only when the smoke began to break forth that an alarm was raised, and the progress of the fire checked. Such casualties had fortunately been foreseen and amply provided for. There are no less than a dozen large fire engines within the building, besides an ample supply easily obtainable, and a large force ready to act in a moment's notice.

Some years ago a swarm of locusts was three days and nights passing over the city of Smyrna. It was nine hundred feet deep, forty miles wide, and fifty miles long. At the least calculation the number of this swarm must have exceeded one hundred and seventy millions of millions. If gathered in a heap, its mass would have been a thousand times larger than the largest pyramid, or it would have encircled the earth with a belt one mile wide.

SUBSCRIBERS.—Our thanks are due to many of our Subscribers who have called and paid us for the Journal for the last year and the year to come. We hope others will imitate their example and oblige us by paying up. The money at this time will be of greater benefit to us than it possibly can a year hence. We are now getting new materials to supply the place of those destroyed by fire, and our readers must know that it takes money—a good pile of it—to purchase them.

LONGEST RAILROAD.—The Erie road is the longest in the world—467 miles. That of Russia, is next in length, being 420 miles. The Russian Government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles; of which M. J. T. S. Brown, late of the Erie Road, will be Chief Engineer. It is not worth while that the American great enterprise is by a private company; the Russian is built by Government.

A Miss Caroline A. Stephens, of Ossipee, N. H., was dressing her hair in the factory in Dover, the 17th inst., it was caught by a horizontal shaft, around which she was carried several times. One of her feet was badly bruised, the skin was loosened from the skull and the bones in one of her legs badly crushed. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The oldest woman in the world is supposed to be one Mary Benton, now residing at Elton, in the county of Durham, England. She was born on the 12th of Feb. 1731, and of course is in her one hundred and twenty-first year. She is in possession of all her faculties—perfect memory, hearing and eye-sight. She cooks, washes and irons, in the usual family avocations—threads her needle and sews without spectacles.

Our office is situated in such a delightful locality that we can hardly help giving a description of it. The building containing it is a large brown colored edifice originally calculated for a machine shop, located about a dozen rods from the road, in a pleasant field, near a frog pond. About two rods in the rear runs the Western Railroad, and at the time of writing this, half a dozen trains are whistling and thundering along on the track; a large steam engine is also puffing almost under us, a wheelwright is pounding and sawing in a room adjoining ours, immediately beneath us a tinner is hammering and rattling his sheet iron and in the immediate vicinity a blacksmith is making his anvil ring with a vengeance that does credit to a son of Vulcan. Add to these charming sounds the intrusion into our office of cart-wheels and wagon bodies, on their way into the wheelwright's shop and the reader can form some idea of the delightful location of our establishment. If any one can sit down amid such confusion and write a cool, readable article, he possesses better nerves than we do.

At the recent Celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad, at which the President and most of his Cabinet were present, Mr. Seward, at one of the pauses on the route, made the following pleasant speech:

"Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you, but have no speech to make. I am not a man of secret sentiments. I have no thoughts upon public affairs that I have not freely discussed with you, and with every one who has wished to know them. I have no reserved principles—and I have only a moment to tell you what we have been doing. I have been to the wedding gentlemen, to the great wedding, in which the retired water of Lake Erie was the bride and the old salt sea the groom. The hon. Mr. Alleganham gave away the bride, the Senators, the Delaware, the Gaulester, the Genesee, and others were the bridesmaids. The ring was the gift of the merchants of New York—an iron ring worn in two strands was forged, and manufactured, and brought together here by Alexander Allen. If you want to see the ring, look under the wheels. Gentlemen, there were two parties absent, who had protested against the banis, and although their presence would have been agreeable to me. One was the Syracuse Convention for the dissolution of the Union, and the other was the South Carolina Convention for secession. Nevertheless, it is hoped, and believed by wise men, that this ceremony will impress upon all men the conviction that the integrity of this Union is beyond the reach of envy, malice and all uncharitableness. Gentlemen, if I should try to say more the inexorable Priest who conducts this ceremony would cut me short with his shrill voice. So I must bid you farewell. God bless you."

RELICS OF THE RED MEN.—An Indian Mound was opened in King William county, Va., lately, and there were found a human skeleton, several arrow heads, weapon heads and a large number of copper plates, with engravings in the style of the 14th or 15th century. One plate has an engraving of St. George and the Dragon. The history of this old copper plate can be easily told. It was sold by some of the earlier adventurers—perhaps Gosnell or Smith—to some Indian Chief—regarded by him as a magnificent ornament, worn with due pomp during his life, and interred, with all solemnity, with him at his demise.

LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the Worcester *Register* that the Legislature which has just adjourned has cost the State one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. The cost of the Legislature of 1850 was \$80,012, and during the eleven years ending 1850, but two (those of 1840 and 1848) Legislatures have cost the treasury over that sum. That of 1840, cost \$79,919, 50, and of 1848 \$83,458, 50.

CHOLERA IN THE SOUTH-WEST.—The Louisville *Courier* states that the Cholera broke out recently among the deck passengers of the steamer Iroquois, from New Orleans to Cairo, and that nine of them died. A few cases have also occurred at Memphis.

Horace Greeley has been appointed one of the Judges of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, and his name figures with the Earls, Barons, Lords, Counts, &c., of that body.

J. W. Perkins of Salem was dangerously stabbed by an Irishman, named John Fitzgerald, on Saturday evening last. The victim lies in a very critical condition.

Last week a young lady in Washington city had one of her ears bitten off by a ferocious dog, which sprung at her as she was passing through a yard of her father's residence.

Rev. Nahum Gale, pastor of the Congregational church in Ware village, has been elected to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Duty in the East Windsor (Ct.) Theological Institute.

PULLING DOWN ITS POLITICAL COLORS.—The Barre Gazette, in its last No., informed its readers that it would no longer be a political paper, but a neutral one. That word neutral don't suit us. We hold to being independent, saying whatever we please, about everything and everybody.

In the British Parliament the Duke of Argyll has presented a petition from Glasgow, signed by 56,000 persons against the "papal aggressions."

REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT.—James S. Whitney of Conway, a coalition member of last Legislature, has received the appointment of Sheriff of Franklin county, in place of Samuel H. Reed of Greenfield, removed.

SHOCKING DEATH.—The Springfield Republican states that Mr. Samuel Woodward of Plainfield, Ct., went on Sabbath morning last, to a pasture about a mile from his residence, for the purpose of silencing some young cattle. He was an old man of 74 years, and not returning at noon, his son-in-law went after him. He was found, lying dead by the side of a large rock, and shockingly mutilated. The son left to call the neighbors, and while he was gone, the cattle became madened by the scent of blood, and trampled the body into the earth and tore it until recognition was almost impossible. The horns of a young heifer were found covered with blood, and it is supposed that she was the murderer. He had evidently fled to the rock, on his first wound, and had fallen from it. Mr. Woodward was very rich, being worth half a million dollars, and has suffered death in a manner as singular as it was terrible.

RIOT AT HOBOKEN.—On Monday evening last a serious riot occurred at Hoboken between a party of several thousand Germans who had gone there to enjoy a holiday of Pentecost, and a party of rowdies from New York. The latter began by insulting the German females, when the Germans turned upon them en masse and a general melee ensued, which lasted till late at night. Several were killed outright, and a large number badly injured. The military from Jersey City were present, and at last the rowdies were overpowered. Forty arrests were made mostly of Germans, and the prisoners sent to Bergen jail.

There was great excitement in the city on Tuesday, the rowdies and Germans both being prepared for another fight, and showing their arms freely. The riot was the most brutal affair ever seen in the city or region.

Congressional Elections.

Elections for Congressmen were held in Districts No. 2, 4, and 7, last Monday. In the second District Robert Rantoul Jr., Co.alition, was elected by a plurality of 1684; in the fourth District Benjamin Thompson, Whig, was elected by a plurality of 105; one town not heard from, which, however, will not affect the vote; in the Seventh District John Z. Goodrich, Whig, was elected by a plurality of 578, the town of Windsor to be heard from, the vote of which will not materially alter Mr. Goodrich's plurality.

Rev. John J. Dolerty (Catholic Priest of Springfield) is now on trial in that town for assault with intent &c. upon a Miss Monagan, a young lady who boarded in his family. She lately gave birth to a child, which she declares to be the consequence of her connection with Mr. Dolerty. Her testimony is said to be given with great positiveness, and not in the least shaken by cross-examination. The ground of defence is an alibi, an attempt being made to prove that Miss Monagan was very intimate with other men.

EXPENSES OF OUR LEGISLATURE.—The following will show the expenses of the Massachusetts Legislature each year, from 1840 up to 1851:

Legislature alone—1840, \$97,919.50; 1841, \$83,512.50; 1842, \$80,831; 1843, \$70,150.50; 1844, \$57,132.00; 1845, \$57,733; 1846, \$60,744; 1847, \$71,466; 1848, \$83,008.50; 1849, \$81,146.40; 1850, \$80,913; 1851, by Auditor's estimate, \$142,000.

The Williamite Medium chronicles the Reformation of Tobacco Chewers and Smokers in that place. What a saving it will be to their pockets, to say nothing of the relief it will give to house-wives and all others who come in contact with tobacco spit and tobacco smoke.

THE SUN IN ENGLAND.—Horace Greeley in a letter from London, after a long string of advice to those who are going to follow him across the Atlantic, winds up as follows:— "If the day of your embarkation be fair, take a long, earnest gaze at the sun, so that you will know him again when you return. They have something they call the sun over there which they show occasionally, but it looks more like a boiled turnip than it does like its American namesake."

STEAMERS BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—A joint-stock company contemplates establishing a line of steam propellers to run between Boston and Liverpool. The pioneer ship may be expected to be ready for service about the last of June.

Barre is doing a great business in Palm Leaf Hats. According to the Patriot the whole number pressed in that town, in the season of seven months, amounts to 1,200,000. One man, on an average, will press sixteen hundred hats per day.

The House line of telegraph between Boston and New York was sold at auction, in the former city, on Wednesday, to parties in Philadelphia for \$2,400, and will go into the new hands in a day or two.

The Bellows Falls Gazette is hereafter to be united with the Brattleboro Phoenix, the new paper to be called the "Phoenix and Gazette." It will be issued in Brattleboro.

Rev. William Tracy, Missionary at Midway South India has returned home after an absence from this country fifteen years. He is accompanied by his wife and five children.

Last week 50,000 pounds of bacon, owned by the Government, were sold at St. Louis at \$3.00 per 100 lbs. the same having been purchased last summer as army stores, at \$5.75.

ARREST OF STRANG.—A steamer from Beaver Island arrived at Detroit a few days since, having on board Stuart, the Mormon leader, and three of his Privy Counsellors, who were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting and trespassing upon the public lands.

BOY KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.—During the exhibition of the Menagerie, in Derby, Ct., on Wednesday last, a little boy was killed by being struck with the trunk of the elephant. He was amusing himself, in company with other boys, by feeding the elephant with nuts and other articles, when, for the sake of sport, he picked the animal upon the trunk, and withdrew into the crowd. Shortly after, he approached again, though cautioned to keep away by the keeper, when the elephant gave him a blow on the head and killed him.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Four lives were lost on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, near Frankfort, by the giving way of an iron bridge. The car was used for a boarding house, and the hands were getting ready for supper. Two of the men who were pushing the car fell into the river and were drowned, and two women inside of the car were scalded to death with hot coffee.

FIRE AND GENEROUS ACT.—The store of Jas. W. Halliart, in Wiliston, Vt., and the Post-office, which was in the same building, were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. All the letters and papers in the office were burnt. H. Miller, a wealthy citizen of the place, on hearing of Mr. Halliart's misfortune, presented him with a convenient store and a piece of land, to enable him to resume business.

Gov. Burwell was burnt in captivity by some people at South Boston, who feel aggrieved at his vetoes of the Avenue Bill and Wharf Company's extension bill. On the other hand he has been waited on by a delegation of ship-masters and others interested in the preservation of the harbor unimpaired, to express their satisfaction at his course.

The *Pennsylvania Herald* says that "about a hundred miles from this, within the province, there exists a native call which was born with two distinct heads. The child is a male and is now about ten years old. It has been seen by persons residing in this city, and their statement in relation to the extraordinary malformation, is authentic."

LAKE SUPERIOR.—The site of three light-houses have just been located on Lake Superior, one at Cape River, at Eagle River and at the mouth of Ontonagon River. The sailors on this inland sea will rejoice that they will not much longer be obliged to make the difficult ports along the forest covered shores, by their ancient lights, the moon and the Aurora Borealis.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—St. Paul's (Minnesota) papers of the 13th inst. report that hostilities have again broken out between the Chippewas and Sioux, between whom a treaty of peace was recently concluded.

By the new Bank Law of this State the stockholders of a Bank are liable, in their individual property, for the redemption of its bills in case of its failure or inability to pay, and for the loss of capital sustained by the Bank, and may be compelled to contribute, in order to reimburse such capital.

Hon. Samuel Cushman died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Tuesday night last week, aged 65. He was formerly a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, where he acquired the sobriquet of Previous Question Cushman, from his abhorrence of long debates.

FIRE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On Friday morning last the extensive fall factory of Eager, Wood & Co., at Niagara Falls, was entirely consumed by fire. Insured for \$5000 on the machinery and stock, and 3000 on the building.

A fellow was arrested in Rochester the other morning for stealing newspapers from the doors of subscribers. He was taken to the police office, and after a severe reprimand by the justice, was fined for the offence—the justice taking the culprit's coat as security for the fine.

The South Carolina House of Representatives consists of 71 planters, 42 lawyers, 8 physicians, and 2 mechanics. Working people are not represented, and have no hand in making the laws of that State.

JUSTLY COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—Horace Brooks, charged with placing obstructions on the Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad track, by which the cars were thrown off, and several passengers killed and injured, has been fully committed for murder.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The half-past 1 o'clock P.M. train from Springfield, Monday, owing to a misplaced switch at Hartford, ran into a gravel train and killed two men, and very seriously injured another.

Mrs. Fish, one of the celebrated Rochester Knockers, has commenced a libel suit against U. C. Burr, for slander—estimating the damages at \$10,000.

The Christian Citizen, the Learned Blacksmith's paper, at Worcester, has been discontinued. Its subscription list is transferred to that of The Independent, New York, a very able paper.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Mr. John B. Wyman of the Astor House, New York, has been appointed Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. He will enter upon the duties of his office immediately.

ARMY.—Col. Abercrombie, Maj. Russell, and Lieut. Lear, with their families, and Lieut. Lewis, of the U. S. Army, and 138 men of the Fifth Infantry, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst. in the steamer Fanny from Brazo Santago.

AMERICANS ABROAD.—Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, and Col. Van Allen, late U. S. Charge to Ecuador, were among the invited guests at the last State Ball, given by Queen Victoria, and were treated with marked distinction by the Queen and other members of the Royal family.

Daniel Endicot was hanged at Cynthian, Ky., on the 25th ult. for the murder of Jacob Davis. He died penitent, confessing his guilt.

LOCAL MATTERS.

COLLISION ON THE NEW LONDON RAILROAD.
—The 6:00 A. M. train from Palmer to New London, last Wednesday, came in collision with a wood train coming this way, when a few miles below South Windham, and a frightful smash-up was the consequence. The cars were torn from the floors of the cars and the passengers thrown about in an unceremonious manner. Mr. James Forsyth of South Windham had a leg, arm, and shoulder badly broken; Mr. Clark of Williamette received such a shock that it is feared he is fatally injured; every person in the cars received a terrible shock, and most of them severe bruises.

The Conductor, Mr. Aaron King, on hearing the whistle went to the door of the car, when he observed the trains close upon each other, and he had only time to leap from the platform before they met.

The brakemen, engineers and firemen, after doing all in their power to check the speed of the cars, also leaped from the trains.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, Mr. Lydd, the Agent of the Road at this place, has informed us that the particulars as above stated, and as first reported here, are somewhat exaggerated. Mr. Forsyth had only a leg broken, and Mr. Clark is not injured so much as to deprive him of attending to his business. The collision occurred in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the place where the wood train was to pass the passenger train.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—A horse belonging to F. T. Wallace, Esq., broke loose on Wednesday, and ran with a wagon through the streets, frightening pedestrians and scattering them in all directions. Mr. Wallace was considerably hurt in attempting to stop him.

Another horse, belonging to P. W. Webster, got frightened at the cars in the afternoon of the same day, and after turning over the wagon ran through Main street as if Jesus was at his heels.

The Rev. Wm. P. Page, of Boston, will preach at the Chapel of St. Paul's Church, in this village, next Sunday morning at 10 1/2, after-noon, 4 1/2 o'clock.

WILBRAHAM.—A boy two years old, son of Alonzo Ingraham, of Wilbraham, got a bean in his windpipe, last Saturday, and died in consequence the next morning.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Mr. E. B. Dear-bourne, of Boston, G. S. of Massachusetts, assisted by D. G. W. P., William Dodge and a large delegation of Brothers from Day-Spring Division, No. 65, of this village, instituted a Division of the Sons of Temperance in North Wilbraham, last Tuesday evening, to be known as Excelsior Division, No. 16. They start with every cheering prospect for a long life of usefulness. Success to them.

The new Academy building has been commenced, and it is said, will be completed about the first of September. It is to be 75 by 61 feet on the ground and three stories high; its location is just north of the old Academy building.

The tar company whose operations we chronicled last week, made a second visit to the village of Sodom, last Saturday night, in search of the man who suffered under their hands a week before, it being understood that he had not left the place. The house was searched but he could not be found. His name is Alonzo Pettis, and the family of females in which he has been living under the most suspicious circumstances, for more than a year, bear the name of Colton.

JENCKSVILLE.—A trout was recently caught in the river at Jencksville, which weighed 4 1/4 pounds. It took three small boys to haul him out.

WHITELLY IN OREGON.—The Oregon Speculator says the Legislature of 1850 were furnished by the Secretary of the Territory with pen-knives, which he obtained from a store. At the close of the session the bill was "handed up," but the members refused to pay—said they didn't want the knives—so the Secretary "gathered them in" and returned them to the store keeper.

On the 8th ult., the court martial of Placechi, Italy, condemned 19 banditi to death, and one to 20 years imprisonment with hard labor. Fifteen of them were executed immediately—the punishment of the other four was commuted to 20 years imprisonment at hard labor.

Intelligence from Bombay, by a private letter, states that the cholera was making fearful ravages there. The people were dying by hundreds, and several captives of vessels lying in the harbor had perished.

At this moment, two of the best newspapers in the British West Indies—Morning Journal in Jamaica, and the West Indian, in Barbadoes—are owned and edited by gentlemen of color.

Park, the African traveler, speaks of a tree growing in the interior of Africa, and which he calls the Butter tree, whose seeds by pressure afford a white, firm, rich butter, which even in that climate, will keep a year without salt.

In the month of February, 1852, there will be five Sundays. A like circumstance will not again occur till 1853, twenty-eight years hence.

An old Irish beggar-man, pretending to be dumb, was thrown off his guard by the question, "How many years have you been dumb?" And answered, "Five years last St. John's eve, please your honor."

Judge Simeon Baldwin, father of Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, late U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died at his residence in New Haven, on Monday morning, aged 90.

It is said that counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation. They are admirably executed, and can only be detected by weighing or in the usual way of testing by acid.

Luther B. Bliss of Wilbraham has been appointed Justice of the Peace.

HORRID BUTCHERY.—We learn from the Cleveland True Democrat, that a man by the name of Slocum, living three miles below Columbus had a falling out on the 15th inst., with his wife, in which he killed her, and cut off her head, and then finished the awful tragedy by cutting his own throat. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

The act repealing the Trial Justice Law takes effect June 24, on and after which date Justices of the Peace may, as of old time, try both civil and criminal.

There has been a fight somewhere in the woods of Texas, between the Indians and a body of United States troops, in which five Indians were killed.

The Cholera prevails to a considerable extent among the slaves in the neighborhood of New Orleans, and is quite fatal.

The Rev. M. Geary and family (reported to have been massacred on the Isthmus) arrived at San Francisco on the 21st of March, per steamer Panama—all well.

The Heirs of Derwentwater, is the title of a new novel just issued by Dewitt & Davenport, New York. We have not read the book but those who have speak of it as being a thrilling and very interesting tale.

A Grand Chance.
Two or three smart fellows are wanted to procure subscribers for the Palmer Journal. Good wages will be paid to such as will endeavor to make it for the interest of the publisher to employ them.

A Card.
THE Subscribers would take this opportunity to express their gratitude to the citizens of this village and vicinity for the numerous manifestations of sympathy, and acts of kindness bestowed during and since the late disastrous conflagration, by which a fair portion of the village was, in a single night, changed to a heap of smoldering ruins, and themselves deprived of both a home, and place of business, with the loss of a large portion of their property.

They would also announce to their friends and customers that they have taken rooms one door east of J. Allen's Hotel, where they will be happy to wait on all who may favor them with a call, and having made considerable additions of new and fashionable goods to their stock saved from the fire, they hope by attention to business, and low prices, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

A. BLODGETT,
M. M. BLODGETT,
Palmer Depot, May 1851. 4tf

BRIGHT MARKET.—THURSDAY, May 24. At market, 700 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 1500 Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 250 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra \$7; 1st quality \$6.50; 2d do, \$6.25; 3d do, \$6.00; 4th do, \$5.75. Working Oxen—\$7.40, \$6.85, \$6.10, \$5.11. Cows and Calves—\$2.10, \$2.20, \$2.30, \$2.35. Sheep and Lambs—O. sheared \$2.50; 3d one 1/4 of Extra Lambs sold at \$4 each. Swine—518-12 a 6 1/2c retail 6 7/8c; Spring Pigs 7c; fat Hogs 9c.

MARRIAGES.
At Sturbridge, 22d, Thomas Marshall of Palmer, and Susantha Wallis of Monson.
At Palmer, 2d, by Rev J. W. May, Timothy F. Fuller, and Susan M. Paul.
At West Brattleboro, Vt., 15th, W. M. de Adams, Miss, and Harriet E. Field of B. B.
At Stamford, Ct., 22d, Stephen D. Pierce, formerly of Boston, and Adelia Field of Springfield.
At Southwick, 21st, Kilburn T. Rising of Westfield, and Eunice A. Drake of S.

DEATHS.
In this town, 22d, Mrs. Polly Ward, 73.
In Monson, 27th, Antonio Lane, 77.
In Westfield, 17th, Sumner Reeves, aged 50.
2d, Andrew Harlin, aged 5 years and 5 mos., only child of Mrs. Sarah Keith.
At Enfield, Mass., 2d, Susan H. Wood, 21.
At Wrentham, 2d, 2 yrs. 7 mos., only child of Nelson A. May.

Jewelry! Jewelry!
THE Subscriber has just returned from market with the largest and best assortment of jewelry that was ever brought into Palmer. His other stock of goods is also being replenished, making his store the best in eastern Hampden for purchasers to make good selections and get good bargains.

Store in connection with Mrs. Collins' Millinery shop.
F. O. BROOKS,
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Tailors Girls Wanted!
THREE good Tailors Girls wanted immediately by the subscriber.
N. L. WAIT,
Palmer, May 31.

Musical Instruments.
F. O. BROOKS, has just received a large stock of Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Boots and Shoes!
THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends that he has a fresh stock and is ready to supply them with
Boots and Shoes
of his own manufacture, of all kinds, with neatness and dispatch, and warrant them to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. Thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same at his Old Stand opposite the Depot.
CALVIN HITCHCOCK,
Palmer Depot, May 31.

Watches!
A Silver Watch just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS,
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Coal! Coal!
TWO Hundred Bushels of Coal wanted in exchange for Clothing and Tailoring. Apply to
N. L. WAIT,
Palmer, May 31.

Silver Spoons.
AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by
F. O. BROOKS,
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

CLOTHING

L. A. BAILEY,
HAS just received a fresh supply of Summer Clothing, comprising Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes, styles and qualities, which he will sell

Remarkably Cheap!
Custom Work done with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it superfluous to puff his Shop, or workmen, thinking it better way to do work that will praise itself, feeling confident that any man of ordinary discernment will see at a glance where the wisest fit and the best work can be obtained.

L. A. BAILEY,
No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.
May 31.

Some of the handsomest Styles
SILKS for Vests and Mantillas in Market, just received and can be made up in good style at short notice, at Mrs. COLLINS' Millinery Store, N. 4th side Track.
Palmer, May 31. 3c6

Gold Chains,
EAR Rings and Ear Knobs, Breast Pins, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c. a new lot just received and for sale cheap.
F. O. BROOKS,
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

A Journeyman Tailor
IS wanted by the subscriber. One who is capable of taking charge of a shop will be paid steady employment.
N. L. WAIT,
Palmer, May 31. 6tf

Collector's Notice—Wales.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain tract of Land situated in Wales, in the County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is taxed in the Tax List committed to me, as a subscriber, collector of taxes for said town of Wales, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, to Ephraim Fenton, of Brimfield, non-resident owner of said tract, to the amount of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Said tract contains about twenty-two acres, consisting mostly of pasture, mowing and tillage lands, and lies exactly in the North-west corner of said town, having the line dividing Wales from Monson to its western, and the line dividing Wales from Brimfield to its northern boundary.

And if no steps shall appear to pay said tax, with legal charges, on or before the thirteenth day of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I will, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, order of said tract, to the amount of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Said tract contains about twenty-two acres, consisting mostly of pasture, mowing and tillage lands, and lies exactly in the North-west corner of said town, having the line dividing Wales from Monson to its western, and the line dividing Wales from Brimfield to its northern boundary.

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EDWIN B. WEBSTER,
Collector of Wales.
Wales, May 23d, 1851. 6tf

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town. Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS,
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Job Work.
THE Subscriber will execute all orders in the line of Cutting and Making Garments of almost every description, in the best possible manner, and on the most favorable terms. He has the best workmen in town, and his shop will be found to be the best at Palmer Depot, where work can be promptly and faithfully done.
Call and see for yourselves.
N. L. WAIT,
Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 6tf

Ready Made Clothing.
ANOTHER arrival of Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, colors, qualities, fashions and prices, consisting, in part, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Dressing, Tweed and Stunet Coats, Pants and Vests. Just received and for sale low by
N. L. WAIT,
Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 6tf

Vests. Vests.
AN excellent assortment, selected with great care in some of the best markets, just received and for sale low by
N. L. WAIT,
Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 6tf

A New Enterprise.
THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of
Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves.
T. C. DENECKE,
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 6tf

Fruit and Nuts.
Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Egg Walnuts, Filberts, Castana and Cocoa nuts, &c. Just received and for sale at the lowest prices.
J. A. HALL,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

30 BOXES Superior Glass, assorted sizes, selected from the manufacturers and for sale low by
E. BROWN,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Swiss Muslins.
PLAIN and Spotted, Cambrics plain and checked, and Jaconets, a large lot, auction goods and bargains too, at PARKER'S, Opposite to the ruins, this side the track.
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Only a Few
MORE pairs of those light Kid Gloves, at 50 cents, left at
PARKER'S,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Parker Has Got
SOME of those nice Palm Shavels and some of them low. Also, Black Silk, Black and White Crape, &c.
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

SHIRTS! Bonnets! Dickcys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. DENECKE'S Store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds, just received at
T. C. DENECKE'S,
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 6tf

Lost.
At Palmer Depot or on the road to Thorndike Village, a large light grey Muff, on the morning of 17th of April, after the fire at the Depot. Whoever will return the same to A. C. Keith at Palmer Depot, will be liberally rewarded.
A. C. KEITH,
Palmer Depot, May, 1851. 5

Wanted Immediately.
A Milliner and Dress-Maker who understands the business perfectly, and who is competent to superintend the business. A good salary will be paid, or if they prefer to carry on business themselves, the rent will be given as an inducement. Address
W. L. PARKER,
Palmer, May 23, 1851. 6tf

Linen Coats.
A FRESH arrival of Linen Coats of all sizes, and of excellent quality, for sale very low by
N. L. WAIT,
McGulvy's Block.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 4tf

Masonic Celebration!
The Eastern Star Lodge will celebrate the nativity of St. John, at Williamette, on the 24th June, in connection with the occasion and entertainment for the Brethren and their Ladies, also a band of music, will be provided. Lodge open at 1 1/2 o'clock A. M. Brethren of all other Lodges are respectfully and most cordially invited to attend.
ELISHA TRACY,
THOMAS ANDBELL,
LEOPOLD BALDWIN,
LEWIS FELDMAN,
G. W. KEYES,
P. P. COE,
SAMUEL STANTON,
Committee of Arrangements.
Williamette, May 23, 1851. 5

Paints and Oils.
1500 lbs. Medinore and Lewis Lead.
1000 lb. Jewett and Sons
English Linseed Raw and Dried Oil.
Paris and Crown Green in Oil.
And all other fancy paints, just received and for sale low by
E. BROWN,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

North side of the Track!
No. 2, HALL & VALENTINE'S BLOCK
FRESH Stock of American, English, French and German Dry Goods, selected with the utmost care in New York and Boston markets and admirably adapted to the season.
We shall always be happy to show the Ladies three beautiful Linens and some styles of Prints superior to anything ever before offered here. We have also a large stock of White Goods, in fact we have filled up our store and intend to keep filled.
Most of our old customers will remember that late in the winter we sold off nearly our entire old stock so that our goods in store are all new and fresh and must be sold to make room for more.
W. L. PARKER Agent.
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Administrator's Sale.
By virtue of Probate Court, I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., at John Allen's Hotel in Palmer, all the right of Almonson C. Currier had on the 15th day of August last, or redeem a certain water power and land belonging to the same, situated in Monson, about one and a half mile from Palmer Depot. The amount of claim will be made known at the time of sale.
THEOPHILUS H. KNIGHT, Adminr.
Palmer, May 8, 1851. 4tf

Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils and Glass.
THE Subscriber having fitted up a shop at the E. end of McGulvy's Block, has now in store the best assortment of the above goods ever before offered in Palmer Depot. Builders are particularly invited to examine my assortment of house trimmings, purchasing mostly from the manufacturers. I can offer you goods as favorable terms as can be purchased of any other concern. Also in store, a good assortment of Joiners bench and edge tools of the latest styles, which I will sell at very low prices, purchasers here to give a call and examine prices to learn that they can buy all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery and other goods as low as can be purchased of any other in the trade.
E. BROWN,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

READY Made Clothing at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

HATS, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

NEW GOODS!
E. B. MILES & Co. would respectfully inform those who have heretofore purchased of the Palmer Depot that they intend the assortment of goods in this place shall not be in the least impaired by the loss of a many stores by the late fire, and that prices shall be as low as ever.

They have this week been in Boston purchasing and are now receiving large additions to their stock of
Dry Goods

Crockery and Glass Ware.
Feathers, Carpeting and furnishing goods, which will make their assortment as good as has ever been found in this village.

They have also associated themselves with MR. THOMAS WARD in their Grocery department who will carry on that branch under the firm of T. WARD & Co. and intend keeping a good assortment of
Family Groceries,

Flour, Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Fruit, Provisions, fancy articles &c., at wholesale and retail, and will sell as low as can be bought in market with the expenses added; and would invite those coming to this village to buy goods to call at the Old Stand, McGulvy's Block, and examine for themselves.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and cash will not be refused.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

Ready Made Clothing
CONSTANTLY on hand, and in endless variety, at No. 2, Hall and Valentine's Block,
W. L. PARKER, Agent.
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Wool Carding!
The Subscriber having had experience in Wool Carding will carry on the business at the Establishment owned by Joseph Fairbanks, two miles west of Monson, Mass.
No labor or expense will be spared in doing the work to the satisfaction of all.
DAVID S. ESTEN
Monson, May 12, 1851. 4tf

Blacksmiths Wanted!
FOUR Blacksmiths wanted to go to Augusta, Georgia, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply to
JOHN BOYTAL & SON,
South Coventry, Ct. 4tf

Iron and Steel.
1900 lbs. Best Sward Shapes.
1900 do. do. Norway ore do.
1900 do. do. Nail Rods.
Tie Hump and round Iron.
Corrugated Wedge and Drill Steel.
The above is of the best quality and will be sold low by
E. BROWN,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

The Best Summer Hats
IN Town, are to be found at C. M. Garfield's who has a large stock for sale remarkably cheap. Call and see.
Store opposite the Depot. 4tf
Palmer Depot, May 14, 1851.

William Backus, ARCHITECT,
37, Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Full plans furnished for buildings, adapted to any purpose or locality. Any communications by mail will be promptly attended to. 4tf

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.
Also, 3/16 lb. best Screws, assorted sizes, for sale low by
E. BROWN,
Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Dentist, takes pleasure in the method of informing the public that he has opened his office at the residence of Mr. J. Gamwell, opposite McGulvy's Block, where he will be happy to see all who may wish his services.
All operations on the teeth, warranted to give satisfaction.
Palmer, May 19, 1851. 4tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
J. S. BALLEW,
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

Notice.
I HEREBY give notice that I give my son, A. Amash M. Latham, his time, and shall claim none of his wages nor pay any of his debts from this date.
SUNNER LATHAM,
Ware, April 15th, 1851. 1stw3

New London, Williamette and Palmer Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Tuesday, May 6, 1851. Passenger Trains
Leave New London
FOR NORWICH, WILLIAMETTE, HARTFORD AND PALMER.
At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Williamette (3:15) with Hartford. P. F. Skillin Railroad for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (1:20) with Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
At 11:30 A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Stonington, connecting at Norwich with the train of N. and W. R. Road both arriving and departing, and also at Williamette (1:00) for Hartford.
At 3:15 P. M., connecting at Williamette (4:30) for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (1:20) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

Leave Palmer
FOR WILLIAMETTE, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.
At 6 A. M., connecting at Williamette (3:15) for Hartford and arriving at N. London at 6 A. M., in time for the boat to Stonington.
At 11:30 A. M., Freight Train (with passenger car) to Williamette after arrival of train from Boston and Stonington, and Stages from the North, arriving at Williamette at 2:20 P. M.
At 2:40 P. M., after arrival of trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Williamette (4:30) for Hartford, at Norwich (3:00) with trains of Norwich and Worcester R. R., and at New London (6:30) with the evening boats for New York at P. M.

The (1:30) upward train from New London goes to Williamette only. Returning leaves Williamette at 1 P. M., with passengers from Hartford, Norwich (1:30) P. M., arriving at New London at 2:15 P. M., in time for the train to Stonington and Providence, and intermediate stopping places.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Freight Train leaves New London daily at 5:30 A. M. for Palmer. Returning, leaves Palmer at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New London at 4:45 P. M.

Re-arrange forwarded with care and despatch. Through Tickets for New York, via Hartford, can be had at the office, at \$3.50 for the early morning and P. M. trains.

Stages
Run from the principal stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
J. N. PALMER, Supt.
May 3, 1851. 4tf

A Boy Wanted.
ONE of steady, industrious habits is wanted to do chores and make himself useful at mechanical business. The best encouragement given. Enquire at this Office.
Palmer, April, 1850. 4tf

Fresh Lime.
ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just received and for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN.
March, 15th 1851. 5tf

FLOUR.
300 BBLs. Extra Superfine Flour, for sale low by
A. P. CHAPMAN,
Palmer, March, 8th, 1851. 4tf

West India Goods.
THE largest stock in Town, for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN,
Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 4tf

New Spring Goods.
THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods.
A. P. CHAPMAN,
Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 4tf

New Tailoring Establishment!
N. L. WAIT takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Room recently occupied by Miles & Stevens, in McGulvy's Block, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Mens and Boys Clothes
made to order, in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting, and all work will be warranted.
He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths, consisting of French, German and American Broadcloths, Duckings, Cassimeres, plain and fancy. Latest styles of readings of all descriptions, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit.
Also, on hand a good assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, with boys' clothing of all kinds, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Purchasers in the above line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted Immediately.
Two good Coat Makers, to whom good encouragement will be given.
Palmer, April 6th, 1851. 4tf

IRON & STEEL.
HARD WARE.
S. C. BEMIS, near Railroad Depot, Springfield, Mass., is now receiving and offers for sale an extensive assortment of IRON & STEEL, of every description used in Machine Shops, or by Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers &c., together with a full supply of Axes, Vices, Belows, Elliptic Springs, Aides, Nuts, Washers, Malleable Castings, Carriage Bolts, Barz, Glue, Files, Raps and TOOLS of all kinds.
India Rubber Lacing and Belting, Leather Belting, Oak Tanned, Lard and Pickle Leather, Newcastles and other Coal for Steam Boilers. All Goods will be delivered on cars free of charge and sold at wholesale

PALMER JOURNAL.

SHOW FURNITURE.—Furniture too good to be used is a nuisance. Naught more unpleasant than the aspect of a room where everything is bagged up? Chairs in pin-folds, mirrors on muslin, a drugged carpet, a hearthrug wrong side out, and a chandelier in a sack, seen by rays of light that struggle in edgeways through a slit in the shutters, and exhalant that peculiar brown hollid fragrance which belongs to drawing-rooms in masquerade dress form one of the most cheerless, dispiriting, unhumanlike spectacles in the domain of domestic life. We would as lief be ushered into a vault as into such an apartment. Nothing can be more chilling to the feelings, except a perspective view of the family wash taking an airing on the clothesline.

Why do people buy magnificent furniture to clothe it in hideous disguises. Does the glory of exhibiting the article undressed half a dozen evenings in the year, pay for all the cost and trouble? The miser enjoys the flashing lustre of his gold, everytime he lifts the lid of his strong box; but what pleasure can there be in possessing a species of property that is invisible to the owner three hundred and fifty days out of three hundred and sixty-five. Give us furniture that is made for wear—tables upon which you can bring your fist with an emphasis without throwing the lady of the house into hysterics—chairs that you can lean back in—a word, give us comfort and let us wear things out. It is provoking to see chairs and sofas preserved for years without spot and blenish while the wrinkles are multiplying in the face and grey hairs on the head of the proprietor. For these and sundry other reasons we have an especial spite against show furniture.

Major Noah.

RE-VACCINATION.

Medical men are very often asked if one vaccination is sufficient to protect the system through life, from small-pox; or how often it is necessary to have the operation performed? The late Dr. Fisher, of Boston, for a long time gave attention to this subject; and in January last published, with others, the following propositions, which are supported by numerous statistical facts, and are fully relied upon by the profession:

1. That one single and perfect vaccination does not, for all time in all cases, deprive the system of its susceptibility of various diseases.

2. That one or more re-vaccinations do; and that consequently a physician should recommend re-vaccination, when questioned as to its necessity.

3. The system is protected from various contagion when it is no longer susceptible of vaccine influence, as tested by re-vaccination.

Every person, therefore, who would be fully protected from small-pox, should not only be once vaccinated, but should have the operation repeated, one or two times, or until the system ceases to be affected by the virus. For most persons one operation would be found sufficient, while others may require several. Re-vaccination, at least once, should always be practiced. If this were the case generally, this dire disease would soon become almost unknown.

THE SALT LAKE.

Lieut. Gunnison of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past in the survey of the Great Basin, in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the Lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount on boiling. Its density is considerably greater than that of the Dead Sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position, the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt in fine crystals. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws on shore abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up glaucous salt in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society have made the suggestion to their fellow citizens throughout the Union that collections be taken up on the approaching anniversary of our national independence, in aid of the great and patriotic enterprise in which they are engaged, wherever the day is celebrated. The structure is now eighty-four feet from the surface; and including materials, workmanship, necessary offices, workshops, machinery, etc., has cost so far, only about \$125,000, and the whole cost of the obelisk, when completed, is estimated at \$552,000, which, it is anticipated, will not fail to be contributed by the patriotic people of the United States to an object so noble, and which is to evince their gratitude and veneration for the great benefactor of their country.

JAPAN.—There are several shipwrecked Japanese officers and seamen at San Francisco brought in by an American vessel. The government has ordered one of the vessels for the Pacific squadron to convey them home, and thus avail themselves of the opportunity to renew the attempt to open a negotiation with Japan for the establishment of commercial intercourse.

POETRY.

Pictures of Memory.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all.
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe,
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that old forest,
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of "long ago,"
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the Autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty,
Silently covered his face.
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the Gates of Light:
Therefore of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
That of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

The Fireman.

BY MISS ELIZA COOK.

When the red sheet winds and whirrs
In the coil of frightful death;
When the banner'd smoke unfurls,
And the hot walls drink our breath;
When the far-off crowd appears
Clanking in the demon glare,
And some helpless form appears
In that furnace of despair;
Save! oh save! the people cry;
But who plucks the human brand?
Who will do the deed or die?
'Tis a FIREMAN of the land.
Then give them Honor, give them Fame,
A health to hands that fight the FLAME!

HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE.

No person who has not investigated the matter, can be aware of the effect of small savings, and small spendings, when long continued, upon men's fortunes.—What laborer is there, who with good health may not save fifty dollars per year? And yet this trivial sum, compounded with only six per cent. interest, amounts to \$650 in ten years, \$1800 in twenty, \$3,950 in thirty, and \$7,700 in forty years. This fortune, a comfortable provision, to say the least, for the future, to a man of sixty years of age, may be accumulated by saving only thirteen and three-fourth cents per day. It is not uncommon to see families side by side, equal in numbers and industry, and possessing, so far as the public can judge, the same sources of prosperity, whereof the one grows wealthy and the other labors under the continued pressure of debts and pecuniary embarrassments.—The old proverb, that some men are born with silver spoons in their mouths, and others with wooden ones, is often resorted to as the explanation of such mystery at all. Thirteen or fourteen cents a day may slip through any man's fingers imperceptibly, not only to others, but to himself.

He may keep an invisible bad habit, which will cost him twice that sum daily, and which he will never think of as a considerable source of expense. A very temperate and worthy man, after each meal calls regularly at the next hotel for a few moments, and then smokes a cigar which costs him three cents. From twenty to seventy years of age, he continues this practice. This expenditure, with the accumulated interest upon it, will at that time amount to more than nine thousand dollars! And if, after an enterprising and industrious life, he has accumulated that sum, he will, in almost any town, be reputed wealthy. A fortune of \$145,000 may be acquired in fifty years, by earning and keeping safely invested, eight shillings and three-pence New England currency per day.

The ladies of Troy have introduced a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsomer sum than from lotteries.—All the best looking girls wear placards, "Kisses one shilling each;" and others of less charms six cents. Gentlemen expected to do according to the weight of their purses. It is stated at a late fair, one rosy-lipped, bright-eyed girl realized sixty-two dollars in a single night, and another nine and a half. One gentleman purchased eleven dollars worth of sweetness.

The whole universe is your library; conversation, living studies; and remarks upon them are your best tutors. Study then the volume of nature; for nature and reason can never split on the same text. The globe on which you tread, and the wide expanse you behold, make but a small edge in its title page. Its contents are bound in imperial folio, lettered with the stars, and given to each subscriber, gratis.

Some villainous old Dutch says: "Out of one hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to happiness—a dandy husband to a mechanic."

RUNAWAY MATCHES.

Kate Conyngam in the last American Courier, makes the following sensible remarks about runaway matches:

"But runaway matches seem to be marked with Divine displeasure. I have never heard of a happy one. Not far from us resides a widow lady, who eloped from an excellent mother when she was young, with a worthless young man. She is now the mother of three grown daughters, every one of which have eloped and left her, the youngest only last June, at fifteen years of age, and she was left desolate and broken-hearted! Thus is the example of the mother followed by the child; and who can she blame but herself? But the worst remains to be told. The eldest has already been deserted by her husband, who has gone to California, and she last week had to seek shelter in the home of her childhood; the second daughter is suing for a divorce, though she has not been thirteen months married. Ah, girls! never in an evil hour place your hand in that of a young man who would counsel you to leave your paternal home! It is cruel to deprive those who have nourished you, and with sweet hope looked forward to the day of your marriage beneath their own roof; it is cruel to rob them of this happiness. It is their blessed privilege to bless your union, and witness your husband's joy. How can you then rob them of their participation in that joyous bridal, towards which they have been so many years looking forward? Daughters who elope wrest from their parents that crowning joy of a father's and mother's life, the gratification of seeing their daughter married at their own fire-side. A bridal elsewhere is unnatural, and God's blessing will not follow it.

The passion for bare shoulders and short frocks has so increased with our belles that Dobbs says it's almost impossible to tell when a young lady starts for a ball, whether she is dressed or undressed.

What is thought? A fountain from which flows all good and evil intentions—a mental fluid, electrical in the force and rapidity of its movements, silently flowing unseen within its own avenue; yet it is the controlling power of all animated matter, and the chief mainspring of all our actions.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGUIREY'S BLOCK.

All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
Havering Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan House.

PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850.

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.

No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

JOB PRINTING.
Every variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOSEPH OFFICE.

Handbills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business Cards, Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper at hand.

Fresh Arrivals!—Great Bargains!
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and Fashionable stock of Goods for Spring wear, consisting of: Cloths of all shades, French Doies, Cassimeres, Cashmeres and Tweeds, Vestings, Satin, plain and Figured Silk, &c.

At the Lowest Prices.
Garments made in the most approved Style and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Ready Made Clothing
of all kinds, from the cheap sack to the most Fashionable Dress Coat, Pants and Vest. The subscriber feels confident in saying that in Beauty, Style and taste, his selection is not surpassed by any in the Country, and in durability and price his Goods are suited to the most rigid economy. Also,

A Good Assortment
of plain and Fancy Scarfs and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c., all of which will be sold at prices which defy competition.

Wanted Immediately.
Two first rate Coat makers; none need apply but experienced workmen.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 12th, 1851.

J. A. HALL.

HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valette, (late occupied by Wm. L. Parker) offers to the public, a first rate assortment of

Family Groceries.
Among them may be found,

Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars, Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses, Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap, Stoves' Chemical Eraser, Do. Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souehong, Oolong and Ningyong Teas.

Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Winter Strained, Spenn and Refined Oil, Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Saleratus, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which I will exchange for

Cash, Grain, &c.
at the lowest prices.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.
J. A. HALL.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

T. F. SLACK,
STAFFORD SPRINGS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japaned Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Store Pipe, Zinc, and Sheet Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.
N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850.

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Subscriber is sole Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham and Belchertown. This Company is one of the best in existence and insures on reasonable terms. California Risks taken.

Persons can be insured by calling on J. C. BURKE, Palmer Centre, or Dr. Geo. W. BURKE, Examining Physician, Palmer Depot. Palmer, May 4, 1850.

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850.

Wood and Lumber.
100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash. All orders promptly attended to.
A. N. MERICK.
Brunfield, Nov. 30th, 1850.

Corn Shellers.
THE YANKEE CORN SHELDER, a new Article. Shells corn extremely rapid, and does it well. Every Farmer who has any amount of corn to shell would not be without one after the other's prices, by E. VALENTINE & Co.
Palmer, Dec. 21st, 1850.

NOTICE.
ALL persons owning shares in the Palmer Depot Church Corporation, by calling at my office and producing vouchers, or satisfactory evidence of having paid their subscriptions, can receive their scrip certificate.
July 13. F. T. WALLACE, Sec'y

Looking Glasses.
THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF CROCKERY WARE.
Fenton's Patent Finest Enamelled Ware. The subscribers have the Sole agency for the Sale of this Ware

in
HAMPDEN COUNTY,
and the towns of
Northampton and South Hadley,

in
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.
WE have on hand a very large stock of Ware, which we have just opened, and to which we invite the attention of the public.

We are ready to establish agencies in all the towns in this county, and the above towns in Hampshire Co. Any one wishing to take the exclusive sale of the ware for a number of years guaranteed to them, and will find it very profitable.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN,
No. 5, Bart's Building.
Springfield, March 24th, 1851.

Timber, Boards, &c.
FOR Sale low by the subscribers, 50,000 feet Spruce and Hemlock Timber Scantling &c.
30,000 " W. Pine Boards.
20,000 " Y. Pine Do.
10,000 " Hemlock Do.
10,000 " Lath.
50,000 White Chestnut Shingles.
Bills of Timber furnished at short notice.
E. VALENTINE & Co.
April 5, 1851.

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer Depot, March 24th, 1851.

WANTED.
A GOOD Tailor at Three Rivers. For particulars enquire of
O. F. PACKARD & Co.
Three Rivers, April 12th, 1851.

Go it Boots!
THE Subscriber has now in store, and fresh arrivals every week, the largest, the best and the cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for retail trade, ever offered for sale in these diggings.

J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 17.

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Train, and leaving Palmer Depot, at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

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We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. Chas. C. Tucker Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and persons calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and have him properly attended to, before the Departments there.

Bounty Land and Pension Agency,
Washington, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for those entitled. Being permanently located at the seat of Government with a thorough and familiar knowledge of the necessary forms and routine of business, and having access to Registers and Rolls filed in the U. S. War Office, he possesses facilities for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of Government claims of every kind.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790. To those who served nine months (60 Acres); to those who served four months (80 Acres); and to those who served one month 40 Acres.

Arrangements have been made with gentlemen of the legal profession, in different sections of the country, for the location of warrants, and the sale of the Patents, when issued, on the most advantageous terms; for the payment of taxes; redemption of Lands sold for taxes; collection of debts, and for the transaction of general law business in the different States and Territories.

He renders his services to members of the profession, at a distance, and when called against the Government are prepared by a local Attorney will abate one half his usual fee. The necessary forms and instructions, and information on all subjects appertaining to a successful prosecution of the business will be furnished to regular correspondents without charge.

Information cheerfully given, and all communications promptly replied to, if addressed to
CHAS. C. TUCKER.
(Box 167, P. O.) Washington, D. C.

Important Announcement.
THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all excruciating and inflammatory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrapper sold the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, use up the genuine Dalley's salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This bait which with many dealers, but the cunning who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! Avoid Fraud!

Buy the Dalley's Salve ONLY in the NEW DRESS! You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeit—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Original!

See the new Circular for 1850. **MIND—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARCE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.**

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the wrapper—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous wares. ONLY travelling Agents in New-England States, are M. S. Dunn, and L. B. Torrey.

H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York;
Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot
W. N. Packard, Thorndike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

BUSH'S
EXTRACT OF SIMILAR OR SPANISH
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Similax, reserving Sarsaparilla, or from the use of two more! The uncomparative Extract

Obtained from the Green Root, receives these ancient properties so long known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE it is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester, Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, D. E.; Geo. Brown & Co. Duckville, E. P.; Geo. Bondville, W. H. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Train, and leaving Palmer Depot, at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.

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\$5000. Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the speedy and permanent cure of

Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and altho' powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands every day, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, tedious recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

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This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balle's Antidote, forms the best preparation for cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Boniteco, opposite Court Square, Main at Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and Dr. Baron Palmer Depot.

Only 25 Cents.
FOR a bottle of Dr. Langley's Sarsaparilla; Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion Root; Prickly Ash Bark, and Rheubarb.

Root and Herb Bitters.
The greatest medicine for the least money, in the world. For Coughs and Colds, Jaundice, Bilious Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, a bad humor in the blood, &c., and for the Liver Complaint, which almost everybody is troubled with—this medicine can't be beat. One bottle will tell more than a whole newspaper. Always safe, never does hurt, but always good.

Sold by B. K. Bliss and the medicine dealers in the state

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PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.

NO. 7.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
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A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

The Outcast Woman.

The Lady sat at the castle gate,
Her face was wan and wild,
And "Oh!" she said, "that I were dead,
But for ye, my bonnie wee child."

The night grew late, still there she sat,
Biding the winter storm;
The morning came, and still the same,
Sate there the muffled form.

With stately show, but sad and slow,
They threw the portals wide,
And a little bier was drawing near,
Borne with a mournful pride.

"Why sit ye there?" cried they who bare,
"This is no place for you,
One seek a name to hide your shame,
And make no more ado."

She spoke no word, she never stirred,
They plucked her cloak away—
From her face was wan, the wildness gone,
And there death softly lay.

A RICH STORY.

Some weeks ago there was a gathering of the alumni of Rutland College, Louisiana, when the following libretto unadorned story was told:

A tall, awkward looking chap, just from the green mountains of Vermont, came on board of one of the splendid North River boats at Albany. His curiosity was amazingly excited at once, and he commenced "peeking," as he called it, into every nook and corner of the boat. The captain's office, the engine room, the water closets, the barber's shop, all underwent his inspection; and then he went on deck and stood in amazement at the lever beam, the chimneys and the various "fixings," till at last he caught sight of the bell. This was the crowning wonder, and he viewed it from every position; walked around it, got down on his knees and looked up into it, and exclaimed, "Well, really, this beats the bell on our meedin' house a damned sight!" By this time the attention of the captain and several passengers was attracted to this gamin. "How much would you ask to let a bell ring this bell?" "You may ring it for a dollar, sir," said the captain. "Well, it's a bargain, all fair and agreed, and no backing out." "It's a bargain, sir," said the captain. Our hero went deliberately and brought a seat and took hold of the bell-rod, and, having arranged everything to his satisfaction, commenced ringing slowly at first, and gradually faster and faster, till everybody on board thought that the boat was on fire, and rushed on deck, screaming with alarm. There stood the captain, and there sat the "Vermont," ringing away, first slow and then fast, and then two or three times at a time. The passengers began to expostulate; the captain said it was a bargain.

But the passengers became urgent that the eternal clangor should be stopped. All the while there sat our hero undisturbed, ringing away more ways than a cockney chimney-sweep ever dreamt of. At last the captain began to think it time to stop the simpleton; but his answer was "a fair bargain and no backing out," and he rang away for dear life. "Well," says the captain, "what will you take to stop?" "Wall, captn, I guess I shant lose nothing if I take five dollars and a free passage to New York, but not a damned cent less." "Well, walk down to the office, and get your money and passage ticket," said the captain.

WATER.

Water, wherever we see it, is full of use, and beauty, and glory. From the dew that distils upon the rose-leaf, to the ocean that heaves its vast sides around the world, it is a perpetual wonder and delight. In the dawn of creation, the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. Water makes the beauty of our silvery clouds and golden sunset; it spans the heavens with the hues of the rainbow; it drenches the earth in April showers; it murmurs in brooks and thunders in cataracts; it waters the earth in rivers, cures our diseases, and bears our ships on the rolling seas.

A NOVEL SALUTE.—On the line of the Erie Railroad, during the late celebration at a certain place, all the spare locomotives of the road were arranged along the side tracks, and on the approach of the train containing the President and his party, the engines set up a general *face de joie* with their whistles and bells.

Those who obey the heavenly mandate, write their names on pillars that time cannot crumble, and secure for the immortal mind a mansion that will never grow old or perish.

Never set yourself up for a politician just because you have drums in your ear; nor believe your self out for a school teacher, merely because you have a pupil in your eye.

Alas, on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied with such simplicity, "unless they put in warm water, instead of cold."

The worm that never dies—the reflection that you have cheated the printer.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as our Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight, Monson, North Factory, P. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Collins; Bondville, A. R. Murdoch; Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Falls.
Traveling Agent, L. S. Hills.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.45, 1.40, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 5.14, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.43 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.40, 11.30 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 10.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst, and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VICTIM.

A SPECIMEN OF RUSSIAN JUSTICE.

Amongst the French prisoners taken at the battle of Vitebsk, during Napoleon's disastrous retreat in Russia, was a French general, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Being badly wounded, he was taken to the Military Hospital; but the ladies were received into the private house of Madame Strogno, whose husband held at that time a subordinate appointment under the Russian Government.

A cert. in Botwinko was then Procureur at Vitebsk. Without the Procureur's sanction nothing can be done in his department; for he represents the Emperor himself, and is usually called the "eye of His Majesty." His salary is only about twenty-five pounds a year; but he makes, generally, a good income by receiving bribes. Amongst other duties, he has to visit the hospitals daily, and to report upon the condition of the prisoner-patients. He paid great attention to the unhappy General, who required every consolation; for, despite his own deplorable condition, it was decreed that he should outlive his wife. That lady caught a contagious fever, which was then raging at Vitebsk, and died in a few hours. This event so distressed the General that he soon departed this life, with the only consolation that Procureur Botwinko, a married but childless man, would adopt his daughter. This promise was actually fulfilled, and the little orphan was taken from Madame Strogno and established under the Procureur's roof. Her parents' property—consisting of a carriage, horses, jewelry, and no small sum of ready money—was also taken possession of by Botwinko, in quality of guardian to the little orphan.

As the girl—whom they called "Sophie"—grew up, she became very engaging, and was kindly treated by both Mr. and Madame Botwinko. She never lost an opportunity, when any visitors were in the Procureur's house, of praising her protectors for their kindness to her; and this, connected with other circumstances, contributed to the promotion of Mr. Botwinko, who obtained the more profitable situation of Procureur-General at Vilna, the capital of Lithuania.

Removal from their old connections, and from those who knew all the circumstances of little Sophie's history, produced a change in the treatment of the new Procureur-General and his wife toward the child. Their kindness rapidly diminished. Sophie was not allowed to appear in the drawing-rooms of their new residence in Vilna. They incessantly faulted with her; and, ultimately, she was not only sent to the kitchen under the control of the cook, but, on the census of the population being taken in 1816, her name was inscribed on the books as that of a serf.

As the poor girl grew up, she became used to the duties imposed on her. As she associated constantly with the servants, they considered her their equal, and taunted her—when, relying on her infantile recollections, she laid claim to noble descent—by calling her, in derision—"Mademoiselle French General." She knew full well that she was entitled to better treatment, and that, in the absence of paternal authority, she had the right of disposing herself according to her own will. A strong inducement to alter her condition was presented in the person of a young clerk in a Government Office, whose duty sometimes brought him with papers to the Procureur for signature. Whilst Botwinko was engaged with his breakfast and the perusal of the papers, this clerk was sometimes kept dangling for hours in the ante-chamber. After a time these hours were agreeably spent in the society of Sophie, to whom he eventually made a proposal of marriage. She consented; but unwilling to leave her guardian like a fugitive, she apprised him of her determination, and humbly requested an account of the property which she had been informed he had taken charge of at her parents' death.

The Procureur-General at first excused himself from giving an immediate answer. The next day he presented himself at the Police Office, the whole of whose functionaries were under his control. What he said or did is not known, but the result was, that Sophie was taken into custody by the police, and committed to jail.

Many months elapsed before her fate was known at home. It was stated that she had absconded. The clerk, banished from the Procureur's house, could not discover the cause of the girl's disappearance; and as all Russian criminal proceedings are conducted with great secrecy, he only ascertained by a mere accident that the girl had been sentenced, by a superior court, to receive a certain number of lashes by the knout, and to be sent to Siberia. The crime of which they accused her was that of attempting to poison her master and mistress.

Alarmed at this information, the young man, without waiting for more particulars, addressed a petition to the War Governor of Vilna, the old General Koiskef, whose power in that province was almost omnipotent, and, if not misdirected, was very often beneficial to the inhabitants. The petitioner requested the General's interference, and an investigation of the case, assuring him that the girl was innocent, and that the legal authorities who condemned her had been corrupted.

The General was accustomed to decide everything *en militaire*. He had received from the Police Court an unfavorable opinion of the petitioner's character, which was described as "restless"—and was, moreover, rather offended at his authority having been appealed to by a subordinate. He therefore settled the business summarily, by sending the young petitioner to the military service for life, in virtue of the vagrant act.

Still the young man's petition produced a good effect: the poor girl was not forgotten, lest that might have provoked some disturbance in the town. She was merely dressed in convicts' apparel and sent off to Siberia.

The transport of Russian convicts costs the Government but very little. They go on foot; sleep in *etapes* or barracks; and the daily allowance for their subsistence amounts only to five kopecks, equal to a half-penny in English money. This they, as well as the poor old soldiers who escort them, have to eke out by charity. For that purpose, the most attractive person among each party of exiles is delegated, box in hand—but with an armed soldier in the rear—to beg alms of the benevolent; and Sophie was appointed to be the supplicant for the rest of her wretched companions.

The road from Vilna to Siberia passes through Vitebsk. The convicts had not been long in the town before Sophie encountered Madame Strogno, who recognized the girl from her very great likeness to her mother, who had died in that lady's house. When she learned that Sophie had been living with the Botwinkos, she had no longer a doubt.

The girl asserted her innocence of the pretended crime, for which she was on her way to Siberia, with fearful energy, and her good Madame S. believed her; but her husband, who was at that time Vice-Governor of Vitebsk, to disabuse his wife's romantic dreams, as he called them, sent for the officer escorting the prisoners, and showed her the list, which contained a full record, not only of the crime which had been imputed to the young orphan girl, but also of the punishment to which she had been condemned.

In the face of an official document which appeared to be regular, and which detailed the girl's offence with circumstantial consistency, Madame Strogno began to waver in her belief of Sophie's protestations; but the unfortunate girl asserted her innocence so strongly and incessantly that the Vice-Governor himself was at last induced to look into the facts. The first suspicion that entered his mind was derived from the circumstances of the document, stating that the culprit had been punished with the knout; whilst it was evident, from her appearance, that that dreadful torture had not been inflicted. He caused a medical man to examine her, who testified that not a scar appeared; yet the knout always leaves ineffaceable traces for life.

In consequence of this discrepancy, Sophie was allowed to remain for sometime at Vitebsk, under the plea of illness, which at the request of the Vice-Governor, was readily certified by an official surgeon. After some delay a memorial was forwarded by the unfortunate sufferer to the late Emperor Alexander, in consequence of which a court-messenger was sent immediately to Vilna.

This gentleman brought back to St. Petersburg an enormous volume, containing the so-called depositions taken at the pseudo trial. After a careful inspection of them, the Emperor decided that they proved the legality of the proceedings. So artfully were these infamous depositions framed, that among them appeared a formula of the chemical analysis of the poison which the girl was accused of administering, and a full confession, to which the culprit's signature was forged.

The answer, therefore, from the throne, was not only unfavorable, but the authorities of Vitebsk were reprimanded for allowing the girl to importune His Majesty without sufficient grounds. Notwithstanding, Madame Strogno was not discouraged; and, to the great alarm of her husband, had another petition drawn up and forwarded, with a suitable memorial, to the Princess Maria Fedorowna, the Emperor's mother, who was known to all the country as a pious and charitable lady. This petition, presented to His Majesty by his own mother, had so great an influence over him that he ordered the girl to be brought to St. Petersburg. He felt convinced that some unaccountable mystery was involved in the case.

In due time Sophie arrived at St. Petersburg, and underwent a rigid examination. She asserted, with the most earnest truthfulness, that all the depositions were fictitious; that the chemical analysis was a wicked invention; and that the signature to her fabricated confession was a forgery. She also denied that any trial had taken place, or that she had been examined in any court whatever. Upon this, the Emperor appointed Mr. Getzewicz, the Governor of Minsk—who was known as a most trustworthy man—to go personally to Vilna, to investigate the case, and to report the result. For this purpose, the girl and papers were sent back to Vilna.

The mission of Mr. Getzewicz was by no means an easy or a pleasant one. He had to contend with a swarm of official insects, which, like Canadian mosquitoes, when disturbed, attack the new comer on every side. However, Mr. Getzewicz stood his ground firmly; he soon discovered that the Secretary of the Police Court, who had drawn up the depositions, was a convict, sentenced for life to Siberia, for having been associated with highway robbers. He had escaped, and was retained in his situation by merely changing his Christian name, and by being reported "dead" by Mr. Botwinko. The components of the rest of the Court were no less suspicious. In Russia, the police and sheriff courts, and even the provincial Senate itself, are the asylums for military veterans, who, during their long service, had never been trained up to the law. The secretaries draw up documents for them, which they sign, very often without

reading, that task being tiresome and often incomprehensible to them. The Court which had promoted and confirmed Sophie's prosecution consisted of illiterate, worn-out officers, who had no scruple in committing the Procureur-General's victim for trial to the First Criminal Court (Sond Crodski.) But how was the deception carried on before the higher tribunals? This would puzzle the most ingenious rascality to guess. But Botwinko was a genius in his way. He actually brought before that Court, as well as before the highest criminal tribunal, another young woman, who represented herself to be the girl in question, and confessed her supposed guilt, with all the desired particulars. This extraordinary intrigue was the more easily accomplished from the secrecy with which criminal investigations in Russia are conducted. Whenever the culprit acknowledges his crime, the sentences follows without further inquiry; and the jail-baiting under the control of the Police Office, and the judges of the criminal courts not knowing the prisoner, they were obliged to receive, in his instance, the confession of any girl whom the police thought proper to send them.

When the trial was over, the Procureur paid his hireling well, dismissed her, and drew forth his victim from her cell, substituted her for the wretch who had stood at the bar, and sent her on the way to Siberia. Villainy, however, be it ever so cunning, seldom half does its work of deception. If Botwinko had had the whole sentence carried into effect, and poor Sophie knouted, he would not, perhaps, have been discovered by his colleagues at Vitebsk; and he might have lived a respectable public officer to this day—for of such characters does the Russian system admit the prosperous existence! As it was, however, on the report of Mr. Getzewicz, Botwinko, the Secretary of Police and many of his superiors were thrown into prison.

The end of this dreadful story is melancholy, for in the end guilt triumphed. The Procureur-General, having several partners in his guilty transactions, had, if one may so abuse the expression, many friends. At first, they tried most ingeniously to bribe Mr. Getzewicz, and in lieu of him to give up further proceedings, but, finding him inflexible, they put a stop to all of that business by administering poison to the unfortunate Sophie. They even threatened the Governor of Minsk, himself, in an anonymous letter to do the same for him.

The threat, it seems, produced the desired effect on the honest but weak-minded man. Seeing with what desperate people he had to contend—so much so that his own life was in danger—he sent his final report to the (at that time) lingering Emperor Alexander, with a request for further instructions. In the mean time he returned to his residence at Minsk, leaving the illustrious Vilna authorities in their own prison.

Shortly afterwards the Emperor died at Taganrog. His second brother, Nicholas I.—greeted, on his accession to the throne, with a formidable insurrection at St. Petersburg, and with alarming conspiracies and political intrigues in the army—had no time to direct his attention to so trifling an affair as that of our heroine. Political criminals were to be punished first, in order to spread terror among those who were not discovered as yet. The stability of the throne would not allow him to alarm the administrative servants and other criminals who never thought of subverting Romanoff's dynasty. Hence, with the exception of the criminal offenders, all others, whose actions were pending in different courts of justice, but not yet adjudicated, were amnestied by the Emperor on the occasion of his coronation, 1826, at Moscow.

Thus, the Procureur and his associates were released from prison, losing nothing but their former situations. The Procureur, having scraped together a fortune by his bribes and grasping, did not care much at becoming an independent gentleman.

What became of Sophie's lover—the unfortunate clerk, who was sent to the army for his honesty but untimely application, could not be learned. He may now think that his punishment was deserved, and that the girl was really guilty; but it is more than probable that he will never again interfere to restrain the grossness of injustice.

And here ends our melancholy tale, which the censorship of the press in Russia prevented from ever before being publicly related. Corroboration can, however, be derived from the inhabitants of Vilna, who lived there from 1816 to 1826; from the archives of the criminal courts of that place, where Mr. Getzewicz's correspondence is preserved; from the list of all the Crown servants of Russia, sent every year to the State Secretary of the Home Department at St. Petersburg, in which for 1825 and '26, Procureur Botwinko was reported to be imprisoned at Vilna for the above case, and that the Straphy of Osmiana was acting in his stead as Procureur pro tem.

MYSTERIOUS POISON.
The curare is a violent poison, prepared by some of the tribes, chiefly enanials, who inhabit the forests bordering on the Orinoco, the Rio-Negro, and the Amazon. It is a solid black matter, of a resinous appearance, and perfectly soluble in water, and is supposed to be procured from a species of thorn abundant in the country. Such at least is the origin assigned to it by Baron Von Humboldt. This illustrious philosopher has given a relation of the feats of the Indians upon giving each year to gather the plant, *Lancetaria curare*, which produces the poison in the forests of Java. It is also minutely described the method of extracting the curare, and the singular effects of this poison, which may be taken into the stomach with impunity, while, introduced by a puncture under the skin, causes almost immediate death. New details have since been given by travellers, but much doubt and uncertainty still rest upon the subject. The recent experiments of a learned Frenchman go far to confirm the views related of the poison, at the same time that they appear to complete its history.

Upon infusing a liquid solution of curare into the veins of an animal, death ensues instantaneously, without the creature uttering a cry, or manifesting any species of convulsive agitation. If the poison be introduced under the skin, its effects manifest themselves more slowly; but death invariably supervenes, with similar and very singular symptoms. The animal appears not to feel the wound, a bird will fly as usual, but at the end of a few seconds it falls dead without uttering a cry, or giving the least sign of suffering. A rabbit or a dog will go and come, after the infliction of the fatal puncture, in its ordinary manner, but it soon appears fatigued, and lies down as if to sleep. Then respiration ceases; sensibility a life disappears, and it dies without a struggle.

In general, when life ceases suddenly, the nerves retain for some time the power of reaction under the influence of mechanical or chemical stimulants. If a nerve of motion be excited, convulsions supervene in the corresponding muscles; if the skin be pinched, certain special movements will follow. After death by curare, none of these phenomena can be induced; there is a complete annihilation of all the properties of the nervous system. The nerves of the still warm animal that died but a minute ago are inert as those of one that has long been dead and stiff. The blood is completely black, and so much altered that it coagulates with difficulty.

TOIL AND BE STRONG.
If we would see the advantage of exercise, we have only to observe how it helps to propel the blood along the veins. A hand that looks bloodless and shrivelled when cold and inactive, becomes warm and distended with blood by a few rapid movements of the arm; and a chilly body that in vain seeks comfort by the winter's fire, quickly glows with renewed warmth and animation by a run in the fresh air. Compare the muscles and bones of those who have been brought up inactively with those of the laborious, and you need not ask for other evidence in proof of the benefits resulting to the whole framework by a moderate degree of habitual exercise of a moderate, steady, and regular kind, and by that kind of employment which requires no forcing either in diet or muscular efforts.—Dr. Moore.

England has at the present time an army of 24,600 men in Ireland. If she would expend the amount which it costs to maintain such a body of troops, in bettering this condition, physically and morally, of the people of that country, they would be easier governed without a standing army to overawe them, than they now are; there would be more loyal subjects, and less suffering.

THE PRINTER'S REVENGE.—A very good story is told in Charles Phillips' work, *Curran and his Contemporaries*, showing how very dangerous an animal is an enraged printer. In 1729, Mr. John Magee, who owned the Dublin Evening Post newspaper, had a flat issued against him in a case of libel, by Lord Clonmel, for a statement which he thought excessive. A regular fight was got up between the court and the press, in which the former, as a matter of course, got the worst of it, as it deserved to.

There was a great excitement, and Parliament took the matter up, and did not put it down until it had completely humiliated the chief justice. Defeated and mortified, Lord Clonmel retreated from the contest; but he retreated like a harpooned whale—the barb was in his back, and Magee held the cordage. He made the life of his enemy a burden to him. He exposed his errors, denied his merits, magnified his mistakes, ridiculed his pretensions, and, continually edging, without overstepping the boundary of libel, poured upon the justice, from the battery of the press, a perpetual broadside of sarcasm and invective. "The man," says Dr. Johnson, "who vilifies established authority is sure to find a champion." Lord Clonmel too fully verified the apothegm. Wherever he went, he was lampooned by a ballad singer or laughed at by the populace. Nor was Magee's arsenal composed exclusively of paper ammunition.

He rented a field bordering on his lordship's highly improved and decorated domain: he advertised, month after month, that on such a day he would exhibit in this field a grand Olympic ring-battle, that the people, out of gratitude for their patronage of his newspaper, should be gratuitous spectators of this revived classical amusement; and that he was determined to make so amazing a provision of whiskey and porter, that if any man went home thirsty it should be his own fault. The plan completely succeeded; hundreds and thousands assembled; every man did justice to his entertainer's hospitality; and his lordship's magnificent domain, uprooted and desolate, next day exhibited nothing but the ruins of the Olympic pig hunt. The Rebelious approached—the popular expectation was at its height—and the end of it was, that Magee went mad with his victory, and Lord Clonmel died, literally broken hearted with his defeat and his apprehensions. The moral to be deduced from this story by the intelligent reader is, that it is better to let printers alone.

THE PRESIDENT IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A most affecting scene was witnessed at the Lunatic Asylum at Utica. On entering the Chapel where some two hundred of these unfortunates were quietly seated, the eyes were introduced the President of the United States, when all rose, respectfully bowed, and resumed their seats. Each member of the party was then introduced by name, when the same ceremony was profoundly repeated. Dr. Malby, a wise Lunatic, then arose and welcomed the President in a strain of graceful and touching eloquence that drew tears to every eye. He is a tall, thin, pale man, with penetrating eyes, a fine voice, and gestures belonging to the oratory of "gentlemen of the old school." The President's reply was also very happy and affecting. So orderly and so well behaved a company surely has not greeted him in all his travels. In one of the female wards the whole party was individually introduced to an elegantly dressed, and most accomplished lady, the daughter of one of the most distinguished lawyers New York has ever produced. She had the right word ready for every one who addressed her, and presented the President with a sweet little bouquet of her own arrangement, the most tasteful and graceful manner. We saw the same act of presentation performed a hundred times, but in no instance with such exquisite simplicity and grace as marked the offering of this accomplished lady. She is about forty years of age; and in mentioning the distinguished man she had entertained at her father's house, added,—"but for the last seven years I have been—very much out of the world."

There was a young girl in the Asylum, who also attracted much attention by her beauty of person and elegance of dress. She did not appear to be over seventeen years of age, and there was not the slightest indication of lunacy, or even of irregularity about her. She stood in the door of her room which was adorned with flowers, gracefully acknowledging the bows of the visitors, though no one presumed to speak to her. She wore a beautiful wreath of peach and cherry blossoms in her dark hair, the only ornaments appropriate to her rare and touching beauty. Thinking of "fair Ophelia" and the heart-broken "Bride of Lammermoor," and all the delicate feminine harpings that were ever broken by sorrow or sin, we left the beautiful Lunatic, and for hours afterwards, every sound seemed a moan, every breeze a sigh, and even the "drops of the morning" which glistened in the flowers looked more like tears of sadness than gems of joy.—N. Y. Mirror.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco, says a cotemporary, has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain and all the nervous fluids. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy.

To people older, who are not naturally nervous, add particularly to the phlegmatic, to those of a cold and more than Dutch temperament, tobacco may be comparatively harmless; but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who wish to be "anybody" in the world, to avoid tobacco as a deadly poison.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM PICKING FRUIT.—As the season is coming on for the depredations of birds, I beg to report my experience of last year, when I saved my currants and gooseberries, by winding colored worsted around and across my bushes; and my cherries, by hanging up several pieces of tin with string thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough to clash with the wind, which sound, with the bright reflection of the tin in the sun, certainly frightened them away; and I had my due share of fruit, which, the preceding year, I was obliged to relinquish to them.—J. G. Gaz.

MARKET FOR CATS.—From \$20 to \$40 each are paid for cats in California. It is said an old lady has gone out there to set up a catery.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.

The Journal Free of Postage.

The new Postage Law goes into operation on the first of July 1851. We shall then send the Journal free of postage to any part of Hampden County. The large bundles which we now send by stage conveyance will then go through the mail, much to the convenience of subscribers, who will be more sure of getting them regularly than they now are.

The large bundles which we send out of the County will be sent as usual by the cars and stages to avoid subjecting subscribers to any postage. We shall make arrangements to have the papers delivered promptly the day on which they are printed. Those subscribers who now pay postage on the papers, out of the county, will have the postage cut down so that it will be of little consequence. We hope to add a few hundred more names to our subscription list after the cheap Postage Law takes effect.

Any person procuring five subscribers shall receive the Journal one year for their trouble.

The New Costume for Ladies.

As every newspaper, far and near, is now discussing the propriety of females adopting the Bloomer style of short dresses and loose trousers, it may not be amiss for us to have a word to say on the subject. As a general thing there appears to be great admiration manifested of the new style, and newspaper editors speak encouragingly of its beauty, adaptation to the female form, and its tendency to preserve health. In the outset Mrs. Bloomer, in cutting off her dress at the knees, may have overshot the mark;—she certainly has gone too far for the first move, if she expects her fashion to be readily adopted. There is a peculiar sense of modesty among females which will not easily yield to the idea of exposing half the length of their legs to the public at once. They would rather cut off an inch or two from the bottom of their dresses every year till the convenient length of those garments be attained. It takes time to bring about a change in costume as well as in laws and manners. It would not show good sense or good breeding for every lady to don the new style at once, provided it is better, more tasteful and convenient than the now worn. Discretion in the adoption of hastily-formed fashions should always be made use of, though, we are sorry to say, it is, in most cases, utterly unheeded.

The new costume, with some slight alterations, we believe, is becoming to all young ladies,—those who are not too old to romp in the woods, climb trees and chase away the hours in running after butterflies and flowers. But after a woman turns the corner of forty-five a long dress should be put on. A grandmother would not look well in a Faney Ellsler dancing dress no more than a stage dancer would appear appropriate in sweeping skirts.

A mourning dress, too, we believe would not appear well if made in the Bloomer style. Nothing looks more appropriate for the bereaved mourner than a long black dress, especially for full grown persons.—The round light hat, also, would not become females under such circumstances. Our views in this respect, we think, with a little consideration, will be acknowledged to be on the right side of the matter.

On the whole, we shall not quarrel with the ladies about their dresses. They have worn dummies, bosoms, cravats, hats and many other appendages which have belonged to the male costume for ages—and now if they put on short frocks, boots and trousers, we shall not complain, so long as they will not imitate the men in wearing vests and cultivating whiskers. These prerogatives we will surrender to the ladies on no condition; come veal or voo we will stand by them and maintain our right "till the last man is hung."

Massachusetts Homestead Exemption Law.

The Homestead Exemption Bill passed at the last Legislature provides that if any real estate, or interest therein, or any dwelling house held lawfully shall be attached or seized on execution, to be sold or levied upon, and the value thereof shall exceed five hundred dollars, the attachment, seizure, sale and levy shall be effectual to hold or pass what may remain thereof, after setting off to debtor such part thereof as he may select, to the value of five hundred dollars; which set off, the officer, having the execution shall cause to be made and appraised by the three disinterested and discreet men, provided by law for setting off lands on levy of executions, according to the provisions of the seventy-third chapter of the revised statutes.

Real estate, exempted by virtue of this act shall not be deemed assets in the hands of any executor or administrator, nor shall such estate be in any way liable for the payment of the debts of the deceased owner: provided, such debtor shall leave a widow, a minor child, or children.

Such exemption shall not extend to any lien on any property, obtained before this act takes effect, by virtue of attachment, or otherwise.

No conveyance or alienation, by the husband, of any property exempt and set off as aforesaid, shall be valid, unless the wife join in the deed of conveyance.

The celebrated soldier, Polowaski, who was 127 years old, and resided at the Hotel des Invalides, died in Paris on the 6th ult., by an attack of pleurisy. The funeral of this man of four monarchies and two republics was attended by a vast number of people.

Meeting of the Corporators and Friends of the Ware River Railroad.

The friends of the proposed Ware River Railroad are bestirring themselves in a manner which looks highly flattering. Men have enlisted in the enterprise who are not accustomed to look back when they have commenced an undertaking. A friend at Ware sends us the following account of a meeting recently held in Barre for the purpose of prosecuting the enterprise.

A meeting of the Corporators and friends of the Ware River Rail Road Co. was held at Barre, on Monday, June 24, and organized by the choice of Orrin Sage, Esq., of Ware, as chairman, and S. A. Whitney, Secretary.

Jason Gorham, of Barre, was chosen a committee to publish a legal notice of a future meeting for organization, to be held at Barre, on Wednesday the 18th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wm. Hyde, Chas. A. Stevens, of Ware, and George Williams, of Hubbardston, were chosen a committee to procure subscription books and distribute the same for obtaining subscriptions of stock.

The following persons were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and report the same at the next meeting.

Palmer, Franklin Morgan, John Ward; Ware, J. W. Hartwell, S. A. Whitney; Hardwick, Wm. Mixer, Adolphus Bartholomew; New Braintree, Hollis Tidd, Josiah Gleason; Jr.; Oakham, Dea. James Allen; Barre, H. P. Woods, Hiram Wadsworth, Edward Denby; Calvin Earle, Hubbardston; Templeton, Col. Arneis Lee, M. E. Ainsworth, Dr. Osgood; Phillipston, Chas. C. Bessett, Jason Goulding; Winchendon, Elisha Murdock, M. S. Morse, Moses Hancock.

P. Emory Aldrich, Esq., James W. Jenkins, Jr., of Barre, and Wm. Mixer of Hardwick were chosen a committee to draft by laws for the company and report the same to the meeting on the 18th inst.

The meeting appointed a committee to confer with the New London and Mondak Road Rail Road Companies, viz:

Wm. Mixer of Hardwick, James W. Jenkins, Jr., of Barre, Chas. A. Stevens and A. L. Devens, of Ware, Col. Arneis Lee, Templeton, and Jacob B. Merrick of Palmer.

The meeting was fully attended, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Great confidence was manifested in the success of the enterprise.

MR. PAINE AGAIN.—The Worcester Spy says:—"Mr. Paine has made us acquainted with the materials used in producing the astonishing results which we have described of converting atmospheric air into a purer and better gas than is furnished by any gas company in the United States; and from what we know of their cost, and what we have seen of their consumption in the production of light, we think the expense of a light from a common argand burner could not exceed one mill or so per hour. The apparatus is in complete and successful operation in different places. The apparatus for lighting a large house, will occupy but little room, scarcely more than a large sized gas metre. Men of science, and gas company directors, have within a few days given the whole matter a thorough investigation, and so far, we believe that there is but one opinion in regard to the invention, viz: that it is the one thing needed to give a safe, unfailing supply of light at a merely nominal expense, free from all danger of explosion, and accessible to the use of all."

Mr. Paine is all gas, and nothing else.—He is forever telling what he can do but never brings his wonders into public utility. The water gas which he has spouted so much about has now given way to make room for the atmospheric gas which he has more recently discovered. It is perfectly disgusting to witness the bold manner in which he is continually humbugging the public. People will learn how to be shot at by and by.

A delegation of Students from Union College, Schenectady, waited upon Hon. Dan Webster, while he was stopping in that city last week. The Committee of the delegation consisted of Messrs. Henry M. Needham, A. Henry Giddings, W. Henry Merriam, P. J. Marsh, O. C. Treadway and A. J. Poppleton. Mr. Needham is from Wales, in this County, and another of the Committee is from this section. Mr. Webster received them very cordially at his rooms in Congress Hall. He was addressed on the part of the Students by Henry M. Needham, who made some appropriate remarks, to which Mr. Webster replied in a manner highly flattering to the Students and to the Institute of which they are members. Mr. Merriam tendered the respects of the President and Faculty of the College, and the entire delegation was introduced by Mr. A. H. Giddings.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK.—The Massachusetts block for the Washington Monument, ordered by the Legislature of 1850, is now completed, and may be seen at the quarry in Quincy. It is an unstained and flawless slab of granite, six feet square and fourteen inches thick, and weighs three tons.—Within a circle five feet in diameter are sculptured in bold relief the arms of the State, viz: an Indian chief, with a tomahawk in the right hand and an arrow in the left, and underneath a scroll bearing the motto—"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam."—On the base in large characters, is stretched out—"MASSACHUSETTS." It is the work of T. & W. Smith, who were originally marble cutters, and they were employed exactly a year in getting out the block and finishing the figures. The cost will be \$3000. The Legislative Committee of both branches celebrated the completion of the work by a dinner at the Hancock House, Quincy, a few days ago.

For the Palmer Journal. The Wonders of Philosophy.

In regard to Time, a few explanations and a strong argument may be given to show that there is no such thing as its passing away.—We speak of it as flying, hurrying, fleeting, but there is no such thing as the elapse of Time. To-day and a hundred years hence are the same moment! The reader may start at this announcement and ask what can it mean, what theory or philosophy can be employed to prove such an assertion? We have only to answer according to the rules of Philosophy which lay open the mysterious workings of nature and reveal things in their true existence.

Time is a relative, incomprehensible idea, for we never think of it without associating the idea of the movement of clock wheels, the rising and setting of the sun, the change of seasons, growth and decay or some other motion, action or idea. The clock is productive of nothing but a graduated motion; it cannot produce a being or substance, nor can action bring into existence a being without a germ. In fact we cannot place reliance on our senses; the very rising and setting of the sun is an illusion, for the sun does not move in an orbit. From the rising to the setting of the sun we call so many hours, and from one action or change to another, so much time elapses, yet it is all the same moment, as will be shown.

The duration of an hour is not fixed; to a mind distressed, an hour sometimes appears like a day, and who has not observed how soon it passes when enjoyed in some pleasing amusement. In boyhood, when we are looking forward with bright anticipations to some period or action how slowly time advances, but in manhood when the mind is occupied with the business of life how swiftly it passes away. Every person of thirty or even twenty years of age will bear us witness that years seem much shorter now than they did when they were but ten or fifteen. Now if time were a definite object its periods would always be and appear of the same length, but as we count time from one action or circumstance to another, if our minds are engaged and do not notice those actions or circumstances as they occur, time passes swiftly. This is the case in sleep, when a whole night appears but an hour—and in death, when we dream of no circumstances or actions, a million of years must appear like a moment to the awakened dead.

While the light of the sun is traveling over fifteen degrees of the earth's surface, we say one hour elapses. Now, if a man in Philadelphia should say that time does actually exist, and that it is the same to all people, to all places, and to all planets, suppose he should look through his quadrant and say it is just twelve o'clock, or midday; a man in London would say it is not so, for the sun is going down, and it is five o'clock. A man in Constantinople would declare that to be false, and say the sun has already set and it is about seven. Not right, a Turk in Bagdad would say, it is now eight o'clock. Wrong, says the Hindoo in Calcutta, for it is nearly eleven. I know better, would cry a Siamese in Cambodia, for it is just midnight. So they would be all right and all wrong! In the same manner a man in China would say it is now past midnight and the year 1852 has begun. Oh, no, says the gentleman in Philadelphia, it is only one o'clock on the thirty-first day of December 1851. In the same manner we would say it is summer, while the people in the southern hemisphere would declare it to be winter. It is the alternate light and darkness of day and night, which principally gives us our ideas of time.

Were the sun continually to shine upon us, our ideas of time would be entirely changed. If it were possible for a man to travel fifteen degrees an hour, and he were to start from Philadelphia, to travel round the globe, at twelve o'clock, it is evident to him it would always be the same hour, for he would arrive at each meridian at the same time the light of the sun did, or in other words he would travel just as fast as the earth on its axis, only in an opposite direction. If a man should set a correct watch precisely at twelve, in Philadelphia, and go to London, he would find, on taking out his watch at five in the evening, that it would be twelve, and when the London clocks were twelve, it would be seven in the morning. Thus we see that time is a mere relative term, and that yesterday, to-day and forever are the same moment. We can thus better comprehend eternity.—To the people of the moon, if any live there, a day is as long as our lunar month, to those of Jupiter, a year is twelve times as long as ours, of Saturn, thirty times, and to the people of more distant planets, vastly longer.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A MAN GRINDING POWDER!—The Cincinnati Commercial, 23d ult., says:—"One of the most horrible accidents it ever befel us to record, happened opposite this city about twelve o'clock, night before last, in Wolfe's Newport Rolling Mill. A young man not more than 17 years of age, named Christopher Hickman, while engaged in oiling the machinery, was caught between two heavy iron rollers, used for rolling iron, and passed through them with the rapidity of lightning! The body was completely ground to powder! The flesh, bones and all were so divided into small fragments, that no one could recognize by sight that a few moments before they formed a human being, active and full of life. The sight was awfully heart-rending. Mr. H. was a young man universally esteemed in our sister city."

The Dwight and Perkins cotton Manufacturing company at Chicopee have declared dividends of 2 and 3 per cent.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Mr. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey, Primeau & Co., the celebrated Rocky Mountain traders, arrived at St. Louis on the 21st ult. He left Fort Campbell, at the Falls of Missouri, on the 12th of April, and has consequently made the long journey of more than three thousand miles, in less than six weeks. He came down to St. Joseph on a light Mackinaw boat with six men, leaving three other boats of the same description to follow him laden with valuable skins, whose aggregate number will reach as high as seven thousand. Mr. Harvey brings accounts of considerable sickness and mortality among the Sioux, owing to the prevalence of bilious and pulmonary complaints. On his way down, he learned that the Puncals and Lowas were suffering dreadfully, and had been swept off in large numbers by the small pox. Buffalo were very scarce at the head waters of the Missouri. The Blackfeet and Crows were suffering the last extremity of destitution, from this cause; Some thirty of the former tribe having lately died from actual starvation. The winter had been one of extraordinary mildness in the mountains, and no snow whatever had fallen.

ECLIPSES TO COME.—According to the tables of the Observatory, we shall have twenty-three eclipses of the sun in the course of the second half of the nineteenth century, as follows:—1851, on the 28th July; 1853, on the 15th March; 1860, on the 18th July; 1861, on 31st December; 1863, on the 17th May; 1865, on the 19th October; 1866, on the 6th March; 1867, on the 8th October; 1868, on the 23d February; 1870, on the 22d December; 1873, on the 26th May; 1874, on the 10th October; 1875, on the 22d December; 1879, on the 19th July; 1880, on the 30th December; 1882, on the 17th May; 1887, on the 19th August; 1890, on the 17th June; 1891, on the 6th June; 1895, on the 20th March; 1895, on the 5th August; 1899, on the 8th June; 1900, on the 28th May.—La Semaine.

GREAT FRENCH TUNNEL.—This great work, three miles in length, is on the Railroad between Marseilles and Avignon. Its height is 30 feet, and width 24 feet, and its depth below the surface of the ground six hundred feet. The cost of tunneling was \$2,040,000. The Yankees, with their perseverance, ingenuity, and the improved facilities for such work, would undoubtedly complete a similar work for a much less sum.

PAINFUL AFFAIR.—The Lawrence Courier says that two brothers named Nelson, residing in Derry, N. H., got into a dispute on Sunday night, last week, when one of them threw a pair of bellows at his brother as he was leaving the room. The nose of the bellows struck the other's head just above the ear, penetrating the temporal bone, and entered more than two inches into the brain.—The bellows remained in the wound until the assailant stepped up and drew them out, saying, "There, I meant to kill you." On Thursday the injured man was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

"IT IS A SIN TO STEAL A PIX."—MURDER.—On Sunday morning, last week, a man named Castle walked up to a man named Carpenter, in Lexington, Ky., and extracted a pin from the lapel of his coat, without asking for it; Carpenter took it as an insult—harsh words ensued, whereupon Carpenter drew a pistol, placed it to Castle's head, and fired, killing him instantly.

Wm. Flagg, a workman in one of the Manchester (N. H.) mills, attempted to hang himself on Wednesday morning, but was prevented by a watch being kept upon him. He, however, got away, and rushed through the streets, telling those who attempted to stop him, that he was "going to Pembroke to see Christ. He was finally rescued and taken care of.

In Cincinnati, last week, a lawyer pleading a case, took occasion to remark that the defendant had blue eyes and "no gentleman has blue eyes." Next morning the learned counsel came into court with one of his own eyes "darkly, deeply blue," from its coming into collision with the fist of the defendant aforesaid.

One of the speakers in the late South Carolina Convention boasted that, in fighting, the South Carolinians are superior, man to man, to any other people in the world.—Then, will that orator explain why it was that, when an old white haired man of seventy, went from Boston to Charleston to test the constitutionality of a South Carolina law, a good many thousand South Carolinians thought it necessary to rally in order to force him out of the State.—Louisville Journal.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The citizens of Springfield are making arrangements for having a celebration on a large scale, on the coming Fourth of July. Springfield done up the fair thing last year, and present movements indicate that she will not fall in the rear, in the way of having a real old-fashioned celebration, this year.

DANCING AWAY HER YEARS.—Early in May, Fanny Ellsler, though rich and 50 years old, was dancing in public at Vienna as much vivacity as ever. She is a native of that city, and her parents very poor people, though one of her sisters recently married a Prussian royal prince.

PROSPECTS OF FARMERS.—The Milwaukee Advertiser says the wheat and grain crops of Wisconsin are quite promising. The late refreshing rains have brought them forward astonishingly. The visages of our farmers have shortened a full inch within the past three weeks, but over-abundant floods may lengthen them again. Yesterday we had copious and refreshing showers throughout the day.

FEMALE COURAGE.—Great is the "Diana of Wisconsin."—The Manitowish Co. Herald of the 12th ult., relates the following most remarkable incident:

Miss Emma Thayer, a young lady of 15 years of age, living at Rowley Bay, in this county, while walking on the beach, on the morning of the 1st of May, saw a wolf a short distance off, watching a deer which he had driven into the lake; and with a courage rarely equalled, drove him away, and wading into the lake, brought the deer on shore by the ear. After petting him a short time, the ungallant fellow made an attempt to get away, and finally carried matters so far as to knock her down, and tear her dress; when becoming justly incensed by such treatment, she took a stone and dashed out his brains. The wolf was all the time standing by, a silent spectator of the fight, in which he took no further part, than by occasionally showing a formidable row of white teeth.

It is safe enough to predict, that it this girl lives a few years more, she will be able to "whip her weight in wild cats," give some young "Badger" the heart ache, or what is better, preside with grace and dignity over the destinies of some "wild Wisconsin home."

We understand that Miss Thayer was in company with another young lady—Miss Stone—who ran to call her brother to her assistance. When they returned, the animal, a large buck, lay dead at the feet of his conqueror.

MORMON PROGRESS.—The progress of the Mormons is like the gathering snow ball.—Mr. Taylor, one of the Mormon missionaries sent out from Salt Lake Valley, writes from Europe that large establishments are fitting out in London for the city of Salt Lake.—One comes out for the purpose of manufacturing broad and other cloths, vestings, merinos, alpaccas, and other fabric of that description, together with shawls, blankets, flannels, &c. The other establishment spoken of, comes out for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet root, on the same principle as in France.

THE JUSTICE OF A SULTAN.—In the city of Aleppo, where the Christians are weak in numbers, a Turkish mob (unknown to the government) produced the death of five, the wounding of six more, and the pillaging of one hundred houses and five churches. The Sultan shot six hundred of the mob, condemned three hundred to the galleys, and put one hundred and fifty more on their trial. He has restored all the property he could recover, to the Christians to whom it belonged, and recompensed the rest of the sufferers out of his own purse.

BURGLARY IN GRANBY.—We learn from the Springfield Republican that the house of Park Warner, in Granby, Mass., was broken into on Sunday night, and between four and five thousand dollars in notes taken from the secretary, and upwards of 125 dollars in money. The robbers were traced about half a mile, to a place where they evidently stopped to arrange matters, and here a \$50 bill was found, which they had dropped. This was a portion of the stolen money. No clue has yet been obtained to the robbers.

INDIAN FIGHT.—The San Antonio (Texas) Ledger of the 1st instant, says that Lieut. Brady with 18 mounted volunteers, after following an Indian trail for four days, surprised eleven Comanches on the 25th ult., near the head waters of the Rio Leona. Six Indians were killed and one captured, who was afterwards shot—the others escaped, three being severely wounded.

JENNY LIND GOING ON HER OWN HOOK.—Jenny Lind's private Secretary publishes a card in the New York evening papers of Tuesday, denying that the nine remaining concerts are the only ones that she will give in America, but states that upon the conclusion of her engagements with Barnum, if her strength will permit, she will make a short tour in Western New York and Canada.

A WATERY GRAVE.—Miss Hutchins, a handsome, quiet and respectable young factory girl, belonging to Lyndon, Vt., drowned herself in the canal at Lowell, on Friday evening. She had been walking with two others a few moments before. She left a note at her boarding house, requesting that her clothing and money in the savings bank, might be sent to her relatives, adding—"Tell them I am no more."

CRISTOPIES.—The latest list we have seen is—"A half a peck of sandy complexion,—"A nipple from the bosom of the ocean,"—"A married rake used by an old farmer in haying time,"—"A delightful tune heard by an ear of corn when sung by a quire of fools," together with the cap which belonged to the fool!"—"A lock of curled hair from the head of the city government."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the emancipated slave Abolitionist, now editing an abolition paper at Rochester, called the North Star, has left the Garrisonian fold and joined the political Abolitionists; having discovered to his satisfaction that the United States Constitution is not a pro-slavery document.

JENNY LIND.—Mr Barnum announces that his engagement with Jenny Lind will terminate with 100 concerts. Ninety-one have already been given, and there remain but nine, one of which will be given in New York, on Friday night, and the remainder in Philadelphia and Boston. The concerts in the latter place will commence June 18th.

FEMALE AERONAUT.—Mlle. Delon made a successful ascent in a balloon at Philadelphia, on Monday, last week. In a few moments she attained the altitude of one mile and three quarters, and after remaining among the clouds for some time, made a safe descent on a farm one and a half miles from Tacony.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN OHIO.

A large delegation of ladies are in attendance at the Woman's Convention at Akron, Ohio. Some few gentlemen are on hand, by courtesy. Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Morgan Co. Ohio, is President of the Convention, with a numerous staff of business ladies, among whom we observe our friend Mrs. Swishelm of Pittsburgh. Letters of apology for absence were read from Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols of Vermont and others. The resolutions were spoken to by Mrs. Swishelm, Mrs. Coe, and Messrs. Robinson and Baker. Says a correspondent of the Tribune—"This Convention is composed of true women, many of whom are superior in talent, and all in moral excellence. If they are specimens of masculine women, who unsex themselves, the Lord grant that their tribe may increase in this land."

MYSTERIOUS BEHAVIOR IN A CHURCH BELL.

The good citizens of Crawfordsville, (Ind.) are greatly troubled of late by the unaccountable behavior of their church bell. Precisely at twelve o'clock every night, it begins to toll in the most solemn manner, and continues for some time, though not the slightest visible power, whereby the bell is moved, can be discovered. The trustees of the church and others, have watched several nights without obtaining a clue to the mystery. It is supposed by some, that the ghosts are amusing themselves at the expense of the mortals.

SENTENCE OF MURDERERS AND MUTINEERS.

Edward F. Douglass, James Clements, and Thomas Benson, convicted of the murder of Asa A. Havens, second mate of the barque Glen, were sentenced on Monday in the U. S. Circuit Court at New York to be hanged. The motion for a new trial was overruled.

Stephen D. Carey has been convicted of manslaughter by the Supreme Court at East Cambridge, in killing Mr. Heywood, the depot master at Lincoln. The prisoner, who is but 22 years old, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, the longest term allowed by law for his crime.

Rev. John Doherty, the Springfield Catholic priest, who was on trial last week, for assault, with intent, &c., upon Miss Monaghan, has been discharged. Evidence was introduced who swore both parties were absent from his house when the offence was charged to have taken place. Mr. Doherty is to be tried again next week, for seduction.

LOCAL MURDER.—The New York Tribune says that there are no less than nine persons sentenced to be legally murdered in that city during the months of June and July. Where is thy terror to evil doers, Oh Gallows Tree?

A large two-story building with an observatory on the top, is being erected on the summit of Mount Holyoke. This with other contemplated improvements, will doubtless attract a large number of visitors.

SPEAKER BAKER.—A gold watch of the value of \$120 was presented to Nathaniel P. Banks Jr., by the members of the House of Representatives, without distinction of party, as a testimonial of their respect for him as a man and a presiding officer.

LONGEVITY.—The oldest person returned by the census takers in the United States, is Snkey Wright, a colored woman, in the city of Baltimore. She is 120 years of age, and the Assistant Marshal says there is no doubt of the fact. At the time of the Revolution in 1775, she had a child 20 years of age.

The U. S. sounding Company on board the steamer Hextell, found bottom in the Gulf stream, 30 miles S W from Key West, at 700 fathoms. At another point, the sounding line, at a depth of 3000 fathoms, was cut off, as was supposed, by a sword-fish.

ECCESTASTICAL.—The Barre Patriot states that the Ordination of the Rev. Charles E. Hodgess, as pastor of Unitarian Church in that town, will take place on Wednesday, the 11th of June. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia.

On the 26th ult., Benjamin Wilsher, an old and hitherto respectable resident of Covington, Ky., got into a furious dispute with his wife, and killed her by beating her over the head with a flat-iron. Wilsher has a small family of children and has been addicted to drink.

GOLD IN MAINE.—There are several stories current of gold having been found on the borders of Maine. They seem to have mostly had their origin in the imagination of Dr. Mann, the renowned resurrectionist of Coolidge, the murderer.

Mrs. Relyea, a brave lady of Watertown, N. Y., captured a robber who was making off with valuables, and with the assistance of her children bound his legs and held him till assistance arrived.

Lightning struck the wires of House's telegraph line about six miles from Philadelphia, last Thursday. The subtle fluid ran along the wires into the office in Chestnut street, where, with a loud report it knocked the operator, Mr. Alexander, off his chair.

A thief entered the cabin of a vessel at New York, where the mate was asleep, and applied chloroform to his nose, making him senseless. He then rifled the cabin at his leisure, and carried off some \$200 worth of property.

SAD CALAMITY.—Two worthy young men named William F. Boyce and Francis Boyce, brothers, were accidentally drowned, while bathing in the Merrimack River, in Manchester, on the 30th ult.

On Monday last, Mr. Dan. Carpenter, of Attleborough, aged seventy-eight years, walked from his residence to Taunton and back. The whole distance was thirty-four miles. He was absent from home less than twelve hours.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BURGLARY.—Last Sabbath, three boys, whose names we will not mention, broke into the Store of W. N. Packard, and stole from his desk \$30. Several other boys saw them enter the store and they received part of the pilfered money. It leaked out, however, and the boys were given to understand that they must restore the money or suffer the consequences. They gave up \$17, and as yet \$13 has not been arrested. The money belonged to the Cng. Society in that village. Mr. P. lost \$30 from his store a few months ago, and it is highly probable that it went into the same hands that took the last haul. Such precocious boys should be seen to.

POLICE.—Mr. John Burt, a very clever Irishman and a Son of Temperance, who keeps a grocery at Three Rivers, was brought before Trial Justice Ward last Wednesday, on complaint of Mr. Henry King, for violating the License Law. He was convicted of selling one glass of strong beer, for which offence he was fined \$20 dollars and costs, amounting in all to \$26.37. Mr. Burt thought this was too hard a dose; he declared he had never sold anything stronger than a little "hops and honey," which he considered no violation of the laws of "the fair country of America."

A respectable Yankee may sell gallons of rum, gin and brandy in the face and eyes of the whole community yet nobody dare confront them, but if a poor Irishman sells a glass of table beer it is magnified into intoxicating liquor and he must suffer for violating the license law. O tempora! O mores!

WILBRHAM.—Mr. Horace Clark of Wilbraham had a fine horse stolen from his pasture last Monday night. Another horse of less value, belonging to a neighbor, was put into the pasture in the room of the one taken. Mr. Clark offers \$25 reward for the detection of the thief or thieves.

In digging the ruins out of the cellar of the Nassawano House, one day this week, the ashes near the bottom appeared to contain fire. The brick and stones were so hot that they could not be handled. The fire occurred about seven weeks ago. A remarkable circumstance.

The story published in the papers, of the killing of a boy by an elephant, is not true. The little fellow received a severe blow from the animal, but so far from being dead, he has nearly recovered from the effects of the hurt.

A company from Boston is engaged at Hurlgate with India rubber diving apparatus, endeavoring to secure treasure from the ship *Czar*, which was wrecked there many years ago.

The richest of the Rothschilds is said to be Baron Anselm, of Frankfurt, ascertained to be worth thirty-five millions of dollars.

There are now forty female students in the Female Medical College in Philadelphia. Two of the number hail from Massachusetts.

A female domestic named *Uslina* Rock has been arrested in New York for stealing \$1000 worth of jewelry from the wife of James Gordon Bennett, on their way from Havana.

The new liquor bill that has passed the Maine Legislature is substantially the same with that defeated in Massachusetts.

Father Mathew left Louisville, 20th inst., for Ashland, on a visit to the Hon. Henry Clay.

GOING WEST.—It is estimated that more than 10,000 emigrants will leave Ohio this season for permanent settlement in Iowa.

There arrived at New York in the month of May, 39,112 emigrants—of which 23,056 were from Great Britain and Ireland.

Counterfeit Three dollar bills of the Union Bank in Boston are in circulation. Look out for them!

Brighton Market.—Thursday, June 5. At Market, 506 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 75 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 2300 Swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$7.50; 1st quality \$7; 2d do. \$6.50; 3d do. \$5.50. Cows and Calves—\$19.21, 2d, 20, 31, 34 a 40. Sheep and Lambs—\$2.50; one lot of 13 extra sold at \$3 each. Swine 4-4 a 5-4; retail 6-7c; Spring Pigs &c; retail 10c; fat Hogs 5c.

MARRIAGES.

In Norwalk, Ct., May 28th, Mr. J. J. Lisbon of Palmer, and Miss Charles M. Frost of N. York. In this town, 4th inst., by Rev. Thomas Wilson, Mr. John Wallace and Miss Mary McMillen, both of Palmer.

In Amherst, May 29, David F. Packard of Enfield to Olivia A. Richardson of Pelham. At Norampton, 4th, Allan P. Ely of N. York, and Lois, daughter of Jonathan Brewster of the Mansion House, Northampton.

Notice.

If you want good Goods, well bought and reasonably sold, new, tasty and fashionable, such as look well and wear well, or Medicine that will, perhaps, give you long life, such as will taste well, that may find you ill, but leave you well; or Hardware at a bargain, or Groceries as low as the lowest and as good as the best, Wooden-Ware, and a general variety not usually found in common Stores, such articles as you can speak well of with pleasure, and confidently recommend to others, please buy them at D. A. Collier's Cash and Exchange Store, opposite St. Paul's Chapel. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 3w

War! War!! War!!!

ONCE MORE I COME with the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in town, or now on hand in any other store between Springfield and Worcester. To my previous extensive stock, I have lately added a large invoice, comprising every variety of kind and style of shoes, to be found in the market, which I now offer to my customers, (patrons I have none, those who buy of me, do so because they can buy better and cheaper than at other places, (not for patronage) at the lowest prices, for cash or other ready pay. Come and see and I will convince you that I mean all that is said above. Don't mistake the place, first store east of the ruins, sign of the French Boot, (not the Stoga). A. M. BUTTERFIELD. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

To the Inhabitants of

Palmer, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Wales, Stafford, Monson, Wilbraham, Ludlow, and Belchertown.

GREETING:

IN the name of St. Crispian you are hereby notified and warned to appear at the sign of the French Boot (not the Stoga) at Palmer Depot, and show cause, if any you have why you should not buy your Boots and Shoes of me, or endorse some of the following strong reasons why you should.

1. I have a larger stock, and greater variety of work than can be found in any of the above towns.

2. The fact that I sell cheaper than others in this vicinity is too well known to be gainsayed.

3. On price and one price only, is my motto (except more than one pair is wanted by one customer) and that lower than any other man's price.

4. I have every variety and kind of material to make, assure any and every kind of work which may be ordered, and the best workmen in town to make them at the shortest notice. Repairing done as usual at the lowest rates.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Palmer and vicinity, that they have formed a partnership under the name of P. BERNARD & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Whoever will favor us with their trade, attention to business, and fair dealing to merit our share of the trade. Try us!

Now on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes of our own make, which we will sell low for cash. Every kind of work made to order and repairing done in a neat, workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

N. B. Shop one door west of Valentine's Block. PETER BERNARD, FRANCIS JERARD. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7w

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North Side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.

N. B. Shop one door west of Valentine's Block. JAMES GORMLEY. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

Ware River Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of all persons interested in the Charter of the Ware River Rail Road will be held at the Naugus Hotel in Barre on Wednesday the 13th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of accepting the Act of Incorporation, of electing Directors, adopting by laws and of acting on any other business that may legally come before them.

CHAS. A. STEVENS, } Persons named
JASON GORMAN, } in the act of
WILLIAM MITTER, } Incorporation.
Barre, June 2, 1851. 7w

Important Discovery.

DOCT. H. I. BOWDITCH and other Scientific Gentlemen of Boston, have by the use of a powerful Microscope, discovered that the TEETH of every individual are surrounded by numerous Animal and Vegetable Parasites. These conclusions are based upon examination of the matter deposited upon the Teeth and gums of more than fifty individuals, selected from all classes of society, and every variety of bodily condition, and none were found free from them, except two or three who had been in the habit of using SOAP as a dentifrice. Experiments were tried upon them with all the popular dentifrices, such as Oris, Charcoal, Poly, Bark, Tooth Wash, Soda, &c., &c., but did not impair their vitality in the least. The application of Soap, however, destroyed them instantly. We need therefore infer, that Soap is the best and most proper specific for cleansing the Teeth.

In view of the above important discovery, and with the encouragement and patronage of most of our scientific men, I have been experimenting for a long time, until I have succeeded in combining with Soap, some of the most important articles used in dentifrice, so as to entirely destroy the taste of Soap, while it renders it still more effectual in cleansing the Teeth. The highest premium was awarded to this article at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y., Oct. 1850.

It is prepared in the most cleanly manner possible, from the choicest materials and free from all impurities, which are generally used in Soap made for other purposes. The Soap Dentifrice is the only proper specific for freeing the mouth from those disgusting impurities which rapidly promote putrefaction and destroy the Teeth.

Manufactured only by E. WATERS, Wholesale Druggist, 271 River St., Troy. For Sale at the Drug Store of DOCT. W. HOLBROOK, Palmer Depot, Mass.

Musical Instruments.

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordions, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap. Call and examine. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Boots and Shoes!

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends that he has a fresh stock and is ready to supply them with

Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, of all kinds, with neatness and despatch, and warrant them to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. Thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same at his Old Stand opposite the Depot. CALVIN HITCHCOCK. Palmer Depot, May 31. 6tf

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks. F. O. BROOKS, Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Coal! Coal!

TWO Hundred Bushels of Coal wanted in Exchange for Clothing and Tailoring. N. L. WAIT. Palmer, May 31. 6tf

Silver Spoons.

AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Gold Chains.

EAR Rings and Ear Knobs, Breast Pins, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c. a new lot just received and for sale cheap by F. O. BROOKS. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

CLOTHING

L. A. BAILEY,

HAS just received a fresh supply of Summer Clothing, comprising Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes, styles and qualities, which he will sell

Remarkably Cheap!

Custom Work done with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it superfluous to puff his Shop, or workmen, thinking it the better way to do work that will praise itself, feeling confident that any man of ordinary discernment will see at a glance where the waist fits and the best work can be obtained.

L. A. BAILEY.

No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block. 6tf

Some of the Handsomest Styles

SILKS for Visites and Mantillas in Market. Just received and can be made up in good style at short notice, at Mrs. COLLINS' Millinery Store, North Side Track. Palmer, May 31. 3w6

Jewelry! Jewelry!

THE Subscriber has just returned from a market with the largest and best assortment of Jewelry that was ever brought into Palmer. His other stock of goods has also been replenished, making his store the best in eastern Hampshire for purchases to make good selections and get good bargains.

Store in connection with Mrs. Collins' Milliner shop. F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

A Journeyman Tailor

IS wanted by the subscriber. One who is capable of taking charge of a shop will find steady employment. N. L. WAIT. 6tf

Collector's Notice.—Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain tract of Land situated in Wales, in the County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is taxed in the Tax List committed to me, the subscriber, collector of taxes for said town of Wales, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, to explain Fenton, of Brimfield, non-resident owner of said tract, to the amount of One Dollar and twelve Cents. Said tract contains about twenty-six acres, consisting mostly of pasture, line dividing Wales from Monson for its western, and the line dividing Wales from Brimfield for its northern boundary.

And if no person shall appear to pay said tax, with legal charges, on or before the thirtieth day of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall then proceed to sell at public Auction, at the Store of James C. Royce, in said Wales, so much of said tract of Land as shall be sufficient to discharge said tax and all necessary intervening charges.

EDWIN B. WEBBER, Collector of Wales. 6w

Rings!

THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town. Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.

F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

Job Work.

THE Subscriber will execute all orders in the line of Cutting and Making Garments of almost every description, in the best possible manner, and on the most favorable terms. He has the best workmen in town, and his shop will be found to be the best at Palmer Depot, where work can be promptly and faithfully done.

Call and see for yourselves. N. L. WAIT, McGilvy's Block. 6tf

A New Enterprise.

THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of

Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves.

T. C. DENECKE'S. 6tf

Fruit and Nuts.

Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Eng. Walnuts, Filberts, Castana and Cocoa nuts, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the lowest prices by J. A. HALL. 4tf

Swiss Muslins.

PLAIN and Spotted, Cambrics plain and checked, and Jaconets, a large lot auction goods and bargains too, at PARKER'S, Opposite to the ruins, this side the track. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Only a Few

MORE pairs of those light Kid Gloves, at 50 cents, left at PARKER'S. 4tf

Parker Has Got

SOME of those nice Palm Shawls and he sells them low. Also, Black Silk, Black and White Crape, &c. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

DESKINS, Casimires, the best assort-

ment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best,

the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

SHIRTS! Booms! Dicksies! Silk and

Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at

T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

Ready Made Clothing.

A NOTHER arrival of Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, colors, qualities, fashions and prices, consisting in part, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doekin, Tweed and Satinet Coats, Pants and Vests. Just received and for sale low by N. L. WAIT, McGilvy's Block. 5tf

Tailorers Girls Wanted!

THREE good Tailorers Girls wanted immediately by the subscriber. N. L. WAIT. Palmer, May 31. 4tf

Hardware and Cutlery,

Paints, Oils and Glass.

THE Subscriber having fitted up a shop at the East end of McGilvy's Block, has now in store the best assortment of the above goods ever before offered in Palmer Depot. Builders are particularly invited to examine my assortment of house trimmings, purchasing mostly from the manufacturers. I can offer you goods on as favorable terms as can be purchased of any other concern. Also in store, a good assortment of Joiners bench and edge tools of the latest styles, which I will sell at very low prices, purchasers have only to give me a call and examine prices to learn that they can buy all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery and other goods of me as low as can be purchased of any other in the trade. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

READY Made Clothing

at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities

Hand prices at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

North side of the Track!

FRESH Stock of American, English, French and German Dry Goods, selected with the utmost care in New York and Boston markets and admirably adapted to the season.

We shall always be happy to show the Ladies those beautiful Lawns and some styles of Prints superior to anything ever before offered here. We have also a large stock of White Goods, in fact we have filled up our store and intend to keep it filled.

Most of our old customers will remember that late in the winter we sold off nearly our entire old stock so that our goods in store are all new and fresh & that must be sold to make room for more. W. L. PARKER Agent. 4tf

NEW GOODS!

B. MILES & Co. Would respectfully inform those who have heretofore purchased their goods at Palmer Depot that they intend the assortment of goods in this place shall not be in the least impaired by the loss of so many stores by the late fire, and that prices shall be as low as ever.

They have this week been in Boston purchasing and are now receiving large additions to their stock of

Dry Goods

Crockery and Glass Ware. Feathers, Carpets and furnishing goods, which will make their assortment as good as has ever been found in this village.

They have also associated themselves with MR. THOMAS WARD in their Grocery Department who will carry on that branch under the firm of T. WARD & Co. and intend keeping a good assortment of

Family Groceries.

Flour, Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Fruit, Provisions, fancy articles &c., at wholesale and retail, and will sell as low as can be bought in market with the expenses added; and would invite those coming to this village to buy goods to call at the Old Stand, McGilvy's Block, and examine for themselves.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and cash will not be refused. Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

Also, 3000 lbs. best Screws, assorted sizes, for sale low by E. BROWN. 4tf

Masonic Celebration!

The Eastern Star Lodge will celebrate the nativity of St. John, at Williamette, on the 24th inst., an oration will be given on the occasion and entertainment for the Brothers and their Ladies, also a band of music, will be provided. Lodge open at 10-12 o'clock A. M. Brethren of all other Lodges are respectfully and most cordially invited to attend.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, ELISHA TRACY, LOUIS E. BALDWIN, G. W. KEYS, LEWIS FELDMAN, F. P. COE, SAMUEL STANTON, Committee of Arrangements. Williamette, May 20, 1851. 5

Paints and Oils.

1500 lbs. Mordmore and Lewis Lead. 1000 do. Jaws and Sons do. English Linseed Raw and Boiled Oil. Paris and Crome Green in Oil. And all other fancy paints, just received and for sale low by E. BROWN. 4tf

Lost.

At Palmer Depot or on the road to Thorndike Village, a large light grey Muff, on the morning of 17th of April, after the fire at the Depot. Whoever will return the same to A. C. Keith at Palmer Depot will be liberally rewarded.

A. C. KEITH. 5

Wanted Immediately.

A Miller and Dress-Maker who understands the business perfectly, and who is competent to superintend the business. A good salary will be paid, or if they prefer to carry on business themselves, the rent will be given as an inducement. Address W. L. PARKER. 5tf

Linen Coats.

A FRESH arrival of Linen Coats of all sizes, and of excellent quality, for sale very low by N. L. WAIT, McGilvy's Block. 5tf

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. DENECKE'S Store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the bluest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds, just received at T. C. DENECKE'S. 5tf

Ready Made Clothing

CONSTANTLY on hand, and in endless variety, at No. 2, Hall & Valentine's Block, W. L. PARKER, Agent. 4tf

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and

prices at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf

Vests. Vests.

was whispered among the boarders that
Madame B. had not been at the meeting.

Shocking Tragedy in Roxbury.

One of the most sad tragedies which has occurred in this city in a long time, took place on Saturday evening in Roxbury, the particulars of which, as we learn them, are as follows:

It seems that a stout, robust-looking man giving his name as Edmund Daggett, 27 years of age, belonging in Hope, Waldo Co., Me., called on Friday at the house of Mr. John A. Savelle, in Roxbury, in whose house Dr. Train has an office, and stated that he wished to see the Doctor. Mrs. S. told him that the Doctor was not in, and noticing that his general appearance was rather peculiar, questioned him as to the nature of his complaint, his reason for leaving home, &c. In reply to the inquiries made, Daggett stated that he was troubled, and for a long time past had been troubled with convulsion fits; that he wanted the Doctor to give him some medicine to help him;—that his father's name was Edmund Daggett, and that he was living in Hope, Me., and that he wanted something that he wished for him; that his mother was also living there, and that he had two brothers in Boston, one of whom was named Frederick Daggett, and of trade, was a valise and trunk maker, but his other brother he had been unable to find.

When referring to his mother, he wept quite freely, and was unable to resume conversation for some considerable time. He also stated that he had been in Boston on Tuesday morning, last week, in the boat from Portland. He appeared to tell his story correctly, and was kindly furnished with food by Mrs. Savelle, who was struck with the belief that he must be of unsound mind. He was dressed in a bottle-green cruminate sack coat, blue pants, black satin vest, coarse straw hat, shoes, and white cotton shirt. He had a small bundle with him, tied up in a black silk handkerchief, and also between \$5 and \$8 in money. He stated, in addition to what has already been related, that he had an uncle, brother of his mother, by the name of Ken, who resided in Springfield, and that he had been visiting him recently.

On Friday, he repeated his visit to the house of Dr. Savelle, and had an interview with Dr. Train. On Saturday, he went to the house of Dr. Winship, but a dog in the yard barked, and he immediately left the premises without entering the house. He also called at the house of Dr. A. I. Cummings, in Church Place, near Barton street, Roxbury, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, and complained of his being troubled with fits, and said he wanted work. Subsequently, he went into the yard, and saved a little wood. He appeared somewhat singular in his movements, and was about the premises for several hours. His appearance was such, that Mrs. Cummings felt quite fearful of him, while sitting in the same room with him, in company with her little daughter, four years of age, and another small girl.

Suddenly, about half-past seven o'clock P. M., he exclaimed—"I can't help it—I must do it!"—and instantly seized Mrs. Cummings' daughter by the hair of the head, and drawing a razor, cut his throat from ear to ear. Mrs. Cummings sprang from her chair, and catching her daughter and only child in her arms, ran with it into the yard, the blood streaming from the horrid and frightful gash it had just received. The murderer pursued Mrs. Cummings into the yard, and attempted to inflict serious injury upon her person, but fortunately for her, she baffled his efforts, and he left her after inflicting a severe gash upon her hand.

Immediately upon leaving Mrs. Cummings, the murderer drew the razor across his own throat, severing the windpipe and cutting a gash from ear to ear. He lived about twenty minutes afterward, and his little innocent victim died almost instantly after receiving its wound.

As might be well expected, the affair has caused the greatest excitement in Roxbury, and all concur in the opinion that the perpetrator of the sad tragedy must have been insane. The body of Daggett was placed in a tomb at the Alms House, where his friends can receive any information that may be desired. From the appearances of his body, it is quite evident that he had previously attempted to take his own life.

FRESH AT THE WEST.—A despatch dated at Cincinnati, on the 6th says:—

Accounts from the western rivers are exceedingly gloomy. The Wisconsin River is very high. A large portion of Fort Winnebago is inundated. This rise has not reached so far as the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi. Several flouring mills at Peru have been swept away. Advice from St. Paul state that the river from above was still rising. The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 29th May says that the tributaries of the Mississippi in that State are greatly swollen, and that much damage has already been sustained. The Mississippi itself, at that point, is within 18 inches of the great flood of 1844 and was still rising. At Hannibal on the 29th, the river was rising, and was 6 miles wide upon an average, from 7 miles above to 50 miles below that point. The destruction of property is immense through the whole distance.

GREAT FAMILY MEETING.—Ezekiel De Camp of Butler county, who has resided on the same farm for 28 years, invited all his descendants to dine with him on Wednesday last. The larger part of them were present and partook of a sumptuous farmer's dinner. The old gentleman, 73 years of age, and his companion for more than 60 years, set at the head of the table. Then were engaged in order 14 children, 88 great children, 33 great grand children, and 30 who had intermarried with the family—making 169—39 were dead or absent.

The children of the patriarch were 17 in number. One died at 10 years old, the other 16 lived to be heads of families, two of who have since died.

This family scene was one of the most interesting and gratifying scenes ever witnessed. We doubt whether a family meeting equal in all respects ever assembled in the West.—*Cra. Gaz.*

A NEW INSTRUMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—A rifle capable of firing 25 balls every minute, including the time of loading, was recently exhibited in Newark, N. J., and is supposed to be an important improvement in fire arms. Under the barrel, in the place of the ordinary ramrod, is an iron tube containing the 25 balls, and by cocking a gun a ball is brought up in the barrel, and the same operation also brings up from the breech a "pill" of priming. The charge of powder is contained in the ball, which is not round, but oblong, and having an opening which is corked shut after the powder has been introduced.—The quantity of powder is only 28 grains, and drives the ball with greater force than the large charge in an ordinary gun.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851.

The Journal Free of Postage.

The new Postage Law goes into operation on the first of July 1851. We shall then send the Journal free of postage to any part of Hampden County. The large bundles which we now send by stage conveyance will then go through the mail, much to the convenience of subscribers, who will be more sure of getting them regularly than they now are.

The large bundles which we send out of the County will be sent as usual by the cars and stages to avoid subjecting subscribers to any delay. We shall make arrangements to have the papers delivered promptly the day on which they are printed. Those subscribers who now pay postage on the papers, out of the County, will have the postage cut down so that it will seem of little consequence. We hope to add a few hundred more names to our subscription list after the cheap Postage Law takes effect.

Any person procuring five subscribers shall receive the Journal one year for their trouble.

The Influence of Gold.

The mighty influence which gold, or the love of it, exerts on the life, character, government and religion of man is beyond all conception. We are born with an inherent desire in our hearts to obtain it, we live as though our whole happiness consisted in possessing it, and we die clinging to it as though it were the rock of our salvation.

From the earliest periods of the world, the love of gold has been the prevailing passion of every nation—almost every individual. It has been the instigator of war and bloodshed; it has caused the overthrow of kings and kingdoms, the enslavement of the free, and the oppression of the weak. Yet all worship it and make it their chief object to gain. Its vast influence may plainly be traced in the history of nations; Rome rose from small beginnings, added power to increasing wealth until her dominions embraced nearly all the civilized world. But her eagerness for wealth and power brought about her own destruction. So it has been with other nations and so it may be with us. The enterprise and prosperity of our country are owing to the manner in which it has risen from a vast uncultivated wilderness. It has encountered poverty, distress, and defensive wars, yet these obstacles have nerved her ambition to press on till she has gained her present enviable position among the nations of the earth.

The gold regions of California have been and are still the means of illustrating the ardent desire which people have for gold.—Men leave their friends, wives and children, and travel thousands of miles, over barren plains, through dangerous forests, encounter hunger, thirst and peril, in pursuit of the shining dust. Pleasures, joys of home and friends, health, and even life, are forfeited in the pursuit for gain. On our country the gold of California exerts a mighty influence; every one feels that this inexhaustible fountain of wealth will enrich the nation and draw around it a power equal to its wealth and greatness. The political and civil affairs of our land will, of course, participate in the effects of the influence of wealth upon us, and the moral and religious state of society will not escape unaffected. We could wish that from the evils which always flow from a love of gold might ultimately triumph, but the annals of history, and the experience of our own time, afford conclusive evidence that such is not often the case. Gold, like the serpent's eye, charms the beholder till its deadly coils embrace his victim.

From the gold mines of California emanate an influence which is to effect our country for future ages. To that gateway of wealth may be traced, at a future period, the rise of powerful cities, wallowing in luxury and crime, upon the shores of the dark Pacific; and from the mountains and plains of that portion of our country, where now

"The wild sky looks upon a wilder scene," will arise one incessant din of busy, ever-acting life. It is this golden deposit which is to unite, with iron bands, the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, between which the tide of population will ebb and flow like the waters of the mighty deep. It would be easy to predict from these indications that our country will continue in one harmonious Union, emblazoned with wealth, and shielded with power, until the earth and all therein shall pass away, but we are not without suspicions as to the destiny of our republic. The love of gold which already corrupts our laws, our halls of justice, and our institutions, may result in the annihilation of those tender ties of republicanism which unite the many portions of our land in one great and common country. Our States, like the disaffected States of Europe, may break away from their mutual alliance, one after another, till the whole fabric of our national constitution crumbles into dust, and the name, Union, no longer serves a rallying word for the free-men of America.

Can we not see why the Bloomer dresses, if they are so convenient and healthful as recommended—are not just as appropriate for men as for ladies. It would save coats, vests, &c., and perhaps, pantaloons. It would be meeting the ladies half way in establishing a uniform dress for both sexes. Wouldn't it be doing the fair thing? Who seconds our suggestion?

The Mayor of New Orleans has prohibited a procession of Spaniards who were friendly to the Queen, for fear of disturbances.

The American Art-Union.

This Institution, located in New York, has already attained a popularity which places it at the head of all like institutions that have more recently sprung up in this country. It gives employment to native artists and promotes the elevation of American Art, an object which every citizen of the United States should take pride in encouraging. Any person can become a member of the Art Union by paying \$5, which entitles him to all the privileges of the Institution. The money thus obtained, after paying expenses, is applied, first,—To the production of a large and costly Original Engraving from an American painting, together with some other similar Works of Art. Of each of these, every member receives a copy for every five dollars paid by him. Second.—Each member will also be entitled, from the date of his subscription, to the numbers of the "BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART-UNION," a monthly publication, containing sixteen or more quarto pages, of three columns each, of interesting reading matter, on subjects relating to Art in this country and in Europe. Each number will be illustrated with Engravings or Etchings.

Third.—To the purchase of Paintings and Sculpture, Statuettes in bronze, and Medals, by native or resident Artists. The last-mentioned Works of Art are exhibited at the Galleries of the Art-Union till the annual meeting in December, when they are publicly distributed by lot among the members, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him. Each member is thus certain of receiving in return at least the value of the five dollars paid, and may also receive a Painting or other Work of Art of great value. The engravings alone, we consider, are well worth the subscription money. They are elegantly gotten up, and when framed, form a beautiful Picture Gallery for each member.

Mr. O. WHITE, of Monson, is an Honorary Secretary of the Art Union, and will receive subscriptions for the same.

THE NEW COSTUME.—The discussion of the propriety of Ladies adopting the Bloomer Costume is warmly going on among the newspapers. It finds some opponents, yet many friends. It will not be safe for the ladies to don the new style, universally, until the press has settled the matter. A Mrs. Smith, has been lecturing in favor of the new Costume, to crowded audiences, in New York, but the New York Commercial is out against her and the new Costume in the following:—"But to be more serious, even upon a comic subject. The lady had a lecture upon a theme, the discussion of which before a mixed public audience could not but be embarrassing and distasteful to her as a woman of refined and delicate sensibilities. Probably when the hour to meet her audience came she would have abandoned her task, could she at the same time have kept good faith with the public. Be that as it may, we think we may safely assure her, and all those who profess to hold similar sentiments, that no great number of American ladies will be induced to abandon their present generally becoming and modest attire for such a compound of foreign barbarisms as that proposed, notwithstanding that a monstrosity so 'unbecoming a republic,' is advocated 'by a press or two.' No 'fashion's whim' can make such a dress permanently popular; such habits, we conceive, cannot please a woman's 'household,' and will, in our judgment, be mainly confined to those who care more about notoriety abroad than loving unity at home. Who among us wants to see his wife, or daughter, or sister, depart from the customs of American women, from the days of the foundation of this republic until now, and exchange her present modest and comely dress for oriental trousers, a tight-fitting coat, and a French hat—a combination of the habiliments of the harem and the circus? Our women, almost universally, have too much good taste to be led away by any such semi-barbarian teachings."

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—A correspondent of the Galena Jeffersonian writes from St. Paul that a war party of the Sioux, who had been up in the Chippewa country after seals, but were unsuccessful in getting any, on their return insulted, fired upon and robbed several whites, and attacked a train of wagons, killing one of the drivers. A detachment of soldiers was sent out from Ripley, attended by the Chippewa Chief, Hole-in-the-Day, and two of his warriors. The Sioux fired and retreated, and though hotly pursued, escaped with some of their number wounded. Great indignation was felt on the part of the people, and the 27 Sioux who participated in the outrages will doubtless be demanded to be given up.

MORE MYSTERY.—KIDD'S MONEY.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium makes the statement that excavations are being made on the shore of Long Island Sound, in the town of Stratford, by persons who have faith in the revelations of mesmerism, in the belief that there is treasure of great value buried at that spot, by Capt. Kidd, or some other mysterious personage. The company are prosecuting their labors by the aid of a pair of oxen and a scraper. Some one of the company is occasionally put into the clairvoyant state, for the purpose of facilitating operations.

Why don't the company negotiate for the Kidd Letter, found in Palmer? It may aid them in their search for treasures.

Jenny Lind has closed her engagements with Barnum by giving him \$7,000 to break off the contract. She will now give concerts in various parts of the country on her own hook.

SINGULAR BIBLE PROPHECY, BEARING UPON

MORMONISM.—The 17th chapter of Jeremiah, 5th and 6th verses, read as follows:

"Thus saith the Lord, cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and make flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. For he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh, but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt-land, and not inhabited."

The above verses, says the Camden Democrat, have a remarkable bearing, to say the least of them, upon the great settlement of Mormonism at the "Salt Lake." That country has always been a "wilderness, in a salt-land, and not inhabited," until the followers of Joe Smith, who "trusted in man, and made flesh their arm of support," settled there from their wanderings. The country, or a great distance around the present abode of these people, is euerusted with pure salt, of sufficient thickness to bear the weight of a man; and the lake whereby they abide is now-renewed for its saline qualities. The declaration of the Old Testament prophet is literally verified in the locality towards which Mormonism, both of the Old and New World, is now rapidly converging.

PERILOUS ESCAPE FROM A POLICE OFFICER.

The Boston Mail says that an officer stationed on City wharf arrested a man at the lower end of the wharf for stealing a quantity of cotton. In proceeding with him towards the police office, as they came near to the head of the wharf, where a refreshment stand is situated, the prisoner made a sudden jump from the officer and instantly disappeared overboard. Diligent search was made for him for an hour or more, but no trace of him could be found. It was supposed that he had sunk in the dock as it only wanted an hour of high tide. Five or six hours afterwards, he came up on to the wharf some rods from where he was last seen and went up North Market street with an expedition that would rival greased lightning. It seems that he must have crept under the wharf and stood in the water nearly up to his chin, his head being concealed by the cap, and came out of his secure hiding place as the tide receded.

Dr. Creveling of New York sued James Moore, administrator of the estate of a gentleman in that city who died rich, for the recovery of a bill for medical attendance on the deceased, numbering several hundred visits and extending through a series of years. Payment was resisted on the ground that the price per visit was excessive. The evidence brought out the fact that respectable physicians are in the habit of charging rich people more than poor ones, for many of the latter have to be attended gratis. The Court did not think this practice in accordance with fair dealing, but the jury brought in a verdict for the Doctor to the amount of \$1,363.48.

DROWNED.—The Springfield Republican says that a boy eight years old, the son of a widowed Irish woman, named "Thien," living in Union Street, fell off the wharf at the steamboat landing, on Sunday, about noon, and was drowned. Efforts were immediately made to recover his body, but it was not found until nearly an hour had passed, and of course too late for any attempt at resuscitation.

Some person in New York has been sending round ten dollar bills inclosed in anonymous letters, addressed to individuals. In a late Tribune there appeared three notices, calling upon the person who inclosed the money, to make himself known. One of the persons so favored, is P. T. Barnum.

We would not object to receiving a few *lens* in the same anonymous manner.—Poh! what business has a printer with a ten dollar bill?

The inscription on the stone to be sent from this State for the National Monument is in a foreign tongue. This is too bad. Some people have an idea that a dead language exhibits profound learning and a classical taste, such, however, is not the case.—Nothing looks and reads so well to Americans as plain English.

Good.—The editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, is a proselyte to the short dress movement; but he thinks there is no use in cutting off any of the lower end; all that is needed is to hitch 'em up so as to cover the upper end—the bosom and neck!

The Belchertown Brass Band have fitted themselves out with a new and beautiful uniform. They visited Springfield last Wednesday, and showed themselves much to their credit, to the citizens of that place. Belchertown has maintained a good Band of Musicians for many years.

A NEW FEATURE.—Judge Howe, of Wisconsin, opens his Court with prayer. On a late occasion, a member of the bar protested, calling it a hypocritical proceeding, and not calculated to impress the bar with religious reverence. The Judge, we are told, "justified himself in cool, dignified and appropriate language, by a reference to those obligations and teachings influencing every Christian impulse, and which were most beautifully exemplified in his forbearance at that moment."

If praying in Court would be any way influential in securing the administration of justice we would most heartily recommend that the practice be immediately adopted in this section.

A Society of Jews in Boston have purchased a lot—No. 73, Warren street—and intend to erect upon it a Synagogue. The only building for Jewish worship ever yet erected in New England, was one in Newport, R. I.; but this has been destroyed for many years.

Foreign Items.

Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., were received on Monday evening. The following items we clip from the foreign news: The Crystal Palace, continues to attract its thousands, upwards of 50,000 persons having visited it in one day. On the 27th ult., there was a Protectionist banquet at Tamworth which was broken up, by the people of the town rising en masse against it. The military had to be called out to quell the riot.—Crops look well.

The cost to the British Government, of the first month of the Kaffir war, was about £260,000, and has between £80,000 a month, ever since. There is no later news from the Cape of Good Hope.

In France, the Legitimists are still making every effort to attain their desired revision of the Constitution. The party of order remain firmly attached to the President.

Accounts from Algeria (Africa) state that a conflict has taken place between the French forces and the Kabyles, (a provincial tribe) in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 437 killed and 1,200 wounded, while the French had 306 killed and 1,331 wounded. Forty-two villages were burnt on the 17th of last month, and several tribes had made their submission.

Emigration from Liverpool continues unabated. The total gross revenue of the United Kingdom for 1850 was £23,500,000. Capt Lowery and McNally, mate, of the emigrant ship Arabia, have been arrested at Liverpool, charged with murder on the high seas.

Considerable alarm is again felt at Rome. The French soldiers are continually assassinated whenever an opportunity occurs.

The position of the Pope is felt to be very precarious, and he is getting uneasy.

Court of Common Pleas.

On Wednesday morning, the seduction case of Monagan vs. Doherty was resumed, and the cross examination of the alleged victim concluded. It elicited no material fact not embraced in her direct testimony at this trial, or in that of the indictment for rape at the late Criminal Term. When the direct examination was resumed, Mr. Ashmun, for the plaintiff, introduced a letter from the defendant to Father Cavanaugh, the Catholic Minister at Pittsfield, written after the suits connected with this affair had been instituted, and beseeching his good offices for the settlement of the matter, and appointing a day when the writer (Mr. Doherty) would meet him at Hartford for the purpose. The plaintiff introduced two witnesses—a gentleman named Hartford and one of Springfield—who fully sustained the girl's testimony in regard to her being with Mr. Doherty at the breakfast table of one of the New York Hotels last summer, and his conduct thereat, which was such as to indicate, in their opinion, intoxication or insanity.

At this stage of the testimony, and soon after the opening of the Court, in the afternoon, the counsel on both sides, intimating to the Court that there might be a settlement of the case, retired, and remained for a long time in private consultation.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Ashmun returned into Court, and remarked that the parties would probably effect a settlement, and save the Court and Jury from further trouble in the case. The main features of the settlement were already determined upon, and some informalities only needed to be agreed to. The Court, upon this information, adjourned to Thursday morning.

Of the settlement of the case, we presume there is no doubt. The terms are, as yet, however, unknown to the public.

Springfield Republican.

AN OSSIFIED WOMAN.—The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate says:—A most remarkable case has occurred in this city. A black woman belonging to Mr. Lufborough, aged about 70 years, was taken sick on last week, and Drs. Snyder and Magruder were called in. On Wednesday she died, and the Drs. being desirous of investigating the case more particularly, obtained leave for a post mortem examination when it was found that the woman was completely ossified, and some of the bones of the skeleton were as hard as iron. It must have been so, as we are informed by the doctors for the last thirty years, during which time the woman has been in apparently sound health, and about her usual work.

FAILURE IN A FOOT RACE.—The S. Republican says that Mr. Poole, the young Englishman who has been so successful in foot races hereabouts, undertook too great an effort on the Cambridge Race Course, on Tuesday, and failed. The undertaking was to run 15 miles in one hour and forty minutes. At the end of 13 miles which he ran in 87 minutes and 28 seconds—6 m. 43 seconds to the mile—he gave out, over-fatigued, though he had 12 m. 32 sec. for his remaining two miles. He has been unwell recently.

A little school girl, in McDonough county, Ill., near the village of Macomb, was accused by her mistress of stealing a piece of money, who threatened to hang her if she didn't confess. She protested her innocence, when the mistress proceeded to put a handkerchief around her neck, with which she lifted her from the floor, dislocating her neck!

A SPORTING LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of California recently adjourned after a twenty minutes' sitting, to attend in a body a fight between a bull and a bear. It is stated as a redeeming feature of the exhibition, that not a woman of Anglo-Saxon blood was present.

The Congressional Convention of ministers, at their late meeting in Boston, passed a resolve against the use of tobacco, and appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Geo. Trask of Fitchburg, Rev. John Pierpont and Rev. Leonard Woods of Andover, to collect statistics relative to the use and pecuniary and moral bearings of the nasty weed.

A FAITHFUL LOVER PUNISHED.—At Providence, Thursday, last week, a jury in the Court of Common Pleas assessed \$1800 damages upon one Thomas Wood, for trifling with the affections of Mary Curran, in refusing to marry her after he had promised so to do.

Grand Pleasure Excursion

To Boston and Bunkerhill.

Arrangements have been made to convey an Excursion Party from New London and Palmer, including intermediate Towns, over the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, to Boston and back, on Monday, June 16th, leaving New London at 7 o'clock A. M., the regular train.

Fares, to Boston and Return:—South Windham, Willimantic, South Conventry, Eagleville, \$4.25; Mansfield, Tolland, Wellington, \$4.00; Stafford, \$3.75; Monson, Palmer, \$3.50. Tickets for sale at the Depots.

The above prices include a Ticket to the Boston Museum, containing half a million of curiosities; to the Panorama of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Waugh's Grand Mirror of Italy, and Hines' Grand Serial Tableaux of a Journey from Paris to Rome, over the Alps, with a Grand Diorama of the Bay and City of Naples, concluding with a Terrible Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Cars leave Palmer at 1.49 P. M., June 16. Returning, leave Boston on the 18th, at 7.12 o'clock, A. M., thus giving the Party the privilege of being in Charleston on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th, and also of visiting the Navy Yard, Dry Dock, Cohasset Water Works, and other objects of interest in and about Boston, together with a visit to the Cupola of the State House, from which all the scenery of the surrounding country within fifty miles of Boston, may be clearly seen with the naked eye.

Should the weather prove unpleasant on the day appointed for this Excursion, it will be POSTPONED ONE WEEK.

J. B. GIBBS & Co., Boston.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A singular and fatal occurrence took place at Fairhance Iron Works, Fayette County, Pa., on the 23rd ult., by which two men were struck by lightning and instantly killed. They were engaged in dragging ore, and had taken shelter in the mouth of a coal drift, over which a beach tree and stump were standing. The lightning struck the top of the tree, which was dead, and pursuing it down to the green wood, glanced off to the stump, which it followed to its roots, and then down about twenty feet, through a crevice in the strata of slate and coal, over the mouth of the bank.

The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago has great cause of gratitude to Jenny Lind. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Unonius, has published a statement, from which it appears that, beside the \$7,000 given by her to the church last year, she has contributed \$2,000 partly to aid in building a parsonage, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also promised a communion service of silver, and has given the rector \$1,000 to pay some debts, to furnish the parsonage, and to effect an insurance on his life.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT AT SING SING.—On Sunday, an attempt was made in the carpet weaving shop of Sing Sing to revolt and murder the keepers. A desperate convict by the name of Bart-n drew a knife, and was about to plunge it into the keeper, Mr. Van Wort, when he was arrested in his murderous design by another named Andrews. Some six or eight other convicts had agreed to participate in the revolt, and all of them were punished with the shower bath.

SUICIDE.—Edwin Mann, a young man belonging to a respectable family of New Hampshire, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Merrimack River, near Concord, N. H., about a fortnight ago, as far as can be learned. His body was found in the river on Friday night with a piece of metal weighing 30 lbs tied around the neck. Lovelessness is supposed to have been the cause, of his self-destruction.

THE STING OF A LOCUST.—Near Westchester, Pa., last week, a young man named Hamorton, was severely stung on the hand by a young locust, in consequence of which the arm soon became much swollen up to the shoulder, attended with considerable pain. The general impression seems to be that the locust has no sting. The female, nevertheless, has a spiral sting, and some deaths have been ascribed to wounds inflicted by it.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Seminoles have delivered up three of their tribe who are implicated in the murder of a white boy. The prisoners subsequently committed suicide in the jail at Tampa. There is said to be a decided disposition on the part of the Seminoles to keep the peace. There can be no question about their good intentions.

AGE OF ELEPHANTS.—Elephants are said to live generally to the age of two to three hundred years. The well known elephant Columbus, attached to Raymond's menagerie, is supposed to be upwards of one hundred and fifty years old; indeed, his age can be regularly traced back to the year 1701, at which time he was carried from Bengal to England.

FEARFUL FALL.—In Baltimore a few days since, a man named George Wilson fell from the top of a chimney to the ground, a distance of ninety feet. He fell backward through the interior of the chimney, and, strange to say, no bones were broken, and he sustained no injuries that would endanger his life.

A gentleman of Dundee, Scotland, who has tried the pendulum experiment, states that it does not show the rotation of the earth, but that it tends to the magnetic meridian. He states, also, that a scientific friend has come to a similar conclusion.

Three hundred barrels of strawberries in baskets, were brought into New York by a single boat, from New Jersey, on Tuesday afternoon, and retailed from wagons at low prices.

Rev. Dr. Fitch of San Francisco, while engaged in botanizing near Stockton, in April, was dangerously bitten in the hand by a tarantula.—These noxious creatures are as common in California as in Italy.

FROM GUATEMALA.—Latest news from Guatemala, by way of Havana, is to April 11th. At that time, according to the *Faro Industrial*, the State was in a prosperous condition owing principally to the truce recently concluded with Honduras and San Salvador. It is thought a treaty of peace will soon be concluded between the three States. The Government is engaged in improving the means of internal communication, by building new roads and making additions to the old ones.—Justo Carías and his brother, two of the rebel chiefs of the Mountain party, have submitted to the Government.

HAST TO THE EMPLOYERS OF MILITARY FORCE.—The Sheriff of Pittsburg, during the late riots among the operatives of the rolling mills, hired some military companies at an expense of \$2000, to protect the mills. The county refused to pay the bill, and the courts decided that the Sheriff went further than the law required of him. He has therefore to pay the \$2,000 out of his own pocket.

PREPARATIONS FOR SECESSION.—We learn from the *Severnian Republican* that Wm L. Yancy, the leading secessionist of Alabama stated at the meeting of the Southern Rights Club of Montgomery, last week, that he had private advice from South Carolina assuring him that the State would secede next spring, and had a hundred pieces of field artillery, twenty thousand small arms, and military stores of all descriptions, to which accessions were constantly made!

PHILADELPHIA COAL.—It is estimated that there will be 3,700,000 tons of anthracite coal sent to market this year, which, along with the bituminous coal, will show a valuation \$17,000,000. The product of Pennsylvania coal has been doubled about every seven years.

W. W. Boyce, a member of the South Carolina Secession Convention has published a letter in which he earnestly opposes the secession movement, which he calls "stupendous madness, and says, "a large minority, at least, of our citizens are opposed to secession."

OREGON.—The population of Oregon, according to the United States census, just completed, is 13,323. It is estimated that there are about 9000 of the last immigration not included in the above.

The Utica and Syracuse railroad Company have constructed at their works in Oneida, five new passenger cars, which have been placed on the road, with doors on the side instead of the end, in order to prevent persons from standing on the platform.

JAIL BURNED.—The Fairfield County Jail, in Fairfield Conn., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday last week. The fire caught in a shed connected with the building. One of the three prisoners in the jail at the time effected his escape.

BREACH OF PROMISE. At New York, on Wednesday, Mary Kepp, a colored lady, obtained \$1000 damages, for a breach of promise of marriage, from Mr. Mills Smith, also colored. The plaintiff is able to respond.

EXECUTED.—Abraham Babon, Jr., who with his father Abraham Babon, was convicted at the Spring term of the Criminal Court in 1850 at Hory Court House, S. C., of the murder of William Babon, was hung at Conwayboro, S. C., on Friday last week.

At Peoria, Ill., on the 12th ult., Rev Mr Pierce married Mr Henry W. Seine to Miss Maria Ellen Hurd—the bride was but 15. This is fulfilling the juvenile injunction that children should be seen and not heard.

The American Machine Works of Springfield have divided 33 per cent. to their stockholders from the profits of the last year. They have sold during the year over \$300,000 worth of steam engines and other machinery to go South of New York.

ARREST.—A fellow named Pratt was arrested in Springfield on the 3d inst. for attempting to pass counterfeit money upon Mr. Strong, merchant tailor, and committed to jail.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—One of Hobbs' powder mills in Barré was blown up on Tuesday. Thomas Doyle (Irish) was blown several rods, and found with both legs broken, and his body in a shocking condition. He continued sensible to the last.

New potatoes first made their appearance in the Cincinnati markets on the 28th inst. They sold at the moderate price of four dollars a bushel, and were raised in the vicinity of that city.

John Williams, the fellow who did such a smashing business at entering houses in Springfield in the night, a few months since, has been sentenced to State prison for life on three indictments.

The entire cost of the Erie Railroad is set down at \$20,500,000.

Graham's Magazine for July is one of the publisher's prettiest numbers. It has a readable variety of articles and eleven engravings, making a decidedly rich number to commence the new volume. Terms \$3. For sale at Bowles' Bookstore.

The Dollar Magazine, for June has come to our table. It is a welcome visitor, full of interest and talent. Its price is but \$1 per year—exceedingly cheap for the matter it affords. Published by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, New York.

The Choral Advocate, for June, has come to hand. Its publishers spare no expense or pains to make it just what every singer wants, to enable him to keep up with the musical times. Mason & Law, New York.

The Carpet Bag, the organ of Mrs. Partington and other geniuses grows better and better every week. Somehow or other it is just such a carpet bag as every body likes; it is filled with all sorts of things agreeable and pleasant.

Arthur's Home Gazette is so sacred to our home that it always escapes our censors. It is a real family paper, containing no demoralizing stories or low witticisms. Its character corresponds with that of its editor, who is well known to the public as a pleasing, graceful and interesting writer.

Local Matters.

NEW BUILDINGS.—The site and ruins of the Nassawando House have been purchased by Messrs. Chester and Hervey Strong, of this village, who will rebuild the same, in an improved manner, without delay. These gentlemen inform us that they will also erect a fine brick block 96 feet long by 50 wide and two and a half stories high, covering the entire front of their land on Main street. The enterprise of the Messrs. Strong is deserving of the highest commendation.

—Mr. Elisha Converse is making preparations for erecting a brick block, one hundred feet long by sixty wide, and three stories high. It will be calculated for a Hotel, Stores, &c.

—Mr. L. F. Shells has put up a very neat two-story brick store, near the bridge over the Railroad, which he intends to occupy himself.

—Mr. M. C. Menger, is preparing to put up a two-story wood building on Main-st., which will be occupied by himself for a Store.

The man who doth not forget to feed the hungry, has left at our residence another lot of fresh fish. In the fullness of our complacency we are led to exclaim: "From the dark waters of the briny deep There comes an influence that we love, Which speaks us"—most amazingly!

By the way, those in want of table luxuries, both from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, should bear in mind that the Store of T. Ward & Co. is the place to find them.

A gentleman at Three Rivers informs us that Mr. Burt, the man complained of last week for violating the license law, had withdrawn from the Sons of Temperance before he commenced trafficking in the intoxicating cup. He is a Scotchman instead of an Irishman.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—There will probably be no sort of a celebration in this town on the approaching anniversary of our national independence. The celebration at Springfield on that day will be likely to attract many of our citizens from their homes so that, on the whole, we may expect a very quiet day in Palmer.

MONSIEUR.—The people of Monson are making arrangements to have a Citizen's Celebration on the coming 4th of July. The celebration, of course, will be a Temperance one, and one that will be worth attending.

Edward B. Gillett, Esq., of Westfield, will deliver an Oration on the occasion.

NEW COSTUME.—We are informed that two Bloomer dresses will appear in our streets next week. A man with a suit belonging to the age of '76 is expected to appear at the same time.

The Seduction suit of Monagan vs. Doherty, at Springfield has been fully settled between the parties. It is understood that the Rev. gentleman pays \$1600 damages to the plaintiff—not half enough—and costs of the suit, and signs a paper stating that there is no truth, as far as he knows, in the reports impeaching the chastity of the injured girl. Justice ought to have had its own way with the Rev. gentleman.

Private accounts from Mexico convey the distressing intelligence that a great drought has for a long time prevailed in the State of Zacatecas. No rain had fallen since last August, and a general famine was impending. Corn was worth \$9 per bushel.

The American barque Mary Annah, on her last trip to Belfast, picked up a dog which was swimming in the middle of the Atlantic, namely in lat. 37 20 N., lon. 65 49 W.

The burning waste of Clackmannan, an extensive coal field which has been on fire for thirty years, has been lately extinguished by means of carbonic acid gas, with which the pits were filled.

At Concord, N. H., a woman named Chandler committed suicide by taking corrosive, sublimate, to which act she was superinduced by attending the spiritual rappings.

RAILROAD DUST.—Oyster shells have been laid on the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, and have proved an excellent remedy for the dust which is such an annoyance to railroad travelling.

A. B. Street, of Holyoke, a bachelor, 48 years old, threw himself into the Connecticut and drowned himself, last Wednesday.

Wm. H. Cox, Esq., of St. Louis, committed suicide at Congress Hall, Albany, on Sunday evening, by cutting his throat.

An old man of 76 has recently been committed to Sing Sing prison from Sullivan, N. Y., for manslaughter. His sentence is for life.

MARRIAGES.

In Springfield, 10th, Lucius C. Eston, and Jane E. Hubbard both of Brimfield.

At Ludlow, G. F. Conant, and Mary Russell both of Brimfield; Eliot Bridgeman of Belchertown, and Elizabeth Dutton of L.

DEATHS.

In Monson, June 7th, Joseph W. Shaw, 21.

In Ware, May 14, of Consumption, Sarah, wife of William E. Bassett, and Daughter of Joshua Tucker. N. Y. and Vt. papers please copy.

At Stafford, Ct. Eliza, 49, wife of Simeon Moulton.

At South Wilbraham, 27th ult., Mahala, 58, wife of Amasa Switzer.

In Enfield, May 20, Henry Williams, youngest son of Charles and Elsie Howe, aged 8.

POWDERED, CRUSHED, and FROWN SUGARS, for sale low by T. WARD & Co. u 8

TEAS, all kinds, sold low by T. WARD & Co. u 8

FRUIT and NUTS, can be found at low prices at T. WARD & Co.'s u 8

JUST received another lot of those handsome PRINTED LAWNS, for sale low by E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

THE only lot of SOLAR LAMPS in town for sale low by E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

THE best assortment in town, of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE, for sale low by E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

10,000 Dozen PALM LEAF HATS, wanted in exchange for goods E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

NEW and very choice lot of German, English, and American BROAD CLOTHS, just received and for sale low E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

SALINA SALT, for sale low by T. WARD & Co. u 8

NICE SMOKED SALMON, for sale by T. WARD & Co. u 8

FLOUR, all kinds, on hand and for sale by T. WARD & Co. u 8

PORK, LARD, and HAMS, sold at low prices by T. WARD & Co. u 8

NOVA SCOTIA GRINDSTONES, WITH France, Friction Rools and cranks complete, for sale cheap by E. BROWN. u 8

FEW more pieces of those rich BERRAGE DE LAINS, just received and for sale low by E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

LARGE lot of those PLY SUPERFINE and COMMON CARPETS, for sale low by E. B. MILES & Co. u 8

To the Inhabitants of Palmer, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Wales, Stafford, Monson, Wilbraham, Ludlow, and Belchertown, GREETING:

In the name of St. Crispin you are hereby notified and warned to appear at the sign of the French Boot (not the Stigma) at Palmer Depot, and shew cause, if any you have why you should not buy your Boots and Shoes of me, or contravert some of the following strong reasons why you should.

1. I have a large stock and greater variety of work than can be found in any of the above towns.
2. The fact that I sell cheaper than others in this vicinity is too well known to be gainsayed.
3. One price and one price only, is my motto (except more than one pair is wanted by one customer) and that lower than any other man's price.
4. I have every variety and kind of material to make to measure any and every kind of work which may be ordered, and the best workmen in town to make them at the shortest notice. Repairing done as usual at the lowest rates.
A. M. BUTTERFIELD.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

Boots and Shoes. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Palmer and vicinity, that they have formed a partnership under the name of P. BERRAGE & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Whoever will favor us with their trade shall be convinced that we mean, by hard work, attention to business, and fair dealing to merit our share of the trade. Try us!

New on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes of our own make, which we will sell for cash. Every kind of work made to order and repairing done in a neat, workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.
N. B. Shop one door west of Valentine's Block.
PETER BERNARD.
FRANCIS JERRARD.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 73w

Horse Shoeing. THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North Side the Railroad, where he is prepared to shoe horses in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.
JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

Watches! LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Coal! Coal! TWO Hundred Bushels of Coal wanted in exchange for Clothing and Tailoring. Apply to N. L. WAIT. 6tf

Silver Spoons. AND other silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

Gold Chains, EAR Rings and Ear Knobs, Breast Pins, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c. a new lot just received and for sale cheap by F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

Notice. If you want good Goods, well bought and reasonably sold, new, tasty and fashionable, such as look well and wear well, or Medicine that will, perhaps, give you long life, such as will taste well, that may find you ill, but leave you well; or Hardware at a bargain; or Groceries as low as the lowest and as good as the best; or Wooden Ware, such as a general variety, such as you can speak well of with pleasure, and confidently recommend to others, please buy them at D. A. Calkins' Cash and Exchange Store, opposite St. Paul's Chapel. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 73w

War! War! War!!! ONCE more I COME with the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in town, or now on hand in any other store between Springfield and Worcester. To my previous extensive stock, I have lately added a large inventory, comprising every variety of kind and style of shoes, to be found in the market, which I now offer to my customers, (patrons) I have seen those who buy of me, do so because they can buy better and cheaper than at other places, (not for patronage) at the lowest prices, for cash or other ready pay. Come and see and I will convince you that I make all that is said above. Don't mistake the place, first store east of the ruins, sign of the French Boot, (not the Stigma). A. M. BUTTERFIELD. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

CLOTHING

L. A. BAILEY, HAS just received a fresh supply of Summer Clothing, comprising Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes, styles and qualities, which he will sell

Remarkably Cheap! Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch. The subscriber deems it superfluous to puff his Shop, work or workmen, thinking it the better way to do work that will please itself, feeling confident that any man of ordinary discernment will see at a glance where the nicest fits and the best work can be obtained.

L. A. BAILEY. No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block. 6tf

Some of the Handsomest Styles SILKS for Visites and Mantillas in Market, just received and can be made up in good style at short Notice, at Mrs. COLLINS' Millinery Store, North side Track. 3w6

Jewelry! Jewelry! THE Subscriber has just returned from market with the largest and best assortment of Jewelry that was ever brought into Palmer. His other stock of goods has also been replenished, making his store the best in the county. He invites purchasers to make good selections and get good bargains.

Store in connection with Mrs. Collins' Milliner shop. F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

A Journeyman Tailor IS wanted by the subscriber. One who is capable of taking charge of a shop will find steady employment. N. L. WAIT. 6tf

A New Enterprise. THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths nearest will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. T. C. DENECKE. 6tf

Monson, May 24th, 1851. Fruit and Nuts. Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Castanas, Eng. Walnuts, Filberts, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the lowest prices by J. A. HALL. 4tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Ready Made Clothing. ANOTHER arrival of Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, colors, qualities, fashions and prices, consisting in part, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed and Satinet Coats, Pants and Vests. Just received and for sale low by N. L. WAIT, McGilvray's Block. 4tf

Palmer, May 24th, 1851. Tailoress Girls Wanted! THREE good Tailoress Girls wanted immediately by the subscriber. N. L. WAIT. 4tf

Important Discovery. DOCT. H. I. BOWDITCH and other Scientific gentlemen of Boston, have by the use of a powerful Microscope, discovered that the TEETH of every individual are surrounded by numerous Animal and Vegetable Parasites. These conclusions are based upon examination of the matter deposited upon the Teeth and gums of more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, and every variety of bodily condition, and none were found free from them, except two or three who had been in the habit of using SOAP as a dentifrice. Experiments were tried upon them with all the popular detergents, such as Orissa, Charcoal, Puly, Bark, Tooth Wash, Soda, &c. &c., which do not impair their vitality in the least. The application of Soap, however, destroyed them instantly. We may thence infer, that Soap is the best and most proper specific for cleansing the Teeth.

In view of the above important discovery, and with the encouragement and patronage of most of our scientific men, I have been experimenting for a long time, until I have succeeded in combining with Soap, some of the most important articles used in dentifrice, so as to entirely destroy the taste of Soap, while it rendered the application of Soap, in the most efficient manner, and in cleaning the Teeth, at the highest rate of Fair of the American Institute, N. Y., Oct. 1850.

It is prepared in the most cleanly manner possible, from the choicest materials and free from all impurities, which are generally used in Soap made for other purposes. The Soap Dentifrice is the only proper specific for freeing the mouth from those disgusting impurities which rapidly promote putrefaction and destroy the Teeth.

Manufactured only by E. WATERS, Wholesale Druggist, 271 River St. For Sale at the Drug Store of DOCT. W. HOLBROOK, Palmer Depot, Mass.

Musical Instruments. F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordions, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap. Call and examine. 6tf

Palmer, May 31, 1851. Boots and Shoes! THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends that he has a fresh stock and is ready to supply them with

Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, of all kinds, with neatness and despatch, and warrant them to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. Thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same at his Old Stand opposite the Depot. CALVIN HITCHCOCK. 6tf

Ware River Rail Road. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the persons interested in the Charter of the Ware River R. R. Road will be held at the Naugus House in Barre on Wednesday the 18th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of accepting the Act of Incorporation, of electing Directors, adopting bye laws and of doing any other business that may legally come before them.

CHAS. A. STEVENS, JASON GORHAM, WILLIAM MIXTER. Persons named in the act of Incorporation. 73w

Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils and Glass.

THE Subscriber having fitted up a shop at the East end of McGilvray's Block, has now in store the best assortment of the above goods ever before offered in Palmer Depot. Builders are particularly invited to examine my assortment of house trimmings, purchasing mostly from the manufacturers, I can offer you goods on as favorable terms as can be purchased of any other concern. Also in store, a good assortment of Joints, Brackets and edge tools of the latest styles, which I will sell at very low prices, purchasers have only to give me a call and examine prices to learn that they can buy all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery and other goods of me, as low as can be purchased of any other in the trade.

Palmer, May, 1851. READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

HATS, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

NEW GOODS! E. B. MILES & Co. Would respectfully inform those who have heretofore purchased their goods at Palmer Depot that they have bought the assortment of goods in this place shall not be in the hands of the late fire, and that prices shall be as low as ever.

They have this week been in Boston purchasing and are now receiving large additions to their stock of

Dry Goods Crockery and Glass Ware. Feathers, Carpeting and furnishing goods, which will make their assortment as good as has ever been found in this village.

They have also associated themselves with MR. THOMAS WARD in their Grocery department who will carry on that branch under the firm of T. WARD & Co. and intend keeping a good assortment of

Family Groceries, Flour, Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Fruit, Provision, fancy articles &c., at wholesale and retail, and will sell as low as

market with the expenses added; and would invite those coming to this village to buy goods to call at the Old Stand, McGilvray's Block, and examine for themselves.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and cash will not be refused. Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead. ALSO, 3300 lbs. best Screws, assorted sizes for sale low by E. BROWN. 4tf

Palmer, May, 1851. Masonic Celebration! The Eastern Star Lodge will celebrate the nativity of St. John, at Williamatic, on the 24th June; an oration on the occasion and entertainment for the Brethren and their Ladies, also a band of music, will be provided. Lodge open at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M. Brethren of all other lodges are respectfully and most cordially invited to attend.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, E. W. KEITH, LOYD E. BALDWIN, F. P. COE, LEWIS FELDMAN, SAMUEL STANTON, Committee of Arrangements. Williamatic, May 23, 1851. 5

Paints and Oils. 1500 lbs. Mordimore and Lewis Lead. 1000 do. Jewett and Sons English Linseed Oil and Boiled Oil. And all other fine paints, just received and for sale low by E. BROWN. 4tf

Palmer, May, 1851. Lost. At Palmer Depot or on the road to Thorndike Village, a large light grey Muff, on the morning of 17th of April, after the fire at the Depot. Whoever will return the same to A. C. Keith at Palmer Depot, will be liberally rewarded.

A. C. KEITH. 5 Palmer Depot, May, 1851.

50 BOXES Superior Glass, assorted sizes, direct from the manufacturers and for sale low by E. BROWN. 4tf

Palmer, May, 1851. Collector's Notice--Wales. NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain tract of Land situated in Wales, in the County of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is taxed in the Tax List committed to me, the subscriber, collector of taxes for said town of Wales, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, meaning for the amount of One Dollar and twenty cents. Said tract contains about twenty-six acres, consisting mostly of pasture, mowing and tillage lands, and lies exactly in the North-west corner of said town, having the line dividing Wales from Monson for its western boundary, and the line dividing Wales from Brimfield for its northern boundary.

If no person shall appear to pay said tax, with legal charges, on or before the thirtieth day of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I intend to sell said tract, at public Auction, at the Store of James C. Royce, in said Wales, so much of said tract of Land as shall be sufficient to discharge said tax and all necessary intervening charges.

EDWIN B. WEBBER, Collector of Wales. 63w

Wales, May 23d, 1851. Rings! THE Subscriber has prettified styles and a fine assortment of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town. Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.

Palmer, May 31, 1851. F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

Job Work. THE Subscriber will execute all orders in the line of Cutting and Making Garments of almost every description, in the best possible manner, and on the most favorable terms.

He has the best workmen in town, and his shop will be found to be the best at Palmer Depot, where work can be promptly and faithfully done. Call and see for yourselves.

N. L. WAIT, McGilvray's Block. 4tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

New Tailoring Establishment!

N. L. WAIT takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Room recently occupied by Miles & Stevens, in McGilvray's Block, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Men's and Boy's Clothes made to order, in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting, and all work will be warranted. He has on hand a good assortment of Cloth, consisting of French, German and American Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, plain and fancy. Latest styles of vestings of all descriptions, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit.

Also, on hand a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, with boys' clothing of all kinds, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Purchasers in the above line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted Immediately. Two good Coat Makers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Palmer, April 5th, 1851. 4tf

Iron and Steel. HARD WARE. S. C. BEMIS, near Railroad Depot, Springfield, Mass., is now receiving and offers for sale an extensive assortment of IRON & STEEL, of every description used in Machine Shops, by Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers &c., together with a full supply of Anvils, Vices, Belows, Elongate Springs, Axes, Nuts, Washers, Malleable Castings, Carriage Bolts, Brads, Gages, Files, Knaps and TOOLS of all kinds.

India Rubber Packing and Belting, Leather Belting, Oak tanned, Lace and Picket Leather, Newcastle and other Coal for Furnaces use. All Goods will be delivered on cars free of charge and sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. Springfield, April 12th, 1851. 2tf

Pork, Lard and Hams, FOR sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50w

Dried Apples. TEN thousand pounds Dried Apple for sale at 15c. A. P. CHAPMAN. 50w

Dried Beef, PORK, Hams and Lard, just received and for sale low by J. A. HALL. 4tf

WANTED. TWO Hundred empty Flour Barrels, for sale low by A. P. CHAPMAN. 50w

Plows! Plows!! THE subscribers have just received on consignment, from the Milford Plow Manufacturing Co., a large and well-selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. E. VALENTINE & Co. March, 14th 1851. 50w

FLOUR. 300 BBL'S. Extra Superfine Flour, for sale low by A. P. CHAPMAN. 49w

West India Goods. THE largest stock in Town, for sale by A. P. CHAPMAN. 40w

DENTISTRY. E. L. CHILDS, Dentist, takes notice the public that he has opened his office at the residence of Mr. J. G. Galloway, opposite McGilvray's Block, where he will be happy to see all who may wish his services. All operations on the teeth, warranted to give satisfaction. Palmer, May 10, 1851. 4tf

Stoves! Stoves!! IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY. 4tf

Palmer, May 7, 1851. Iron and Steel. 1000 lbs. Best Sward Shapes. 1000 do. do. Norway or do. 1000 do. do. Nail Rods. Tire Hoop and Found Iron. Corking Wedge and Drill Steel. The above is of the best quality and will be sold low by E. BROWN. 4tf

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

NO. 9.

VOL. 2.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

ADVENTURES OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.

One evening after listening to a long lecture on physical anatomy, and after dissecting a large negro, fatigued in body and mind I went to my lodgings—
"Well!" said the captain.

"I want to my room, it being then after one o'clock—"
"Well!"

"I placed the light on the table, and commenced undressing. I had hardly got my coat off, when my attention was attracted to a frock, and a quantity of petticoats lying on a chair near the bed—"
"Well!" said the captain, who began to show signs that he was getting deeply interested.

"And a pair of small shoes and stockings on the floor. Of course I thought it strange, and was about to retire—but then I thought as it was my room, I had at least a right to know who was in my bed—"
"Exactly," nodded the captain, "well!"

"So I took the light, went softly to the bed, and with trembling hand drew aside the curtain. Heavens! What a sight! A young girl!—I should say an angel of about eighteen, was there asleep—"
"Well!" said the captain giving his chair a hitch.

"As I gazed upon her, I thought I had never seen anything so beautiful. From underneath a little white night cap, rivaling the snow in whiteness, fell a stray ringlet over a neck and shoulders of alabaster—"
"Well!" said the excited captain, giving his chair another lurch.

"Never did I look upon a bust more perfectly formed. I took hold of the coverlid and softly pulled it down—"
"Well!" said the captain, betraying the utmost excitement.

"To her waist—"
"Well!" said the captain, dropping the position of his legs.

"She had on a night dress, buttoned up before, but softly I opened the two first buttons—"
"Well!" said the captain, wrought to the highest excitement.

"And then, ye gods! what a sight to gaze upon—a Hebe—pslaw! words fail! Just then—"
"WELL!!!" says the captain, hitching his chair right and left, and squirting his tobacco juice against the stove so that it fuzzed again.

"I thought I was taking a mean advantage of her, so I covered her up, seized my coat and boots, and went and slept in another room—"
"It's a lie!" shouted the excited captain, jumping up and kicking over his chair "it's A LIE!"

HOW CATS MADE A FORTUNE.

An individual in Dublin, not long ago made a large fortune by turning everything to account in the article of cats—

First of all, he used to get out at night-fall and imitate the strains of these animals so well that no whiskered Don Giovanni on the tiles could listen without coming down for an amorous parley—

He next enticed them to his side with some mysterious preparation for which cats have a weakness; and when they approached his hand, seized them with wonderful dexterity, choked them, and carried them off in his bag. Cat skins then sold for fifteen pence a-piece—

But this ingenious individual also boiled down the carcasses in a cauldron and sold the grease for the wheels of railway carriages. With the flesh he fattened pigs! Need we say that his daughters have all married well?

ACCEPTABLE ADVICE.—No matter how poor you have been, or how humble your origin—get rich if you can. If you cannot then get money enough to mimic the rich. Nick every body you deal with, if they give you an opportunity. Steal them a sample, but sell them a poorer article. Lie and cheat, six days in a week, but be sure and be circumstanced the other day. If the people begin to find you out make a showy donation to some charitable concern. It is a great protection.

Go to fashionable watering places. Put up at a first-class house. Sleep in a closet big enough for yourself, your wife, and a trunk of silks; but be sure and promenade as though you had millions in your pocket. Fill your pocket-book with one dollar bills; and call them 50s and 100s when you look for one to pay away. You will give fashionable people the impression that you are wealthy; and that is the perfection of good living.

ORIENTAL MAXIMS.—The diver, for pearls plunges into the depths of the sea; and the man who aspires to glory passeth his nights in vigils. Riches consist in that which suffices, and not in that which is superfluous.

There is no better type of a great talker than a very long and cold winter night.

We seek for riches and do not find them; we do not seek for death, but alas! it comes.

To arrive at the summit of wisdom, it is necessary neither to eat too much, nor sleep too much, nor talk too much.

at that moment, "thanks to an all-wise Providence, that directed me to my father's house. It is Charles that stands before you."

With a shriek of delight, Helen threw herself into his outstretched arms, and wept tears of joy on his bosom; and the old man stood motionless, but his eyes were wet, and his lips quivered, though not with grief.

When they had become somewhat composed, Charles related to them what had occurred since he left them. The joy that beamed in the swimming eyes of the delighted girl, as she hung fondly on her lover's arm, was only equalled by the tenderness with which he returned her look of affection. How deep was the bliss of that moment, making amends by its delight, for the long years of doubt and absence. It was not long before Charles renewed again the boyish vows he had pledged to Helen, and the blushing girl listened, smiling and weeping by turns. Need it be added that in a short time Helen and Charles were united at the altar, and even the aristocratic mother smiled upon the union of her daughter with the *ci devant* CHARLES ELLISTON.

FORMATION OF ICEBERGS.

The ice obstructing the navigation of the Northern seas consists of two widely different kinds; one being produced by the freezing of salt, and the other by that of fresh water. From the latter, icebergs derive their origin.

The snow annually deposited on the islands and continents of the Polar circle, being melted by the summer's heat, pours forth innumerable streams of water, which collect along the broken shores, and in the deep bays enclosed with lofty and precipitous cliffs. There this water soon freezes, and each succeeding year furnishes an additional coating of ice, till, after the lapse of centuries, the frozen mass rises to the size and appearance of a mountain, whose height is regulated by that of the neighboring cliffs. The snow which is afterwards deposited on these enormous blocks, by melting, likewise contributes to their growth; and, by filling up the accidental holes and crevices, renders the whole structure compact.

Meantime, the waves, with a ceaseless agitation, have been wearing and undermining the frozen mountain, which, by its own accumulated weight, after having reached the height of perhaps, one, or even two thousand feet, is at length torn from its icy chains, and hurled along with immense rocks and vast masses of earth that still adhere to it, into the tumultuous ocean below, where it floats like a lofty island, till, driven southwards by winds and currents, it imperceptibly wastes away into the wide Atlantic.

EARLY RISING.

Early rising would destroy about one half the ills that flesh is heir to, and exercise in the open air nearly the other half. Both are connected. Many are so situated, that unless they rise early they have no opportunity for outdoor exercise. In the summer season the noon-day is oppressive, and often injurious to those unused to bear the intensity of its direct rays. The birds then retire to the shady grove—they are not in your garden to welcome you with their songs. Too many get up at seven or eight o'clock and take breakfast almost immediately, and then wonder they have no appetite.

The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight in the course of forty years, supposing a man goes to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 29,000 hours or three years, one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that is the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added in which we could command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds or the dispatch of business.

LADIES.

There are some foolish men in the world, that prize women in proportion to their uselessness and ignorance. The less they know and the less they do, the nearer they arrive at the perfection of a doll—the better they are pleased. If a woman reads useful books, cultivates her mind, reasons and thinks for herself, she is a blue-stocking; if she takes an interest in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and the products of the farm, she is unwomanly. But the number of such men is growing less, and their good or bad opinion was never worth a straw.

We rejoice that there are hosts of women who are not afraid nor ashamed to be useful.

If you open not the door to the devil, he goes away.

The evening was somewhat advanced, when Mr. Merton approached Helen, looking arm in arm with a young man, whose dark countenance, raven hair and eyes, and tall, straight form, indicated a native of the South.

"Mr. Thompson, of New Orleans, my dear," said Mr. Merton.

And then after conversing a few moments, sauntered to the opposite side of the saloon.

"Who is that handsome young man you just now introduced to Helen?" asked Mrs. Merton, of her husband.

"That is Mr. Thompson of New Orleans, the richest merchant in that city, and his father was before him. He arrived here but the day before yesterday, and invited him here to-night, and if the impression is not felt on Helen's heart, which has hitherto been so callous, none ever will regret the disappearance of—"

"Your portage, Charles Elliston," said his wife, sarcastically.

Mr. Merton did not answer her, he only turned away.

At first, when the stranger was introduced to Helen, there appeared an air of embarrassment; but it gradually wore off, and he entered into conversation with his usual vivacity. In the course of it, she asked him if he had ever been in the city before. He replied that he had been when he was about seventeen years of age, and that he had then become acquainted with several of his own age, whose acquaintance he highly prized.

Among those he mentioned was that of Charles Elliston, in particular.

As he pronounced the name, he bent his dark eyes full upon her, and perceived that she started, while, for an instant, agitation was visibly depicted on her countenance. After a moment's pause, he continued:

"But I have made inquiries since my arrival, respecting him, and hear that he has returned the kindness of his benefactor, your father, with ingratitude, by leaving his house, and going, no one knew whither."

"Oh, no, sir, do not believe that; it is an idle report. He had reasons for leaving my father's house," and her voice trembled, and a tear stood in her eye.

Just then a gentleman advanced to claim her hand for the last cotillon, and the conversation was abruptly terminated. Charles resigned her silently, but his heart was full.

It is strange how the lapse of a few years between youth and manhood will change the face and disguise the form; the slight stripling that a little while ago clambered on our knee, we can scarcely recognize in the full, stately form, and staid demeanor of the man. So it was with Charles Thompson, and no wonder Helen and her father could not see, in the rich merchant from the South, the poor lad, who six years before, had left them with scarce a dollar in his pocket.

It was the morning following the ball, and Mr. and Mrs. Merton and Helen were sitting in the parlor, the former two engaged in discussing some private affairs, the latter with her head resting upon her hand, apparently in deep thought. The servant entered and handed Mr. Merton a letter. He opened it, and after having perused it for a few moments, uttered an exclamation of joy. Both his companions looked up. Seemingly overcome with the excitement of some pleasing news, he approached his daughter, and gently patting her upon the cheek, said:

"Come, come, Helen dear, cheer up. Charles, our own dear Charles, has returned; he is in the city, and will be here in half an hour. Cheer up, my dear."

And he began to pace the floor.

"See here, he continued, as a splendid equipage, with servants in livery drove up to the door, from which a young man alighted, "here is Mr. Thompson too; how glad I shall be to introduce them to one another."

"I don't see why you should be," said his wife, "though perhaps your Charles, as you call him, may be as rich as Mr. Thompson. You know he left word that he was going to seek his fortune."

And she pronounced this last word with a sneer.

"And he hopes he has found it, madam," exclaimed Charles, who entered just

set out on our return home. Anxious to prosecute our journey, we immediately on our arrival in Philadelphia, took steamboat to proceed immediately on—

I went to see to the safety of the baggage, thinking that my Mary and Charles were in the cabin; but what was my surprise, when, on going into the cabin some time afterward, to find Mary there alone. She thought I had Charles with me, and she swooned away when I informed her I had not. We searched the boat over, but had not. Charles could be found; and then it struck us that he had wandered on shore before the boat left the wharf, and consequently was left behind. How harrowing were our thoughts! to think that every minute the distance was increasing between us and our dearly beloved child—

But there was a thought still more distressing. Perhaps he had fallen overboard unseen, and was drowned. However, I determined, on arriving at New York, to leave Mary with her friends and relations, and to return to Philadelphia, and spare no pains nor expense in trying to discover his fate; but the great mental excitement and bodily fatigue I had undergone, threw me into a fever on the way, and it was several months before I recovered. When I did, and arrived in Philadelphia, no trace could be discovered of our child, and never since have we heard anything concerning him. But God be praised, Charles, he has given us a son in you."

"But was there no mark by which he could have been known if he had been left behind, as you first supposed?" asked Charles eagerly.

"Yes, there were scars of a dog's teeth on his left wrist, and besides he wore a locket—a birthday present from his father—around his neck with 'Charles' engraved on it," said Mrs. Thompson with tears in her eyes.

"Then, father, mother," said Charles, baring his arm, and drawing from his bosom a locket which he threw into Mrs. Thompson's lap—"behold your long lost son!"

For an instant they stood amazed—the next they were looked in each others' arms. Then turning to Emma, he for the first time pressed to his bosom a sister.

How different was his situation now from what it was the day on which he first set foot in New Orleans. Then he was poor and friendless, with scarce a place to rest his head—now he was wealthy, surrounded by friends, and blessed with a father's, mother's, and sister's love. He could claim now what her noble father would not have refused, even to the poor youth had he asked it—Helen's hand; and even her proud mother would not object to receiving for her son-in-law, the heir of the richest merchant in New Orleans.

Mirth and music resounded throughout, and gladness reigned predominant in the splendid mansion of Mr. Merton. It was the birthday ball of his beautiful and accomplished daughter Helen, given on her nineteenth birthday, and the magnificent saloons were thronged by the youth, beauty, and elite of the metropolis. All paid willing homage to her fascinating charms. Nor beneath their fervent congratulations did there lurk aught of malice or envy; for the sweet disposition and gentle manners of Helen Merton had won the good will of all who knew her. And now, as she replied to their warm-hearted wishes, she looked more beautiful than ever. She was attired in a plain white dress, looped with roses, and fitted exquisitely to her finely moulded form; her shining chestnut curls were confined by a costly diamond headband, that sparkled on her forehead, rivaling the transparent beauty and clearness of her complexion.

At times, when she would mingle in the giddy whirl of the dance, a smile would play upon her lovely features; but when over, a melancholy expression would steal into her laughing eye, telling something was yet wanting to complete her happiness. She was thinking, perhaps, how low, who many years ago, had won her maiden love, might, while she was surrounded by wealth and luxury, be dragging out the prime of his life in poverty and distress. Yes, she still remembered the companion of her childhood—

Alas, that it should so often be abused,

him, but this only served to make him feel it more acutely in his absence.

It was on this very mentioned evening, that a new insult had been offered to him, and he determined not to live another day when he was exposed to them. Nor would it have caused him one feeling of regret, had it not been for Mr. Merton and Helen; but however dear they were to him, he resolved to leave them. He left, too, without informing Mr. Merton, for he well knew he would insist on his staying, and he would not be the author of discord in that family where dwelt the only two on earth he could call his friends.

It is near the close of a summer's day that a steamboat touched the wharf of one of our Southern cities, and from its crowded decks poured a stream of weary travellers, eager once again to set foot upon the land. Among the last who stepped on shore, was a tall youth, with a valise in his hand, who walked slowly from the landing and bent his way toward the shipping warehouses along the wharves. He was in search of employment. But alas, he was a stranger and had no recommendations.

With a dejected mien and sorrowful step, he was about giving up all hope, when he came to a large warehouse he had not before entered. He walked into the counting-house where sat a gentleman apparently about forty years of age. To the youth's inquiry whether he was at the head of the establishment, he replied in the affirmative.

"What do you wish my lad?" he inquired.

"Do you want a lad to assist in your store? I have no recommendations to offer you, sir," he continued, modestly.

"I have just arrived in the steamboat from the north, and have neither friends nor money. I cannot even buy a lodging for the night."

And seeing the merchant look incredulously at him, he could control himself no longer, but said imploringly:

"Oh, sir, do not refuse," and the tears trickled down his cheeks.

The merchant touched by his grief, and convinced by the openness of his manner, hesitated a moment, and finally took him to his house. A few days proved the truth of the youth's story, and he was employed at once by his benefactor.

In the course of time he rose by degrees, until he became head clerk in the establishment of Mr. Thompson. He also, by his amiableness, became the favorite of the wealthy family of his employer, with whom he still resided. All loved him, and he loved them in return, as father, mother, and sister. For although Charles (for it was Charles Elliston) thought that Emma Thompson was almost as beautiful as his own Helen, yet he still remained faithful to the latter, and could but think of the former as a sister.

Five years had rolled away, and he now had become proprietor of the large establishment which he had entered as an errand boy, Mr. Thompson having retired from business.

One evening he was sitting in familiar conversation with the family, when Mrs. Thompson, after looking steadfastly at Charles for some time, remarked how much Emma and he resembled each other.

"Yes," said her husband, "I have often observed it—they look as much alike as though they were really brother and sister. Our Charles—poor little fellow, could not have been more like Emma."

"Your Charles? I never knew you had any other child beside Emma," said he. "When did he die?"

"Would to God he had died!" exclaimed Mrs. Thompson, "then would I have known he was in heaven; but now, perhaps he is buffeted about by strangers, whose hard hearts can seldom feel like parents."

And then she gave vent to her feelings in tears.

"He was lost, then?" asked Charles.

"Yes," said Mr. Thompson. "About seventeen years ago, I and Mary, journeying North for the benefit of our health, to visit some friends in New York city, took with us our little Charles, who was scarcely four years old, and then our only child. We arrived there in safety and after staying with our friends some time,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES ELLISTON.

A CAPITAL STORY.

"I must leave this place to-night; I can bear their marked neglect and open taunts no longer," said Charles Elliston, and he left the richly furnished parlor, where, with some fashionable guests, sat Mrs. Merton and her two eldest daughters, and went forth into the garden.

"Yes, must go," he continued, "no one cares for me; and why should they for the penniless being, whose very origin is unknown? Alas, how very hard it is to be thus cast upon the world friendless, and beloved by none—none—none!"

And he buried his face in his hands, overcome with the intensity of his feelings.

"None, Charles?" said a clear, silvery voice behind him, and a gentle hand was laid upon his shoulder.

He started, and turning round, said: "Yes, yes, Helen, pardon me, I spoke unthinkingly. You still love me?" he added inquiringly.

"I do, Charles, and my father—"

"Yes, your father, my noble benefactor, Helen. He still loves me."

"Then why leave us, Charles?" she said in a tender tone.

"Because, Helen, you know I have already been the cause of much dissension in your family—God forbid that I should be so any longer. And besides, Helen, you know what treatment I have received from your mother and sisters. I have borne it long out of respect to your father, and love for you, but I can bear no more. I will go forth into the world in hopes of building up a fortune, and say, Helen, if I should be successful and return, with you—"

"I will love you still," she said, interrupting him. "Oh, I will always love you, Charles."

"Farewell," said he.

And imprinting a kiss upon her rosy lips, he tore himself away. In another hour he had quitted that house, where he had spent so many happy days with Helen.

Charles Elliston was a dependent upon the bounty of Mr. Merton. He had found him one day, when about four years old, wandering about the streets of the city, a lost child. He kindly took him home, and used every endeavor to discover his parents, but all to no purpose. At last, finding his inquiries were useless, he raised and educated him as his own.

Unlike her husband, Mrs. Merton was of a proud aristocratic spirit, who could not bear one whose birth was so uncertain as that of young Elliston. She had diffused some of this spirit into her eldest daughters; but Helen, the youngest, like her father, possessed a noble and kind heart, and looked only with compassion and love upon the poor, though noble youth.

He was now about seventeen years of age, and the insults that were heaped upon him were felt severely. It is true when Mr. Merton was present, none dared to show the least disrespect towards

The New Postage Law.
The Postmaster General has issued very specific directions to postmasters, and instructions to the public, as to the effect of the new postage law which is to take effect on the first of July. The following are the leading provisions so far as the public are concerned:

To facilitate the pre-payment of postage upon letters and packages, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, pursuant to the third section of the act "to reduce and moderate the rates of postage of the United States, and for other purposes, approved 3d March, 1851, viz:

No. 1. Printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of twelve cents.

No. 2. Printed in red, representing the head of Washington in profile, of the denomination of three cents.

No. 3. Printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin in profile, of the denomination of one cent.

These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the principal postmasters in each county, who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their respective vicinities, upon being paid for the amounts furnished.

Other persons wishing supplies of stamps can obtain them from the postmaster at the county seat nearest their residences, or from the postmaster of any other office having them for sale.

The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by this Department under the provision of the 11th section of the act of March 3, 1847, and now in use by the public, will not be received in pre-payment of postage after the 30th of the present month. Therefore, persons holding any such, will, as soon as practicable after that date, and before the 30th of September next, present them for redemption to the postmaster of whom they were purchased, or to the nearest postmaster who has been authorized to sell postage stamps.

The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter except newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, must be pre-paid.

If the amount paid and marked on such printed matter is not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for, is to be charged with double the rate which would have been charged if prepaid, and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery. If, by excess collected at the office of delivery, such matter is sent without any pre-payment, the double pre-paid rate must be collected on delivery. Postage must be charged on all letters, newspapers, and other matter according to the distance on the rate by which they were forwarded; and this (unless otherwise directed by the sender) must be the route by which they will soonest reach their destination, although that may not be the shortest.

On letters to and from Great Britain (and the Continent of Europe, when sent through England) the same as heretofore, except rating will be or from California and Oregon, in respect to which special instructions will be hereafter given.

On all letters to or from the continent of Europe, not sent through England, the United States inland and sea postage will in all cases be combined, and will be twenty cents the single rate, without regard to the distance the same are carried by water or by land. The mode of rating will be the same as heretofore. [Full and tabular statements in regard to the rates of postage, both foreign and inland, will soon be published.]

Subscribers to periodicals, to obtain the benefit of the provision in regard to prepayment, must pay the full quarterly postage before the delivery of the first number, when there are several numbers to be delivered during the quarter. If, by accident, or otherwise, it shall appear that the whole quarterly postage was not so paid in advance, the subscriber will lose the benefit of payment, and the numbers received during the whole quarter will be charged with the double or unpaid rate, and the subscriber will be credited with only the amount paid in advance.

Under the provisions of the 2d section of the new postage act, no newspapers or other than those published weekly only, are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties where published. The office of publication is the office where the newspaper is printed.

In determining newspaper postage, the distances are to be computed from the office of publication, and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published; and the distance is also to be computed over the route on which it is carried.

Newspapers published in Canada, in a county adjoining the Canada line, may be sent free to Canada, provided they do not leave the county of publication until they cross the line into Canada.

Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange newspapers to and from Canada free of charge.

A newspaper is not a periodical within the meaning and intent of the provision which requires the postage on periodicals to be paid in advance, and declares that the postage thereon shall be one-half of the rates previously specified in the 2d section of the act. All subscribers to newspapers were and still are required by the provisions of the 30th section of the act of March, 1825, to pay one quarter's postage in advance; but by so doing they are entitled to have the postage reduced below the established rates.

Payment in advance on newspapers and periodicals can only be made by the subscribers at the post office where they are to be delivered. The postage on newspapers, periodicals, and other matter, not chargeable with letter postage, when sent out of the United States, must be prepaid at the full rate. Publishers may prepay postage on their issues, but can have no deduction of postage on account of such pre-payment. When a periodical is published only quarterly, the actual and bona fide subscriber for such periodical may pay in advance, and have the benefit of the advance payment, provided he pays to the postmaster at the office where he is to receive the periodical, before its delivery. If a periodical is published less frequently than quarterly, the postage must be prepaid and at the full rate.

Letters mailed before the first day of July, delivered after, will, in all cases, be charged with postage at the rates in force at the time of mailing thereof.

The Methodist church at Searsport, Me., came near being destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The pulpit was damaged about \$50. The *Belfast Republican* says the only engine there in the town, is a little machine into which water has to be turned, and then pumped out by a crank.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1851.

The Journal Free of Postage.

The new Postage Law goes into operation on the first of July 1851. We shall then send the *Journal free of postage* to any part of Hampden County. The large bundles which we now send by stage conveyance will then go through the mail, much to the convenience of subscribers, who will be more sure of getting them regularly than they now are.

The large bundles which we send out of the County will be sent as usual by the cars and stages to avoid subjecting subscribers to any postage. We shall make arrangements to have the papers delivered promptly the day on which they are printed. Those subscribers who now pay postage on the papers, out of the county, will have the postage cut down so that it will seem of little consequence. We hope to add a few hundred more names to our subscription list after the cheap Postage Law takes effect.

Any person procuring five subscribers shall receive the *Journal* one year for their trouble.

The Next Presidency.

It seems rather early to begin talking about the next Presidential Campaign, but as that always interesting season approaches every breeze from the four quarters of the earth wafts to our ears the sound of busy preparation for the coming contest. Already have the several party organs in this and other states expressed their views, and in many instances, their preferences, concerning candidates for the Presidential Chair of 1853.

We have noticed in some of our exchanges the names of Fillmore, Webster, Cass, and other Statesmen, raised at the mast head, subject to the decision of a National Convention. In this section the Whigs are manifesting their desire to see Daniel Webster elevated to the high seat at Washington; but Daniel is too well known throughout the country—his principles and his public transactions—to meet the support of his party both North and South. He is honored by all parties, but he stands like some lofty, leaning tower, which all admire but dare not approximate.

It is hardly supposable that Mr. Fillmore will receive the support that he did in the Campaign of '48. His administration, though one of peculiar mildness, was not that spirit of independence which warms political feeling into its fervor. Millard Fillmore is a good but not a great man. The claims of Gen. Scott, Thomas Corwin, and other Whigs, to the Presidency, are not so great as those of Webster and Fillmore, yet we believe either of the former gentlemen will stand a much better chance at the National Convention than the latter.

On the other hand we hear but little from the organs of the Democratic and Free Soil parties that can lead us to suspect who will be their candidates for the Presidency. The Democrats, we think, will not venture another attempt to elect Gen. Cass, although some of their papers are squinting mightily that way. Col. Benton would run decently well at the North, but since his own state has cast him off it is not probable that he would be an available candidate at the South. The Democrats, however, are never short of candidates for any office, yet they seldom select one for so elevated an office as the Presidency, whose qualifications, sound judgment and republican policy does not entitle him to their united support.

If we had the eyes of ancient Janus we could hardly tell which way to look for a Free Soil candidate that would be sufficiently available to form a Coalition equal to that which figured so prominently in our last Massachusetts Legislature. It cannot be accomplished. The days of Coalitionism are fading into the past, and political parties are learning that it is for their own honor as well as prosperity to act independently. We might name Judge Allen, Palfrey, Horace Mann, and a dozen other conspicuous individuals of the Free Soil party, as most likely to be nominated for a resident of the White House, but the chances of hitting upon the candidate are very uncertain. That somebody, the Lord only knows who, will be elected President in '52 we have every reason to believe. If he be a Free Soiler, we shall be glad, provided he is just such a man as the good of the country requires; if he be a Democrat we do not care a farthing if he will carry out the principles of pure republican democracy embodied in the letter and spirit of the Constitution; if he be a Whig, it will be just as well if he does not allow political prejudices and party interest to triumph over a sense of the duty he owes to his own country; be he a man of the North or a man of the South, an Abolitionist or a Slaveholder, if he will vindicate the common faith and principles of the American people, he will be the man of our choice—the man whose merits and public acts will entitle him to the respect and cordial support of all his countrymen.

BLUESMITH.—The Senate of Connecticut has refused to coincide with the House in committing to legal imprisonment the death sentence against Calhoun and Menasseth, convicted of the murder of an old farmer in Litchfield county. It however agreed in committing the sentence of Belcomb, engaged in the same murder, but who turned State's evidence.

JENNY.—An effort is being made to induce Jenny Lind to sing in Springfield. It is stated that she contemplates visiting that place, and we shall be disappointed if she does not yield to the wishes of the people and give them an opportunity of hearing her seraphic voice.

The Catholic Clergyman at Springfield.

In our last paper we stated that the Sedition suit against Rev. J. Doherty had been withdrawn and the parties had settled the matter by the Rev. gentleman paying \$1,000 and signing a paper stating that the girl's character was free from reproach, so far as he knew. We learn from the Springfield papers that, on the following Sunday, Mr. Doherty appeared as usual at his Church, (several conflagrations having been procured to preserve order,) and before entering upon the main service of the morning, made a speech to the congregation upon the late proceedings. He declared himself innocent of the charges against him and attributed them to the maliciousness of his enemies.

He then read a paper setting forth that "in consideration of one dollar, paid to Edward and Mary Ann Monagan, by Mr. Doherty, they withdrew all suits against him. This being so contrary to previous reports caused quite a sensation in the congregation. He stated that the overtures of settlement were made to him by the opposite party and that he had made no concessions whatever, and that the settlement was perfectly honorable to him, and the course he had adopted received the full approbation of the bishop, as well as the more respectable and intelligent of his congregation.

He stated that he had been induced to settle the matter because he had no confidence in the Jury. No Jury in New England, he said, could be expected to do justice to a Catholic Clergyman!

The above statements of the Rev. gentleman called out an authorized and detailed account of the whole settlement, which appeared in the Republican on Tuesday morning. The facts in the case substantiate the first report of the settlement and put the brand of gross falsehood upon the statements of Mr. Doherty. The paper which he read to his congregation, intending to have them understand that it embraced the full terms of settlement, was nothing but a formal discharge of the suits drawn up by his counsel, and the sum of one dollar inserted as a matter of form common in such cases. The terms of settlement are precisely these:

"Memorandum of settlement of the case of Monagan vs. Doherty, June 11, 1851.

Defendant to pay \$1,000 as follows: \$400 cash—\$400 note in four months, well endorsed—\$200 note secured by mortgage—to sign declaration as agreed upon.

Plaintiff to sign discharge of suit, and plaintiff and daughter to discharge the Bastardy suit,—and non-suit and default to be entered in both cases, and counsel to sign discharge of Bastardy suit.

The above was signed by the plaintiff's and defendant's counsel. The declaration referred to is that which exonerates Miss Monagan from charges of misconduct with other men, which he had publicly, by his counsel, alleged against her at the previous trial.

Taking the case as it now stands, it presents one of the coolest attempts at imposition upon the public by a Clergyman who has ever fallen under our observation. In the face of a community which has had every evidence necessary to convict him of licentiousness and hypocrisy, he attempts to smooth over his own case by denying the impartiality of an American Jury, and even a gross perversion of substantiated facts.

The Catholics of Springfield are determined to rid their town of such an impostor; they have held meetings for the purpose of petitioning the Bishop for his removal, and though Mr. Doherty and his few sympathizers are endeavoring to counteract this movement, they will probably meet with success.

DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

In one of his letters from England, Mr. Greeley writes—

"I think there are not more absolute drunkards here than in our American cities, but the habit of drinking for drink's sake is all but universal. The aristocracy drink almost to a man; so do the middle class; so do the clergy; so, alas, do the women! There is less of ardent spirit imbibed than with us; but wines are much cheaper, and in very general use among the well off; while the consumption of ale, beer, porter, &c., (mainly by the poor) is enormous.

SIMEON SOUTHER.—A wealthy citizen of Hanover county, Virginia, has been convicted of beating one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

In another place we have chronicled the sentence of death upon a slave girl for killing another slave. Why should not Mr. Southern suffer the same penalty for committing the same crime? How beautiful are the Laws of the South!

FROM INDIA.—There has been a case of ship burning at Calcutta, with a dreadful sacrifice of life. The ship Kurramany, proceeding down the river to Mauritius, with upwards of 350 Coolie emigrants on board, was burnt to the water's edge on the 6th ult. and 300 of the poor emigrants perished by drowning and the flames.

CHOLERA.—The Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in many of the southern cities. Last week in the city of St. Louis, 50 deaths occurred from this epidemic. A convict in the Jefferson penitentiary, died of cholera on the 11th inst., in about four hours after he was taken. At Mobile, in the week ending 31st ult., there were two deaths by cholera.

THE BODY OF EDWIN MANN.—aged 19 was found in the Merrimack river at Concord, tied to a car wheel. He had been missing about a fortnight, and committed suicide on account of unrequited love.

THE AUGUSTA CASE.—The Democratic State paper in Maine, comes out in favor of General Samuel Houston as the candidate of the Democratic Party for President.

More about the New Female Costume.

Every week, and every newspaper brings some new ideas or new developments concerning the new costume for ladies. We may be accused of opposing this new and novel feature in female dress, but whatever we may say in relation to the adoption of the Bloomer Costume we do, not to ridicule the fashion, but with sincere and good motives. In many places those who adopt the new costume are ridiculed and persecuted, in other cities and villages they are highly complimented and almost universally countenanced.

The wife of Senator Stanton of New York has written a letter which approves the new Costume, but which suggests many good ideas concerning it. The Boston Journal says—It may not be generally known that there are some females in various parts of the country, who have made a radical change of costume—adopting that of the male sex, hat, coat, boots, gloves and all. These "reformers" are called Weberites, deriving their title from Miss Weber, a German lady, who long since discarded the female costume. One of the disciples of Miss Weber in this country—a Miss Mildred A. Spafford—is at present on a visit to New York, rusticiating among the Catskill mountains, on the Hudson. She has assumed a complete male attire, as an alternating dress with the gown, and may be seen by those who visit that section, arrayed in a dark blue cassack, close fitting pantaloons of drab cassimere, buff cassimere vest with gilt buttons, and wearing a black silk hat.

Another young lady, a friend of the former, and a Weberite, writes under date of Cincinnati, June 5:

"I have worn my suit so often, that I feel as composed in it as I ever did in any dress. True, I have never worn it in town; but I have worn it out doors in the country, and also in large companies at our own house. Two young ladies of my acquaintance have suits like mine, which they wear occasionally, and I have heard of others being worn, though by strangers to me. I think the time is now coming when male attire will be more worn than ever. The Turkish dress movement will aid the cause materially.

I expect to wear a male suit frequently this summer, while we are ruralizing. I have quite a masculine wardrobe with me—no less than three coats, as many pairs of pants, and five vests—all buff. I also have a black hat, put up in a leather hat-box, an odd article for a lady's traveling baggage.

This looks decidedly too radical, but the Bloomer Costume, well, believe, if adopted universally, ultimately lead to a uniform dress for males and females, unless some inventive Yankee conjures up a new costume for the men. It looks rather too much like a plan of the "Woman's Rights" advocates to perfect and carry out the principles which they publish.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEATEN.—Dr. Duff, in his speech at the late anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, thus described one of the heathen temples of India:

"In Scringarium you have the hugest heathen temple that can properly be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny in his pocket you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. The walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick, and in the centre of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another with a wall as high and with four more towers. Within that square is another and within that again another, and you find seven squares, one over another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims, is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone."

TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.—A writer in the North Adams Transcript, speaking of the road, says—

"The work is rapidly progressing from Troy to Hoosack; and the heaviest of the grading is nearly finished from Adams to Pownal. If all the stockholders meet their assessments promptly, so that there be no delay on that account, the cars will run from Adams to Troy by the first of January, 1852."

MURDER IN PROVIDENCE.—Last Monday morning between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, an Irishman named William Hangan, murdered his wife by breaking in her skull with an axe-handle, and otherwise mutilating her body in a horrible manner. The murderer has not yet been arrested, but the Police are upon his track. He is a very intemperate man, and is supposed to have been intoxicated at the time. An infant was found in the room unharmed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday as the local freight train, which leaves Charlestown at 1 o'clock, was leaving Walham, Mr. Leavitt, the conductor, while endeavoring to get upon the cars, after they had started, slipped and fell upon the track and part of the train passed over him. He lived but about one hour. His family reside at Fitchburg, where his body was carried by the 4 o'clock passenger train from Boston.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A young scoundrel in Greenfield, named Edward Tanner, about 18 years of age, seized a little girl of that village, the daughter of David Wait, aged 9 years, as she was returning from school last Thursday noon, and throwing her upon the ground by the roadside, effected a brutal violation of her person. He has been arrested and is in jail to await trial for his capital offense, which exposes him to the death penalty.—Spring Rep.

THE LUNATIC DAGGETT.—The Hartford Times says that E. G. Daggett, the lunatic murderer, was at one time an inmate of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane in that city.

From California--San Francisco in Ashes!

The Steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans, on Friday, last week, bringing news from California of great importance.

A terrible fire occurred in San Francisco, laying in ashes property to the amount of \$13,000,000. Among the buildings destroyed are the Custom House, Union, Parker's National, New World, City, Delmonico's and the Exchange Hotels, also Rose's buildings, and the offices of the Steamship Co.

The fire also spread to the shipping, consuming a large number of vessels which were lying at their wharves. It was first discovered in Clay street, and ran through about a dozen blocks, quickly spreading to other parts of the city, the greater part of which lies a heap of ruins. Hunter, George, Main, Center and Eldorado streets are completely gutted.

The utmost consternation prevailed during the fire, and thousands were turned out of house and home, having lost their all.

Measures were about being adopted to relieve the distressed, and it is feared a number of lives have been lost. Business was not thought of.

The loss is estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000. Every newspaper office in the city, except that of the Alta California, is destroyed. A great fire has also occurred at Stockton, the loss from which was more than \$1,000,000.

The news from the mines continues of a cheering character. New discoveries were being daily made, and the prospects of the mines were highly favorable. Those working with the quartz crushing machines were reaping a rich reward. In some instances the average per man was \$30 to \$50 per day.

Lynch law is still in force and several new examples have been made.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE IN CHINA.—The Hong Kong Register

announces with much gratification that the Chinese residents in that city have begun to allow their ladies to enjoy social intercourse with the wives and daughters of the barbarians. "We have learned that on Tuesday last, several English ladies were introduced, at the residence of Howqua, to the ladies of his establishment, and that on Friday a return visit was made by the Chinese ladies. This is the first time that any Chinese ladies have been within the foreign dwellings; and from all accounts, they were highly delighted with the welcome greeting they met, and after much social chat took their leave, promising at an early date to renew an intercourse from which they derived so much pleasure."

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth

gives an account of a tragic affair at Booneville, Owsley county, Kentucky, on the 12th of May last. There had been some difficulty between William Moore, John Moore, and John Reece, brothers-in-law, in relation to the division of some property. On that day they met in the open street, and had some conversation, which resulted in blows. The two Moores attacked Reece with sticks and stones, and he defended himself with a large butcher knife, with which he stabbed his assailants in such a manner that they died in about ten hours. The deceased each left a wife and family. Reece was severely beaten, but is expected to recover.

DEATH OF A MISER.—An old lady, 90 years of age, named Elizabeth Wolfinger,

died last week in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery Co., where she had long been a resident, and until within six months of her death, occupied a small house entirely alone. Upon examining the house after her decease the neighbors found carefully stored away in different places, no less than \$14,000, all bankable money, except a \$50 bill, to be taken with some \$200 in bonds and mortgages—making, in all, the snug little sum of over \$14,000. The old lady always represented herself as very poor. She was accustomed to have her taxes remitted, as it was generally believed, according to her own story, that she had only the interest of \$500 to live upon.—Philadelphia Ledger.

OUTRAGE ON BLOOMERISM.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock, last evening, two young ladies, while passing down Hanover street in "Bloomer" costume, were outrageously insulted by a gang of rowdies who jostled them off the side-walk, and in other ways insulted and annoyed them. The Bloomers were finally obliged to take refuge in a house. Such was the excitement and the interest felt by the citizens in behalf of the ladies, that the police were looked after, but none could be found in the vicinity of the outrage.—Boston Times.

AT HER FIRST INDEPENDENT CONCERT in Philadelphia Jenny Lind was cheered out of 5 or \$600 dollars. She used a set of Barnum's tickets, and some New York speculators, who had a lot of the same kind on hand, sent them on, and had them sold in Philadelphia at large prices.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTING THE HOME-STEAD TO THE VALUE OF \$500, FROM ATTACHMENT OR LEVY AND SALE, has been voted upon by the people of New Hampshire, who have decided in favor of it by a majority of 3,702.

The vote was,—for exemption, 11,685; against it, 7,923.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD is to be opened from Albany to Hudson on Monday next. This completes the line from New York to Albany, with the exception of the space of 40 miles from Poughkeepsie to Hudson. Two daily through trains are to be run each way on and after Monday.

STRAWBERRIES.—We read and hear a great deal about Strawberries this season.—It is stated that they were never so plenty before. It is very pleasant to hear such a flattering account of the delicious fruit but it would be much more agreeable to get a taste of it.

THE COMMONWEALTH.—F. W. Bird, political editor of this paper has retired. He is succeeded by Joseph Lyman, who is editor and publisher, aided by John G. Palfrey, as contributing editor.

A Girl to be Hung.

A negro girl, the property of Celeste Villere, was yesterday tried in the First District Court, by a Jury of six slaveholders, for the murder of her own father, on the 15th of last July.

It appears that the deceased, whose name was Antoine, was a confidential slave on the plantation of Mr. Villere, about eight miles below this city, on the right bank of the river, and on the 15th of last July was employed as overseer of sixteen negroes, among whom was his daughter Janette. He had told her, on the morning of that day, to take a kerchief from her head, but she neglected to do so, and on being questioned by him about it, said that she had forgotten it.

He then commenced to beat her, having ordered four of the other slave women to hold her while he did so. She resisted, and finally escaped from those who held her, when her father called three negro men to his assistance, and desired the other women to go away. They had but just left Antoine and Janette when they heard him cry out, and turning round saw a large butcher knife sticking in his side. It appears her father held her by the hand at the time she stabbed him. A negro man testified that he saw a knife fall from her bosom, previous to the killing of her father. The Jury, after a few minutes absence, returned a verdict of guilty, and estimated her value at \$300.

Judge Larue, having read the law on the subject pronounced sentence upon her. He said: "You have been found guilty, after being tried, of murdering your own father.—You are about to suffer punishment for that crime. But a short time remains of your existence in this world, and if you have any heart, if you have any feeling, you will employ it in repentance. It is my duty to pronounce sentence upon you. That sentence is that you be conveyed to the parish prison, and on the 20th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, be hung by the neck until you be dead. The sentence to be executed within the walls of the prison. I trust in God that the penalty you are about to pay for your crime will be received in atonement hereafter." The girl seemed quite unmoved while the Judge was addressing the awful sentence to her, and on being afterward informed of its purport, quietly remarked, and without evincing the least emotion, that she did not understand him. The girl intimated that she was *eniente*, which, if true, must at least delay her execution.

New Orleans Picayune, 8th.

In the very pious and law-loving state of Louisiana if a white man kill a slave he can get clear by paying the worth of the chattel, or at the worst, a short imprisonment. But if a slave kill another slave the gallows is the penalty and the State pays to the owner the value of the hangman's victim!

DIPLOMATIC SCHEME.—It is stated that Mr. Webster is about disposing of the complicated Central American questions by offering a comprehensive Joint Protectorate with England and France of all the Central American States guaranteeing peace and independence. The same proposition is made with reference to Hayti, thus settling the difficulties between the Dominicans and the Haytians, securing to each their rights without resort to war.

THE COMMON COUNCIL of New York have ordered the Battery, on the shore of the Bay of New York, to be enlarged, by extending the sea-wall 600 feet, and filling up the space between the extended wall and the firm land. There has been a good deal of opposition to this project, but it has finally been carried through both branches of the Common Council.

ACCIDENT.—The Salem Gazette says that a little daughter of Mr. Daniel Davis was killed on the South Reading Branch Railroad on Wednesday, at Newhall's Mill in Danvers. She attempted to cross the track to her mother, who was on the other side, but became affrighted at the near approach of the engine, and fell, when this train passed over her, crushing both of her legs. She died a few hours afterward.

AT A CONVENTION of Universalist clergymen held in Chicopee, many of the leading men of the denomination being present, a resolution was almost unanimously adopted, protesting against the Fugitive Slave Law as an outrage upon humanity, worthy of no obedience, and demanding a speedy repeal.

ITEMS.

Young Nichols, the man wounded in the head by his brother, with a pair of bellows, in New Hampshire, near Lawrence, is dead.

It has been ascertained by some curious in the matter, that more than one hundred and fifty papers, in various sections of the Union, are out in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott as a candidate for the Presidency.

Strawberries are very plenty in the New York market, selling from one cent to five cents per basket.

The Chinese Ambassador, who made such a figure at the opening of the World's Fair, turned out to be a sailor from a Chinese junk lying in the Thames.

Two-thirds of the village of Newbury, Vermont, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last.

J. M. Clifford has been arrested at Macon, Ga., for attempting to abduct several negroes.

The Pacific Railroad from St. Louis is about being commenced. Contracts are advertised for forty-five miles, to be worked upon next month.

Mr. Webster gets near \$100,000 as fees for attending to Mexican claims before the Commissioners.

Gen. Scott will soon go to Newport, to take up his residence for the summer.

The Legislature of California has exempted a Homestead of \$5,000, the Constitution making provision for this measure.

Queen Victoria has just entered on the 33d year of her age, and on the 25th inst. will commence the 15th year of her reign.

Rev. Charles E. Hodges was ordained as pastor of the Unitarian Church and Society in Barre, on Wednesday last week.

The new Constitution adopted in Maryland by 18,000 majority is irrevocable and unchangeable for ten years.

The Great Fire in San Francisco

Later news has been received of the terrible conflagration at San Francisco, which occurred on the night of the 3d of May. One thousand five hundred houses were burned and the total loss is estimated at twelve millions dollars! Several persons were surrounded by the fire and burned to death. This is the largest fire that has occurred since the great conflagration in New York in 1835, by which 670 buildings, involving a loss of \$15,000,000, were destroyed.

Thousands are turned into the streets homeless and penniless. Buildings were blown up with gunpowder to prevent the spread of the flames. San Francisco is almost ruined!

LATE NEWS ITEMS.—Jos. Pierce, a lad 14 years of age got drawn into the gearing of the picker at the Glasgow mills, South Hadley Falls, last Tuesday, and his arm so injured that it had to be amputated.—Capt. B. M. Watson, of the steamer Holyoke, was drowned last Thursday, at Seaside landing, while coming up to Springfield.—Thirty or forty cords of wood belonging to the Western R. R. were burnt last Thursday afternoon near Russell Depot. The fire took from sparks from a locomotive.—An Irishman named Egan fell into the pond at Indian Orchard last Tuesday and after having sunk for the third time, rose in ten or fifteen minutes, was drawn out and in a quarter of an hour resuscitated.—The Bloomers have appeared at Ware.—It is said that the Catholic Bishop has decided to dismiss the Rev. J. J. Doherty from his parish at Springfield. We gather the foregoing items from the Springfield Republican.

The General Conference of the Dunker religious sect was at the last dates holding its annual session near New Hope, Augusta County, Va., numbering from five to ten thousand persons, from all parts of the Union. They met in the woods, and the editor of the *Staunton Spectator*, who visited the camp, observes: "Beside the people, there were from ten to fifteen acres of horses in the woods. There seemed to be one or more horses tied to every tree, as far as the eye could penetrate the dark forest, contiguous to the church." This sect has numerous adherents in certain portions of Pennsylvania, where they bear a high character for industry, thrift, morality, and intelligence.

The Ware River Railroad Company held a meeting in Ware, on Wednesday, 18, according to adjournment, and organized by choosing Directors, who are as follows, viz: Thomas Wilson of New London; Jacob B. Merrick of Palmer; Geo. H. Gilbert and William Hyde of Ware; William Mixer of Hardwick; J. B. Bardwell of New Braintree; Seth Caldwell and John Smith of Barre; George Williams of Hubbardston; Artemus Lee of Templeton; William S. Morse of Winchendon.

The N. C. Ashville News says that on the 29th ult., an old man, 72 years old, named John Plemmons, about six miles from that place, knocked his daughter on the head with a bludgeon, crushing her skull in several places, and then cut his own throat with a razor. Both were alive, but it was thought that neither would recover. This deed is supposed to have been committed under the effects of a partial insanity.

ENLARGEMENT.—The publishers of the Springfield Republican announce their intention to enlarge their Daily on the first of July. The Republican is now the best Daily in the State, out of Boston, and its enlargement will, of course, increase its merits. Large papers are seldom spicy, but we'll risk the Republican so long as Dr. Holland, the Weather and Bloomer Dresses don't have a falling out.

To take and read a newspaper, that has been left by the carrier through mistake for several months, and then order it to be discontinued without offering to pay for it, is what we call the very quintessence of meanness.—*Hamden Freeman.*

Yes Sir—e! Such scape-graces ought to be hung up by their heels till they are made sensible of their meanness. We make it a rule to learn the history of every person who sends his paper without paying for it, or who leaves town without saying a word about that "little newspaper bill," and we intend to publish the biography of such persons gratis.

The Senate of Connecticut having passed a law for the protection of small birds, a cedar bird, as the *Harford Times* calls it (otherwise a chickadee), flew into the chamber, and fluttered over the speaker's desk, and around the windows, during the afternoon.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The Carew Paper Manufacturing Co. at South Hadley Falls, are boring an Artesian well to supply their mill with clear water. At the depth of 26 feet they have a stream above the capacity of an ordinary pump to dispose of. It is intended to go down 100 feet. Thus far the boring is through solid rock.

Scars' Family Visitor is the title of a new paper just started by Robert Sears, in New York. The paper possesses merits rarely equalled by most of our city miscellaneous papers. It contains a vast amount of historical and entertaining reading which renders it a valuable family companion. Mr. Sears is well known as the publisher of Sears' Pictorial works. The Visitor is beautifully illustrated with cuts. Terms \$2, in advance. Our advertising columns will not admit of the advertisement of Mr. Sears, but we shall be happy to forward his object in some other way.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN is not very well filled this week. The increasing warm weather gives a stillness to business transactions which will not fully revive till the summer months begin to partake of the cool air of autumn. On Main street the music of industry greets us cheerfully; the sound of the pick-axe, shovel and hammer indicate that the erection of new buildings is going on rapidly. Soon the ring of the trowel and the cry of "more mortar," will blend harmoniously with these sounds of industry and enterprise, while the rise of majestic-looking buildings over the ashes of the old ones will bring the return of thrift and business to our village. Those who may feel disheartened by the dullness of the season should take courage at future prospects; if there were no cloudy days we could not enjoy and appreciate the life-giving blessing of sunshine.

"There's a good time coming boys, wait a little longer."

A FAILURE.—The Bloomers, contrary to report and expectation, did not make their appearance in our streets last week. Two young ladies had their dresses made, put them on, but could not get up courage enough to venture into the street. Bloomerism is no go just yet in Palmer.

MAIN STREET.—Much taste and public convenience will be observed by those who are building up the burnt district. The new buildings are to be set back some sixteen or eighteen feet from the old foundations, which will render the street much wider and pleasanter, and add materially to the value of the buildings as well as beauty of the village.

A light frost was visible in the fields last Tuesday morning.

DEATH OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—The *Galveston News*, of the 13th ultimo, publishes the death of Hon. Henry Smith, the first Governor of the provisional government of Texas at the revolution. The *News* says:

"He died on the night of the 4th of March, seemingly in good health, and to all appearance while asleep. His death took place on the mountains, about forty miles from Los Angeles, in California, far remote from any habitation, and with no one near him except a little black boy, about eleven years old. His two sons John and James, were at the time prospecting for gold ten or twelve miles from camp, and they did not know of his death till their return two days after, when they entered the remains as well as circumstances would allow. It is their intention to bring the remains to Texas on their return home."

MANUFACTURE OF DELAINES AT SOUTHBRIDGE.—The Hamilton Company, at Globe Village, Southbridge, have rebuilt the immense structure destroyed by fire a few months ago, with an addition 150 ft. long by 60 wide, and are now fast filling up with machinery for the manufacture of Delaines and Broadcloths. The main building is 213 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 6 stories high; the walls are brick and built in the most substantial manner, the rooms large, light and airy, and in every respect carefully calculated for the comfort and convenience of the operatives. The pulleys, shaftings and beltings are of the best and most approved kinds, and all the machinery of the latest and best patterns. Over 600 looms will be required in the weaving department. They will commence making cloth in a few weeks. When the works are all in operation, 600 or 700 persons will be employed.—*Worcester Reg.*

LEAD MINES IN LEVERETT.—The Amherst Express says a lead and copper mine, situated about half a mile north of the meeting house in Leverett, is being carried on with encouraging success by Gen. Harvey of New York. He has several miners employed, and has reached the depth of about 14 feet below the surface of the earth. Specimens of copper, zinc, lead and iron are daily blasted out, which induced Mr. Harvey to continue the work to a much greater depth.

SYLVANUS LINCOLN and Samuel H. Hoyt, who were injured by the falling of a barn in New Salem, on the 3d inst., have both died—the former expiring on the 5th, and the latter on the 6th inst. They belonged in Prescott. The accident was in consequence of the stays being insufficient to resist the strong westerly wind.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT.—Police officer Haviland was shot in the leg in New York, on Thursday, last week, while proceeding to a spot from whence the cry of murder was heard to issue. The cry of murder is believed to have been a ruse to attract the attention of the officers to a position in which the ruffians could fire upon them. The rascals escaped.

The wife of Joseph C. Curry, of Ripley, Ind., died from poison administered by her husband. This was his third wife, and it is believed that he had poisoned all of them, and also his daughter. The monster has fled.

A PROPER REWARD FOR THE PRESS.—The Selection of Havhill has offered a reward of \$50 for the detection of the miscreant who hurled a stone into a printing office there.

COMMUTATION OF PUNISHMENT.—The Legislature of Connecticut have passed resolutions commutating the punishment of Balcom, Calhoun and Massene, now under sentence of death, in Litchfield county jail, to imprisonment for life.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.—The bridge over a small river, a few miles south of Hartford, on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, was totally consumed by fire on Friday afternoon, last week. The bridge was 60 feet in length.

The cost of the Erie Railroad is equal to about six months' fighting the Mexicans. Just look at the difference in the lasting influence of the two expenditures!

The first running over the Hudson River Railroad, from Hudson to Albany, last Saturday, was for the benefit of the Hudson Orphan Asylum, and realized more than \$500 for that deserving charity.

If the new Liquor Law in Maine is complied with, Churches will have to send out of the state for communion wine.

Gen. Scott and John J. Crittenden have been nominated for President and Vice President by a Whig Convention at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Official notice has been given to the numerous applicants, that neither the President nor Secretary of the Navy, have authority to appoint midshipmen at large.

The dwelling-house of widow Day situated on the west bank of the river, about one mile below Willimantic Ferry, took fire about 11 o'clock Friday forenoon, last week, and was entirely consumed.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A son of Wm. Newkirk of Vernon, Vt., aged three years, while visiting his grandfather, Peletiah Ely of Holyoke, fell off a cart on which he was riding, Tuesday, last week, and the wheel passing over his neck, he was instantly killed.

The Cunard steamer Asia sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday with 110 passengers and one million one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

MARRIAGES.

At Belchertown, 17th, by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Enoch Burnett, and Harriette E., daughter of Alanson Stacy.

At Northboro, 3d, Horatio Stebbins, of the grammar class at the Divinity School in Cambridge, and formerly of Wilbraham, and Mary Ann Fisher of N.

In Amherst, 8th, Francis W. Lombard of Enfield, to Laura J. Albee of A.

At Oswego, N. Y., 12th, Anthony Atwell, editor of the *Quebec Journal*, (formerly of the *Northampton Courier*, New Haven Courier, &c.) and Emily J., daughter of the late Luther Pardee of O.

DEATHS.

In Ware, June 10, Harriet L., daughter of Francis and Catherine De Witt aged 2 years 9 mos.

In Bernardston, 13th, suddenly, in a fit, C. A. Fuller wife of Rev. Geo. E. Fuller, aged 57.

In Montague, 2d, Horace Clapp, aged 57.

At Westfield, 13th, Wells Fowler, 34.

At West Springfield, Mrs. Harriet Brooks, 42.

Artificial Teeth.

E. L. CHILDS Dentist, is prepared to furnish artificial teeth in partial or whole sets, of any variety of form and shade, with or without colored gums, as the case may require, which will so closely resemble those of nature as to escape detection.

Being acquainted with all the improvements that have been made in the insertion of artificial teeth, he can insert and warrant them in point of usefulness, beauty, durability, success and ease to be at least equal to those of any other country, and satisfactory to those who use them. He allows patients to wear sets or parts of sets of teeth several weeks, and then return them if they fail to give perfect satisfaction.

He would invite all those who wish the services of a Dentist, to call on him, thereby saving a journey and its expenses to the city.

He has permission to refer to Dr. Wm. Holbrook and Dr. G. W. Burke of this village.

Office opposite McGilvray's Block.

Palmer Depot, June 21, 1851.

Those Ladies,

WHO received a Muff from a man who found it in the road on the morning after the great fire in the Depot Village, between Thorndike and the former place, are requested to send the same to the subscriber without delay. Their names are known and they will be exposed unless they comply with the above request.

Palmer Depot, June 21, 1851.

NOTICE.

First meeting of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company.

The subscribers to the stock of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company, and all persons interested, are hereby notified that the first meeting of said corporation will be held at Sweetser's Hall in Amherst, on Monday, the 30th day of June current, at 9 o'clock P. M., to act upon the question of accepting the act of incorporation, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor on the 24th day of May, 1851; to organize said corporation; to elect Directors and other officers of the Company; to adopt by-laws; and to select a location for the road, and to transact such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, THAMAR CONKEY, EDWARD LAWRENCE, LUKE SWEETSER, EDWARD DICKINSON.

Amherst, June 18, 1851.

JUST received another lot of those handsome PRINTED LAWNS, for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

THE only lot of SOLAR LAMPS in town for sale by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

POWDERED, CRUSHED, and BROWN SUGARS, for sale low by T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

Gold Chains,

EAR Rings and Ear Knobs, Breast Pins, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c. a new lot just received and for sale cheap by F. O. BROOKS.

Palmer, May 31, 1851.

Notice.

If you want good Goods, well bought and reasonably sold, new, tasty and fashionable, such as look well and wear well, or Medicine, that will, perhaps, give you long life, such as will taste well, that may find you ill, but, leave you well; or Hardware at a bargain, or Groceries as low as the lowest and as good as the best, Wooden Ware and a general variety not usually found in common Stores, such articles as you can speak well of with pleasure, and confidently recommend to others, please buy them at D. A. Calkins' Cash and Exchange Store, opposite St. Paul's Chapel.

Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851.

CLOTHING

L. A. BAILEY, HAS just received a fresh supply of Summer Clothing, comprising Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes, styles and qualities, which he will sell

Remarkably Cheap! Custom Work done with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it superfluous to say that his shop, work and workmen, thinking it the better way to do work that will please itself, feeling confident that any man of ordinary discernment will see at a glance where the nicest fits and the best work can be obtained.

L. A. BAILEY, No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block.

May 31.

Jewelry! Jewelry! THE Subscriber has just returned from market with the largest and best assortment of Jewelry that was ever brought into Palmer. His other stock of goods has also been replenished, making his store the best in eastern Hampshire for purchasers to make good selections and get good bargains.

Store in connection with Mrs. Collins' Millinery shop.

F. O. BROOKS, Palmer, May 31, 1851.

A Journeyman Tailor IS wanted by the subscriber. One who is capable of taking charge of a shop will find steady employment.

N. L. WAIT, Palmer, May 31.

A New Enterprise. THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloth necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves.

T. C. DENECKE, Monson, May 24th, 1851.

Fruit and Nuts. Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Eng. Walnuts, Filberts, Castans and Cocoa nuts, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the lowest prices by J. A. HALL.

Palmer, May, 1851.

To the Inhabitants of Palmer, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Wales, Stafford, Monson, Wilbraham, Ludlow, and Belchertown,

GREETING: IN the name of St. Crispian you are hereby notified and warned to appear at the sign of the French Boot (not the Stoga) at Palmer Depot, and show cause, if any you have why you should not buy your Boots and Shoes of me, or consent some of the following strong reasons why you should.

1. I have a larger stock and greater variety of work than can be found in any of the above towns.

2. The fact that I sell cheaper than others in this vicinity is too well known to be gainsayed.

3. One price and one price only, is my motto (except more than one price is wanted by one customer) and that lower than any other man's price.

4. I have every variety and kind of material to make to measure any and every kind of work which may be ordered, and the best workmen in town to make them at the shortest notice.—Repairing done as usual at the lowest rates.

A. M. BUTTERFIELD, Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851.

SALINA SALT, for sale low by T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

NICE SMOKED SALMON, for sale by T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

FLOUR, all kinds, on hand and for sale by T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

PORK, LARD, and HAMS, sold at low prices by T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

A FEW more pieces of those rich BERBERE ADE LAINS, just received and for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

A LARGE lot of those PLY SUPERFINE and COMMON CARPETS, for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

THE best assortment in town of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE, for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

10,000 Dozen PALM LEAF HATS, wanted in exchange for goods by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

A NEW and very choice lot of German, English, and American BROAD CLOTHS, just received and for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer Depot June 14.

Horse Shoeing. THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North Side the Railroad, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.

JAMES GORMLEY, Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851.

Watches! A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.

F. O. BROOKS, Palmer, May 31, 1851.

Coal! Coal! TWO Hundred Bushels of Coal wanted in exchange for Clothing and Tailoring: Apply to N. L. WAIT.

Palmer, May 31.

Silver Spoons. AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS.

Palmer, May 31, 1851.

TEAS, all kinds, sold low by T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

FRUIT and NUTS, can be found at low prices at T. WARD & CO.

Palmer June 14.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Paints, Oils and Glass.

THE Subscriber having fitted up a shop at the East end of McGilvray's Block, has now in store the best assortment of the above goods ever before offered in Palmer Depot.—builders are particularly invited to examine my assortment of house trimmings, purchasing material from the manufacturers, I can offer you goods on as favorable terms as can be purchased of any other concern. Also in store, a good assortment of Joiners bench and edge tools of the latest styles, which I will sell at very low prices, purchasers have only to give me a call, and examine prices to learn that they can buy all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery and other goods of me, as low as can be purchased of any other in the trade.

E. BROWN, Palmer, May, 1851.

READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S 4th Monson, May, 1851.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851.

NEW GOODS! E. B. MILES & Co. Would respectfully inform those who have heretofore purchased goods at Palmer Depot that they intend the assortment of goods in this place shall not be in the least impaired by the loss of so many stores by the late fire, and that prices shall be as low as ever.

They have this week been in Boston purchasing new receiving large additions to their stock of

Dry Goods Crockery and Glass Ware. Feathers, Carpets and furnishing goods, which will make their assortment as good as has ever been found in this village.

They have also associated themselves with MR. THOMAS WARD in their Grocery department who will carry on that branch under the firm of T. WARD & Co. and intend keeping a good assortment of

Family Groceries, Flour, Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Fruit, Provisions, fancy articles &c., at wholesale and retail, and will sell as low as can be bought in market with the expenses added; and would invite those coming to this village to buy goods at the Old Stand, McGilvray's Block, and examine for themselves.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and cash will not be refused.

Palmer, May 7, 1851.

Masonic Celebration! The Eastern Star Lodge will celebrate the nativity of St. John, at Willimantic, on the 24th June; an oration on the occasion and entertainment for the Brethren and their Ladies, also a band of music, will be provided. Lodge open at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren of all orders are respectfully and most cordially invited to attend.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, ELISHA TRACY, LOYD E. BALDWIN, G. W. KEYES, LEWIS FELDMAN, F. P. COE, SAMUEL STANTON, Committee of Arrangements.

Willimantic, May 20, 1851.

Paints and Oils. 1500 lbs. Mordimore and Lewis Lead. 1000 do. Jewett and Sons do. English Linseed Raw and Boiled Oil. Paris and Chrome Green in Oil. And all other fancy paints, just received and for sale low by E. BROWN.

Palmer, May, 1851.

Boots and Shoes! THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends that he has a fresh stock and is ready to supply them with

Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, of all kinds, with neatness and despatch, and warrant them to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. Thankful for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same at his Old Stand opposite the Depot.

CALVIN HITCHCOCK, Palmer Depot, May 31.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead. Also, 3000 lbs. best Sheet Lead, assorted sizes, for sale low by E. BROWN.

Palmer, May, 1851.

Boots and Shoes. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Palmer and vicinity, that they have formed a copartnership under the name of P. BERNARD & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Whoever will favor us with their trade shall be convinced that we mean, by hard work, to make a name for ourselves, and to share a portion of the trade. Try us!

Now on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes of our own make, which we will sell low for cash. Every kind of work made to order and repairing done in a neat, workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.

N. B. Shop one door west of Valentine's Block.

PETER BERNARD, FRANCIS JERRARD, Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851.

Ready Made Clothing. ANOTHER arrival of Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, colors, qualities, fashions and prices, consisting in part of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doerskin, Tweed and Satinet Coats, Pants and Vests. Just received and for sale low by N. L. WAIT, McGilvray's Block.

Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

Tailors Girls Wanted! THREE good Tailors Girls wanted immediately by the subscriber.

N. L. WAIT, Palmer, May 31.

Musical Instruments. F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordions, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap. Call and examine.

Palmer, May 31, 1851.

DOESKINS, Cassimere, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S 4th Monson, May, 1851.

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S 4th Monson, May, 1851.

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dicksies! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S 4th Monson, May, 1851.

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at T. C. DENECKE'S 4th Monson, May, 1851.

New Tailoring Establishment!

N. L. WAIT takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Room recently occupied by Miles & Stevens, in McGilvray's Block, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Men's and Boy's Clothes made to order, in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting, and all work will be warranted.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloth, consisting of French, German and American Broadcloths, Cassimere, Cashmere, plain and fancy. Latest styles of vestings of all descriptions, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit.

Also, on hand a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, with boys' clothing of all kinds, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Purchasers in the above line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted Immediately, Two good Coat Makers, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Palmer, April 5th, 1851.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

THE CHARMS OF LIFE.

There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden—but, O! how many that are beautiful and good!—The world teems with beauty—with objects that gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would. There are ills we cannot escape, the approach of disease and death, of misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties, and this cauter-worm of grief, but a vast majority of the evils which beset us, might be avoided. The course of intemperance, interwoven as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress—nothing to shield from the heartiest execration of the human race. It should not exist—it must not. Do away with all this—let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity, and kindness, mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too selfish, as if the world was made for us alone. How much happier would we be, were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home which is not all dark. There is sunshine, everywhere—in the sky, upon the earth, there would be in most hearts, if we look around us. The storms die away and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth, which is very beautiful, even when autumn breathes her charming breath upon it. God reigns in heaven. Mourn not at a being so bountiful, and we can live happier than we do.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There are few subjects of contemplation more melancholy than the waste of human love which the aspect of this world presents of deep, tender love, bestowed in such a manner as meets no return; and what must be the harvest gathered in a faithful mother's bosom when she finds she has reared up children who are too refined to share her humble pursuits, too learned and too clever to waste their talents on a sphere of thought and action like her own, and too much engaged in the pursuit of intellectual attainment ever to think of her. Yet to whom do we look for consolation when the blight of sickness or sorrow falls upon our earthly peace, but to a mother? And who but a Mother is invited to partake of our afflictions or trials?—If this stigma of worldly degradation falls upon us, we fly to a Mother's love for that mantle of charity which is denied elsewhere. With more honored and distinguished associates, we may have smiled away the golden hours of life's young prime; but the bitter tears of experience are swept upon a Mother's bosom. We keep for our summer friends the amusing story, the brilliant witicism, or the intellectual discourse—but we tell to a Mother's ear, the tale of our distress and the history of our wrongs. For all that belongs to the weakness and wants of humanity, a Mother's affection is surely taxed; why, then, should not daughter have the noble feeling to say to the world, and to let their actions speak the same language:—"This is my earliest and my best friend."

THE VOICE OF A CREATOR.

The universe burns with Diety. All nature seems vocal to declare a first cause. The mighty sun as he pursues his never ending course, proclaims the greatness of an Invisible Being. The pale and silvery beams of the sister orb, as she scatters the gloom of night, seem to woo men to acknowledge this great truth. The countless hosts of stars, as they gleam in the darkness, all declare that their lamps were lit at the shrine of a Deity. The hoarse voices of the angry billows, in their ceaseless rise and fall, murmur that they evidence the fact. The bone and muscle of every beast of the field—the waving of the wing of every bird of the air—the beauty of the smallest insect which floats in the breeze, attest the solemn truth. Every tree, every plant, every flower, alike witnesses the same fact. Everything is indelibly stamped with the impress of a Deity.

A JEWEL OF A WOMAN.

The editor of a Philadelphia paper takes notice of a lady at a late concert in that city, who had nineteen rings upon her fingers, thirteen bracelets of different descriptions upon her arms, which were bare to the shoulders and very handsome. Some of the rings contained diamonds of large size, and whenever she moved her hand it appeared to be in a blaze of light. This gaily decked lady was a subject of admiration to some, of envy to others and of pity to few. Her fan was extensive, and secured for her wrist by a heavy gold chain. She wore earrings and a breast pin. Altogether she presented the appearance of a walking jewelry store, and so he regarded her as the most valuable woman, literally speaking, that he had ever seen.

A funny writer advises that when your friends are laid up with the rheumatism, always press them to come over and take tea with you. While such acts of kindness entail no expense on your pocket book, they procure for you a large reputation for sympathy and neighborly kindness. With proper discrimination, there is nothing that pays better profit than "goodness of heart."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD DOLLAR.—In 1510, an alchemist discovered at St. Joachim's that silver in Bohemia, the proprietor of which was called Joachum's thaler, afterwards corrupted into dollar.

POETRY.

A Lot of Breaks.

Break up the haunts of vice and crime
Break rocks with Dupont's powder;
Break up housekeeping if you don't
Know how to make a chowder.
Break off bad habits and break out
Into a fit of laughter;
But if you break the Temperance Pledge
You'll rue it ever after.

Break not your promise or your pate,
Affection's ties ne'er sever;
Break not the Sabbath or your neck
In any case whatever.
Break no glass lamps or wholesome laws,
Nor crockery or china;
But break all vessels which contain
The stuff that gets men shiny.

Break open letters, eggs, and clams,
And oysters fat and greasy;
Break off the squashes and your sins,
And make your conscience easy.
Break lobster's claws and nuts to find
The meat that's in them hidden!
But never break the Temperance Pledge
For that's a thing forbidden.

Break not a link in friendship's chain,
Break not your nose by falling,
Break not the broomstick or the heads
Of brats to stop them bawling.
Break not a window-sash or pane,
No shoe-string or suspender;
But break away from tipping shops,
And shun all toddy vendors.

Break up a piece of ground to plant,
When all the ice and snow's off,
Then put an old run bottle in
Your field to keep the crows off.

Our Pilgrim Life.

We're pilgrims—and the path of life
No wilderness would be,
If we would cast aside our strife
And follow mockery,
And scatter words of gentleness
And holy deeds around,
Like blossoms which shall brightly gleam
Upon the verdant ground—
Made fragrant by the thoughts of love,
Which like the dew of night
Shall sparkle like the crystal clear,
In morning's golden light.

Around us all ten thousand cords
Mysteriously are twined,
Unseen as in the air we breathe,
Yet binding mind to mind;
And every thought and every tone,
Upon these cords will thrill,
With discord or with melody,
Just as our spirits will.
Then let us, in our pilgrim life,
Touch lightly those strange strings,
And music wake in other hearts
That share our journeyings.

KIND WORDS—USE THEM.

Because they fall pleasantly on the ears
Of all to whom they are addressed; and it is
therefore one of the ways of promoting human
happiness.

Because they give an impression in your
favor, and thus prepare the way for your
greater influence over others for good.

Because kind words powerfully contribute
to soothe and quiet your own spirit, when
ruffled by the unkindness of others.

Because they show the difference between
you and the rude, malicious, or revengeful,
and are suited to show them their wrong.

Because they are suited to stir up the kind
affections of your own heart. There is
sweet music in such a voice rightly to affect
the soul.

Because they are so uncommon, use them;
that there may be more of such bright stars
in our dark firmament.

Because they aid in carrying out the di-
vine injunction, "Be courteous," "Be kindly
affectioned one to another."

Because you cannot conceive of any truly
benevolent being who would not use them.

Because you have heard such words from
your God, and hope to hear such words from
ever.—*American Messenger.*

NEVER GIVE UP.

Who are our rich men?—our distinguished
men?—our most useful men? Those
who have been cast down, but not destroyed
—who when the breeze of adversity swept
away their props, sought new standards—
pushed on—looked up and became what you
behold them now. A glorious sentence and
worthy to be inspired—never give up!—Men
are not made—they make themselves. A
steadily perseverance—a determination never
to sink, though millstones were hanged
about their neck—is the true doctrine. It is
this that has made the wilderness blossom
—that has given wings to the ocean, filled
valleys—levelled mountains, and built up
great cities of the world. Who then is a
fool, and yields simpering before the blast?
Who is a suckling, and cowers before a
cloud? Is it you, young man, stout and
healthy as you are? Shame—shame on you.
You are big enough to possess an iron heart,
and to break down mountains at a blow—
Up, and let this be a day of your redemption.
Resolve to be a fool no longer—even if you
are obliged to stand with a red hot iron upon
your brow—never give up.

Good Advice.—A cheerful face is nearly as
good for an invalid as healthy weather. To make
a sick man think he is dying, all that is neces-
sary is to look half dead yourself. Hope and de-
sire are as catching as cutaneous diseases.
The man who undertook to hatch chickens from
the egg plant, has gone to California.

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGUIR'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best
manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all de-
scriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—
All orders promptly attended to.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851.

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manu-
facturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Bug-
gies, of the latest and most approved styles,
of the best materials and workmanship, which
will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended
to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851.

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawan-
no House,
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1850.

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be con-
ducted with promptness and care. Particular at-
tention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850.

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and
Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at
short notice.
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850.

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card
Printing executed promptly and on reason-
able terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Waybills,
Circulars, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A gen-
eral assortment of Cards and fancy paper always
on hand.

Important Discovery.

DOCT. H. I. BOWDITCH and other Sci-
entific gentlemen of Boston, have by the
use of a powerful Microscope, discovered that
the TEETH of every individual are surrounded
by numerous Animal and Vegetable Parasites.
These conclusions are based upon examination
of more than thirty individuals, selected
from all classes of society, and every variety
of bodily condition, and none were found free
from them, except two or three who had been
in the habit of using SOAP as a dentifrice.
Experiments were tried upon them with all
the popular dentifrices, such as Orris, Charcoal,
Fairy, Bark, Tooth Wash, Soda, &c., &c.,
which do not impair their vitality in the least.
The application of Soap, however, destroyed
them instantly. We may hence infer, that
Soap is the best and most proper specific for
cleansing the teeth.
In view of the above important discovery,
and with the encouragement and patronage
of most of our scientific men, I have been ex-
perimenting for a long time, until I have succeeded
in combining with Soap, some of the most im-
portant articles used in dentifrice, so as to entire-
ly destroy the parasites, such as Orris, Charcoal,
Fairy, Bark, Tooth Wash, Soda, &c., &c.,
which do not impair their vitality in the least.
The application of Soap, however, destroyed
them instantly. We may hence infer, that
Soap is the best and most proper specific for
cleansing the teeth.

It is prepared in the most cleanly man-
ner possible, from the choicest materials and free
from all impurities, which are generally used in
Soap made for other purposes. The Soap Den-
tifice is the only proper specific for freeing the
mouth from those disgusting impurities which
rapidly promote putrefaction and destroy the
Teeth.

Manufactured only by E. WATERS, Whole-
sale Druggist, 271 River st., Troy.
For Sale at the Drug Store of DOCT. W.
HOLBROOK, Palmer Depot, Mass.

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Dentist, takes
the public method of informing
the public that he has opened his
office at the residence of Mr. J. Gamwell, oppo-
site McGUIR'S Block, where he will be happy
to see all who may wish his services.
All operations on the teeth, warranted to give
satisfaction.
Palmer, May 10, 1851.

Stoves! Stoves!!

In consequence of the late fire the subscriber
has removed his place of business to No. 1
Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office,
and is now ready to supply his Patrons with
Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron
Ware with other articles usually kept in a Sto-
re. Persons in want are respectfully invited
to call.
J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851.

Iron and Steel.
1000 lbs. Best Sward Shapes.
1000 do. do. Norway or do.
1000 do. do. Nail Rods.
Tine Hoop and round Iron.
Corking Wedge and Drill Steel.
The above is of the best quality and will be
sold low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, May, 1851.

New Spring Goods.
THIS day opening a large and desirable stock
of New Dry Goods. A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, March 8th, 1851.

Linen Coats.
A FRESH arrival of Linen Coats of all sizes,
and of excellent quality, for sale very
low by
N. L. WAIT
McGUIR'S Block.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

The Best Summer Hats.
In Town, are to be found at C. M. Garfield's
who has a large stock for sale remarkably
cheap.—Call and See.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 14, 1851.

BROADCLOTHS of all shades and colors and
prices at
T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May, 1851.

Fresh Arrivals! Great Bargains!

**No. 4, Hall and Valen-
tine's Block.**
GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to
call and examine a new and Fashionable
Stock of Goods for Spring wear, consisting of
Cloths of all shades and Colors, French Doe-
skins, Cassimeres, Cashmeres and Tweeds,
Vestings, Satin, plain and Figured Silk, &c.

At the Lowest Prices.
Garments made in the most approved Style
and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Ready Made Clothing
of all kinds, from the cheap Sack to the most
Fashionable Dress Coat, Pants and Vest. The
subscriber feels confident in saying that in Beau-
ty, Style and taste, his selection is not surpassed
by any in the Country, and in durability and
price his Goods are suited to the most rigid
economy. Also,

A Good Assortment
of plain and Fancy Scarfs and Cravats, Collars,
Booms, Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c., all
of which will be sold at prices which defy com-
petition.

Wanted Immediately.
Two first rate Coat makers; none need ap-
ply but experienced workmen.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 18th 1851.

J. A. HALL.
HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Val-
entine, (lately occupied by Wm. L. Parker,
for the public, a first rate assortment of
Family Groceries.

Among them may be found,
Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars,
Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses,
Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap,
Stows' Chemical Erasive Do.
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson,
Old Hyson, Boucheon, Oolong and Ningyong
Tea.
Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee.
Winter Smeared, Sperm and Refined Oil:
Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Saleratus, Cr. Tartar,
Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices,
and every other article, usually kept in a Gro-
cery store. All of which I will exchange for
Cash, Grain, &c.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, at
the time of sale.
J. A. HALL.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having pro-
cured new materials for executing Wedding
and Visiting Cards would invite those who may
wish for such articles to give him a call. A
good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best
Fire Insurance Companies in the United
States, and will take risks on the most favorable
terms. Apply to
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer Depot, March 22d, 1851.

Go it Boots!

THE Subscriber has now in store, and fresh
arrivals every week, the largest, the best and
the cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes, manu-
factured expressly for retail trade, ever offered for
sale in these diggings.
J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 17.

**New London, Willamantic
and Palmer Railroad!**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing
Tuesday, May 6, 1851. Passenger Trains
Leave New London
FOR NORWICH, WILLAMANTIC, HART-
FORD AND PALMER.

At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Willamantic
(4.15) with Hartford. P. Fishkill Railroad for
Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10.30)
with Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany
and Boston.

At 11:30 A. M., or on the arrival of the boat
from Stonington, connecting at Norwich with
the train of N. and W. R. Road both arriving
and departing, and also at Willamantic (1.00)
for Hartford.

At 3:10 P. M., connecting at Willamantic
(4.30) for Hartford and New York, and at Pal-
mer (6) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

Leave Palmer
FOR WILLAMANTIC, HARTFORD, NOR-
WICH AND NEW LONDON.

At 6 A. M., connecting at Willamantic (8.15)
for Hartford and arriving at N. London at 6
A. M., in time for the boat to Stonington.
At 11:30 A. M., Freight Train (with passen-
ger car) to Willamantic after arrival of trains
from Boston and Springfield, and Stages from
the North, arriving at Willamantic at 2.20 P. M.
At 2.40 P. M., after arrival of trains from
Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willamantic
(4.30) for Hartford, Norwich and Worcester (5.00) and
at trains of New London (6.00) with the evening boats
for New York at 10 P. M.

The 11.30 upward train from New London
goes to Willamantic only. Returning leaves
Willamantic at 1 P. M., with passengers from
Hartford, New London at 2.15 P. M., in time for the boat
to Stonington and Providence, and intermediate
watering places.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before entering the cars.
Freight Train leaves New London daily at
5.00 A. M. for Palmer. Returning, leaves
Palmer at 11.30 A. M., arriving at New London
at 4.30 P. M.

Merchandise forwarded with care and despatch.
Through Tickets for Hartford, either by the
morning or P. M. train, at \$3.50 for the early
morning and P. M. train.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the
Road to Towns in vicinity.
J. N. PALMER, Supt.
May 3, 1851.

Fresh Lime.
ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just re-
ceived and for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN.
March, 15th 1851.

Book Binding.
All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in
the best possible manner, and on reasonable
terms at this Office.
J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 17.

How to Drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. DENECKE'S Store, buy a
New Suit of Clothes, and the way he
manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive
away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds,
just received at
T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851.

BUSH'S SARSAPARILLA.

THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies
of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high re-
putation, but afterwards depreciated in value,
doubtless from the use of other varieties of Simi-
lac, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of
Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues
were lost. The uncompounded Extract

Obtained from the Green Root.
receives those ancient properties so long
known, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original
reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off
and emitting a strong odor from the time the root
is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes
thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the
most valuable part of the medicine, and by the
chemical process is placed beyond the liability
of change or deterioration. It will remain un-
changed for years. No other Sarsaparilla is
prepared in the same way—few preparations of
that name come from the same root—of course
no other can be depended upon.

FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results
meeting with astonishing success where all other
remedies have failed.

Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester, Mass.,
and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depo-
t; George Brown & Co. Duckville; E.
Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thordike;
O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by
Agents throughout New England.

\$5000. Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe,
speedy and permanent cure of
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Whites, Pains in
the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness,
Affectations of the Kidneys, Irritation
of the Urethra, Gravel, and all
other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without
the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or
change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a
VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and alto-
gether NON-TOXIC. IT INJURES IN THE
MOST DELICATE CONSTITU-
TION. IT was invented by one of the first
and most celebrated Venerial Physicians in Pa-
ris, and is used by thousands in that city, and
throughout Europe and the United States with
the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, tedious recommendations
to decide the value of the medicine. Our
object is to tell you where it can be had, and the
proprietor challenges a single case of either of the
above diseases which this preparation will not
effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5000.
It is put up in bottles, with full directions ac-
cording to the nature of the case. One bottle
lasts ten days. Many have been entirely
cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHOEA LOTION

This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Bal-
ley's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the
cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in
use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its op-
eration, than any other article ever offered to the
public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician
to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bon-
toux, opposite Court Square, Main st. Springfield,
by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot

Time Altered.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct.
20th, Stages will leave Enfield
for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving
at the Boston, New York and Albany
Morning Trains.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival
of the Western and Southern Train. Ex-
press business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON.
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850.

T. F. SLACK, STAFFORD SPRINGS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japan-
ned Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware
Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.

Stoves.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various
Patterns which he will warrant as good as the
best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe,
Zinc, and Siewe Blacking. Persons in want of
any of the above articles, would do well to give
him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all arti-
cles warranted as represented.

N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—
Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and
neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850.

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,
and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850.

Wood and Lumber.
100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered
for sale at reasonable prices. Also,
all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash! All orders
promptly attended to. A. N. MERRICK.
Brimfield, Nov. 30th, 1850.

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber has on hand the largest and
the best assortment ever offered in the mar-
ket, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851.

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

C. M. GARFIELD,
WOULD inform his friends, and the
public in general, that he is manu-
facturing and is ready to supply them with
Bebe's Spring Style of Hats, either by the case
or at retail, which for fineness of material, el-
egance of Style and finish, are not surpassed by
any other establishment.

Also, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., at very low prices.
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber
prior to 1851, are requested to make immedi-
ate payment.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD.
Stand opposite the Depot.
April 5th, 1851.

Books, Stationary

AND Fancy Articles, many of the most pop-
ular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston,
New York and Springfield daily and weekly
Newspapers, at publishers prices.
J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 17.

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed,
for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN.
March, 15th, 1851.

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fash-
ionable at
T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May, 1851.

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing reme-
dy for SUBDUGGING PAIN, and curing the
worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruis-
es, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflam-
matory diseases.

DALLEY'S Magical Pain Extractor.

In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged
size!
CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrap-
pers flood the market! Avoid them as you
would poison!

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE IN SQUIER'S BUILDING.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

NO. 10.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

GOOD ADVICE.

We know not where the following judicious hints had their origin, but we copy them because they are worthy of attention, and many my profit by the observation:

We advise all young men to acquire in early life the habit of using good language, both in speaking and in writing, and to abandon, as soon as possible, the use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of such a language will be; and if the golden age of youth—the proper season for the acquisition of language—be passed in abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education very probably will be doomed to talk slang for life.

Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads instead of slang which he hears; to form this taste from the popular speakers, writers and poets of the country, to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding, at the same time, that pedantic precision and bombast which bespeak rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

There is no man, however low in rank, who may not materially benefit his financial condition by following this advice and cultivating, at the same time, such morals and manners as correspond in character with good words.

CORRECTION OF CHILDREN.

Whenever a mother is obliged to exercise her authority, she should be careful to be very calm—her countenance ought to express more of sorrow than of anger; and if she feel rightly it will wear that aspect. How should one who cannot control herself hope to control her child? How can she expect more from an infant that she herself practices? They are trying moments, for it is painful to see an innocent face overwhelmed with anger, or expressive of any evil passion; but we must remember that these germs of evil we lament are a part of the inheritance we have ourselves bequeathed them; that they are indeed interwoven in their very nature—that it is only by unwearied patience that we can hope to train them to virtue; and we shall feel sympathy and compassion, rather than anger, and seek earnestly to subdue in our own hearts every sinful emotion and desire, and thus to overcome evil with good, for by such means we shall best promote our children's happiness, both here and hereafter.

THE NARROWNESS OF FAME.

If he that imagines the world filled with his actions and praises, shall subvert from the number of his enemies all those who are placed below the light of fame, and who hear in the valleys of life no voice but that of necessity; all those who imagine themselves too important to regard him, and consider the mention of his name as an usurpation of their time; all who are too much or too little pleased with themselves, to attend to anything external; all who are attracted by pleasure, or chained down by pain, to unvaried ideas; all who are withheld from attending his triumph by different pursuits; and all who slumber in universal negligence; he will find his renown straitened by narrow bounds, indeed, and perceive that no man can be either venerable or formidable, but to a small part of his fellow-creatures.—*Johnson.*

NEWSPAPERS.—Judge Longstreet says.—“Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off to school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain—they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else.”

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Do trees talk? Have they leaf-lungs—do they not at sunrise, when the winds blow, and the birds are caroling their songs, play a sweet music? Who has ever heard the soft whisper of the green leaves in spring time, on a sunny morning, who did not feel as though rainbow gleams of gladness were running through the heart? And then, when the peach blossoms hang like rubies from the parent tree—when the morning glory, like a nun before the shrine of God, unfolds her beautiful face, and the moss-roses open their crimson lips, sparkling with nectar that falls from heaven, who does not bless his Maker?

Merit is like the crimson blush on the maiden's cheek—for the more you strive to conceal it, the more discernable it is.

old Indian, with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it.

Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty, and serenely kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and repeated to myself his inestimable lesson.
Col. Trumbull's Autobiography.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

FEMALE BEAUTY.—The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and their lips blue. In Persia, they paint a black streak around the eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures. The Japanese women gild their teeth and those of the Indies paint them red. The peal of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzarat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo females when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with mixture of saffron, tumeric and grease.—In nearly all the Islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, the tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland they cut themselves with shells, and by keeping the wounds a long time form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular addition is made to their beauty by taking off in infancy, the little finger of the left hand at the second joint. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Samatran mother carefully flattened the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood, are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life.—Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that casings of bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea, the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and filled with a wooden plug. In Guiana, the lip is pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the points resting on the chin. The Tunisian woman, of moderate pretensions to beauty, needs a slave under each arm to support her when she walks, and a perfect belle carries flesh enough to load down a camel.—*Home Gazette.*

LOCUST STINGS.—We see in some of our exchanges from the districts now visited by the seventeen year locusts several instances of supposed locust stings. The seventeen year locust has no sting, and no poison; it has however an ovipositor, or egg-placer, sufficiently strong to penetrate not only the bark but the wood of the young shoots of the oak and apple, and after doing this it deposits its eggs near the centre of the twig. This soon dies, and falling to the ground, the hatched larva buries itself in the earth, to go through a seventeen years' existence in that state. It is not impossible that some people may have had their limbs mistaken for those of oaks but the irritation arising from a mere puncture of the ovipositor of the insect is not very likely to occasion serious consequences.

Things human are not eternal; the fugitive slave law is a human production, and therefore the fugitive slave law is not eternal and may be repealed.

pictures of the best masters feed his eye with all the beauties of imitation. A million of human creatures are employed in this country in ministering to the beautiful. It is only a barbarous, ignorant people, that can ever be occupied by the necessities of life alone. If to eat and to drink, and to be warm were the only passions of our minds, we should be what the lowest of us are at this day.—The love of the beautiful calls man to fresh exertions, and awakens him to a more noble life; and the glory of it is, that as painters imitate, and poets sing, and statuary carve, and architects rear up the gorgeous trophies of their skill, and as everything becomes beautiful, and orderly, and magnificent, the activity of the mind rises to a still greater and to better objects. The principles of justice are sought out; the powers of the ruler and the rights of the subject are fixed; man advances to the enjoyment of rational liberty, and to the establishment of those great moral laws which God has written in our hearts, to regulate the destinies of the world.—*Sidney Smith.*

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

About the year 1776 a circumstance occurred which deserves to be written on adamant. In the wars of New England with the aborigines, the Mohegan tribes of Indians early become friends of the English. Their favorite ground was on the banks of the river, (now the Thames) between New London and Norwich. A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist and they are scarcely protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames.—The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these hunters was one named Zachary, of the royal race, an excellent hunter, but as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived.—When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family, who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one life between him and the empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously. “How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be chief of this honorable race? What will the people say? and how will the shades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a base successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more!” He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water, and he kept his resolution.

I had heard this story, and did not entirely believe it; for, young as I was, I already partook of the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capital. My father attended officially, and it was customary for the chief of the Mohegans also to attend.—Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home-brewed beer on the table. I addressed the old chief; “Zachary, this beer is excellent—will you taste it?”

The old man dropped his knife and fork—leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression—his black eye, sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me: “John,” said he, “you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you not know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am, and that, if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop until I got to rum and become again the drunken, contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, while you live, never again tempt any man to break a good resolution.”

Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected—they looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable

Asmai approached, and was received with the utmost hospitality. The slave who had kept up the fire was given the promised freedom on the spot. He abode there three days: every day a camel was killed, and Asmai was never troubled with the usual questions as to who he was, whence he came, and whether he was going. He expressed his surprise at this liberality to his host, who replied—“If I ask not my guest whence and whether his way, ‘Tis because I would have him here with me to stay.”

6. “A well-known Arabian horse-stealer once related, as follows, what had befallen him in the desert—I once, as I was astray in the desert, came to a tribe of Bedouins. They received me with great hospitality, and killed a camel every day on my account. I prayed them not to put themselves to such inconvenience, but to let me depart. Still they would not suffer me to go, and every day they killed a camel. At length, one day I got an opportunity, drove off a fleet camel, mounted it, and went away with all speed. The owner, who saw me going off with his camel, mounted and pursued me.—When he brought me back, he pointed to a snake that was lying in the sand,—“Seest thou,” said he, “the tail of that snake there? I will hit it with this arrow.” He shot, and the arrow pierced the point of the tail. “And with this arrow,” said he, as he drew forth a second, “I will hit its head.” He shot the snake's head in two. “Thou seest now,” said he, “that with this third arrow I should not miss thy breast, and thou dost deserve it for rewarding our hospitality with flight and robbery; but, since thou art our guest, go hence in God's name, and choose twenty camels to take with thee.”

7. “A hungry Bedouin, passing by where a rich Arab was eating his meal, thought how he might get a share of it. “Whence comest thou, Bedouin?” said the Arab. “From the tents of thy tribe.” “Hast thou seen my son Osman?” “He is jumping about like a young lion.” “What is his mother about? She is proud of her new clothes, and grows fatter every day. And my red-haired camel? Oh, he is as well as he can be, and he runs like lightning. And my trusty dog? He lets no stranger go by in the dark, and he barks so loudly that it is a pleasure to hear him. And my house? It stands firmer and is more stately than ever.—The Bedouin, seeing that the inquirer was meantime finishing his meal without offering him a bit, changed his plan, to try if he could not reach the food by some other way. A dog happened to run by. “What a difference, said the Arab, between that dog and mine! Ay! respond—What! is he no more? said the Arab, and hast thou deceived me? I did not wish to deprive thee of thy appetite, said the Bedouin, he is no more, and that because he ate too much of the flesh of thy camel. Oh, heavens! and is my camel dead too? and how did he die? He was killed at the grave of thy wife, the mother of Osman. Great God! my wife, too, lost! what a calamity! and what then did she die of? Of grief at the death of thy son. Unhappy man! what sayest thou? my son? Yes, thy son was killed by the house falling upon him. The Arab cast himself in desperation on the earth, and rolled in the sand, while the Bedouin quietly despatched the rest of the food.”

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

What are half the crimes in the world committed for? What brings into action the best virtues? The desire of possessing. Of possessing what? Not mere money, but every species of the beautiful which money can purchase. A man lies hid in a little, dirty, smoky room for twenty years of his life, and sums up as many columns of figures as would reach round half the earth, if they were laid at length; he gets rich; what does he do with his riches? He buys a large, well proportioned house; in the arrangement of his furniture he gratifies himself with all the beauty which splendid colors, regular figures and smooth surface can convey; he has the beauties of variety and association in his grounds; the cup out of which he drinks his tea is adorned with beautiful figures; the chair in which he sits is covered with smooth, shining leather; his table cloth is of the most beautiful damask; mirrors reflect the lights from every quarter of the room;

father of the maiden and her three brothers. They greeted us,—we them.—“Give up my daughter,” cried the old man to the youth. “If I had intended to leave her,” replied he, “I would not have carried her off.” The maiden's eldest brother ran at the ravisher and fell dead at the first shock; the fate of the two other brothers was similar. The father lamented over his sons, and earnestly once more besought the youth to give him up his daughter. “If I had intended to leave her, I would not have carried her off,” was his reply. They rushed on each other; the old man tore open the bosom of the youth, and he cleft the old man's skull. They fell together; the combat gave me four spears and four horses. The maiden, whether she thought herself more bound to avenge the death of her father and brothers than that of her lover, rushed furiously at me. I was obliged, against my will, to defend myself from her blows—she fell beneath mine. That was the scene of the bloody death, the greatest instance of courage I ever met with.”

2. “The people of Kufa, in Arabia, had the reputation of being great misers, and every tale of a skin flint character was laid to their account. A traveller said he lodged one time in Kufa, and the master of the house did nothing all night long but turn his children from one side to the other in their beds. He asked him what he meant by it, and he replied, “If they lie on one side the internal heat increases, and digestion goes on too fast; so I turn them that I may save something at breakfast.” A father at Kufa said to his son,—“Do as you see me doing,—instead of eating meat, hold your bread in the steam of your neighbor's pot.”

3. “A miser of Kufa hearing that there was a celebrated miser at Bassora, to whom all other misers might go too school, resolved to go and take lessons of him. He went and told him wherefore he was come. “Thou art welcome,” said he of Bassora; “we will go now to the market to make purchases.” They went to the baker. “Hast thou good bread?” “At your service gentlemen, fresh and white as butter.” “Thou seest,” said he of Bassora to him of Kufa, “that butter is better than bread, which was compared to it; and we shall do better to get butter.” They went to the butter seller, and asked if he had good butter. “At your service, butter fresh and sweet as the nicest oil of olives.” “Thou hearst,” said the host, “the best butter is compared with oil, which must be far preferable.” They went to the oil merchant. “Hast thou good oil?” “The very best; bright and clear as water.” “Ho! ho!” cried he of Bassora to him of Kufa, “then water is the best diet of all; I have a whole tub full of it at home, with which I will entertain thee nobly.” And, in fact, he set nothing but water before his guest; since water was better than oil, oil than butter, and butter than bread. “God be praised!” said the miser of Kufa, “I have not made my journey in vain, but have learned something of value.”

4. “I came one time (said Asmai, the celebrated poet of the court of Harunur Rashid), to a tribe of Bedouins, in the wilderness. A crowd of women and girls hastened when they saw me, laid hold on the bridle of my camel, took me down, ungirt the beast, and tended and fed it.—For three days they entertained me in the most friendly manner; but when, on the fourth, I prepared to depart, no one would help me to saddle my camel. I expressed surprise at this; and one of the maidens answered extempore: “An honor 'tis for us the coming guest to serve, But if we aid his flight disgrace we well deserve.”

5. “The Arabs are in the habit of lighting fires in the wilderness, during the long dark nights, to direct travellers who are gone astray, and lead them to where they will be entertained. The name given to these fires is “Fire of the Villages, or of Hospitality.” Asmai said that, one wild, stormy night, he came to one of these fires, and found at it an Arab, who was cheering his slave to keep it up with these verses:—

“The night is bleak, the storm whirls high the sand,
Let then the blaze be seen wide o'er the land:
Let wandering Sons of the Way it bring to me,
Thou shalt, my son, straightway a freeman be.”

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
“New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 5.14, P. M.
“Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
“The 10.44, A. M., and 2.25, 5.14, 8.55, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 6.40, 11.30 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland at 2.33, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORIES OF THE ARABS.

1. The Khalif Omar one day asked Amru, the son of Modikerb the Zobeidee, to tell him the instances of the greatest cowardice, and greatest courage he had ever encountered. “As I was going one time to the chase,” said Amru, “I found on the heath a horse tied to a stake, a spear was standing upright beside it, and a man was lying on the grass, playing with his sword-belt. Have a care,” cried I, “thou art a child of Death.”—“And who art thou?” said he, with a faltering voice. “I am Amru, the son of Modikerb the Zobeidee, the hero, far-renowned among the Arab tribes.” Scarcely had I spoken these words when the man, with a cry, gave up the ghost. And this is the greatest instance of cowardice I ever met with. I was another time galloping my horse about the heath, here and there, without any fixed object. I met a blooming youth, who was come from Yemama: he greeted me,—I him,—and I asked his name. “I am,” said he, “Hares, the son of Saad.” “Have a care,” said I to him, “thou art a child of Death.” “And who art thou wretch! that darest to boast in that way?” “I am Amru, the son of Modikerb, renowned among the Arabs.” “Thy pedigree shall not protect thee,” cried he. We ran with our set lances against each other—I struck him direct on the breast, but the stroke took no effect, and I received a severe blow on the head. “Leave off, Amru,” cried he, “take that as portion-flee. I will not defile myself with thy blood.” I felt humiliated, and would have preferred death a thousand times to the disgrace.—Thrice we broke our lances and thrice was I humbled in the same manner. At length I prayed him to be my friend. “I want not thy friendship,” replied he; and this word humbled me more than all that had preceded. Yet I ceased not to urge him. “Ill fortune be on thee,” said he, “thou knowest not that my way lays straight to the bloody death.” “Be it so,” said I; “I will go to it hand in hand with thee.” We rode the length of a day together. In the evening we came to a tent.—“Seest thou, Amru,” said he, “yonder is the tent of bloody death.—Dismount now and hold my horse, that I may get myself ready; or, if thou hadst rather, I will hold thine.” I consented to act as groom and hold his horse. He went to the tent and called out a maiden, the most beautiful I ever beheld. He set her on a camel, and giving me the rein, said, “Lead her, I will escort her; or, if thou wilt, do thou escort, and I will lead her.” I patiently took hold of the bridle of the camel, and led her. We thus went the whole night long; towards day-break, the youth asked me, “Amru, seest thou any thing?” “I see horsemen afar in the grey dawn.” “If there be many of them,” said he, “it signifies naught; but if there be only a few, the bloody death is among them.” “I now see more plainly; there are only four of them.” “Well, then, keep to the right, I will keep to the left.” The four horsemen came nearer and nearer—it was the

Court of Common Pleas.
The Court (Judge Hyington on the bench) says the Springfield Republican, resumed its sitting on Monday, (16th), after the recess caused by the interruption of the suit of *Morgan vs. Doherty*, and has continued in session through the week, disposing of the following cases:

Thomas J. Lewis vs. Reuben Smith, both of Westfield. This was an action to recover damages under a contract for the supply of castings for "Flat Heaters," the defendant having refused to accept of a portion of the castings on the ground that they were not good. Verdict for plaintiff, damages \$18.54.

George W. Burke, of Palmer, vs. Charles J. Miller, of Chester. Suit to foreclose a mortgage of land given to secure five notes of \$100 each. The history of the notes and mortgage is interesting, and substantially as follows. Last August, Elbridge G. Hazen of Worthington, while riding in Chester, lost his pocket-book, containing about \$500 in money, and valuable papers. Circumstances induced him to suspect the defendant, Miller, of having picked up his pocket book and appropriated its contents. Miller denied it, but after a number of months had passed, Hazen found by investigation that he (Miller) had used an unusual amount of money for some time. Armed with detailed facts on this point, and with a criminal warrant for his arrest, Hazen called on Miller, and without serving the warrant, laid before him what he had discovered as to his money matters. Miller failed satisfactorily to explain, and being renewedly charged with the appropriation of Hazen's money, offered to settle the matter and did so by giving Hazen the notes and mortgage on which the suit is based. Mr. Hazen subsequently sold the notes to Dr. Burke, but Mr. Miller, meantime, changed his mind and refused to pay them, alleging that they were given without consideration, and when alarmed by threats. This was one ground of the defense on the suit.

Another was that the notes were given for the purpose of compounding a criminal prosecution, and therefore not collectible by law. The reply of plaintiff to this, was, that even if it were so, it would not affect his claim under the notes and mortgage unless it were further proved that he knew of the illegal consideration for them when he purchased them of Mr. Hazen. Much evidence was introduced on the several points, and the case was very ably and fully argued by Mr. Ashmun on one side and Mr. Bates on the other. The jury, after an absence of some hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff on all points. Bates and Gillett for plaintiff; Ashmun and N. T. Leonard for defendant.

Mrs. Swishelm on the New Costume.
Mrs. Swishelm, of the *Pittsburg Family Visitor*, discourses as follows on the new costume.

"We find quite a number of our exchanges setting us down as an opponent of the change in dress. Some one goes so far as to say we were the first to propose it, and then because Mrs. Bloomer took the lead in its adoption we get jealous. Well, it would not be wonderful if we should be a little jealous of Mrs. B., for folks say she is very pretty little fellow which look bewitching in the new costume. But for our 'understanding' is lengthy, and would naturally suggest to all beholders the propriety of abbreviation if we could dispense with the ruling skirt. We cannot tell what right Mrs. Bloomer has to have nice, little short feet, and do think it sufficient grounds, not only for jealousy, but for downright hostility. As for the new dress it strikes us as a mere matter of taste. The only particulars in dress we have opposed is the present styled bodice, skirts which do not rest upon the shoulders, an unnecessary quantity of them, and a masculine costume. We never suggested the adoption of the Turkish dress; but think it very convenient and appropriate in many places and on many occasions; but do not think we should wear like it, for 'full dress,' or an evening costume. It would be good to work or walk in, but really we have not dignity enough to bear up against the consequences of its adoption. We made one of the dresses, put it on and ran up the hill to show it to two or three neighbors. The first man we met was one who had been almost a member of our family for seven years. He stood and looked and looked until we came close, then exclaimed, 'Well, I do know you I believe; but indeed I thought it was Mary G.'"

Now, Mary G. is a niece of ours, about thirteen years old, and did strike us that for a woman of thirty-four to be taken for a Miss of thirteen, until she came close enough to show the wrinkles on her brow, was rather antiquated juvenility. Young girls who have not passed the prime of life may look very well in Turkish trousers. We would like to see them on such as they become, just as we like to other women with pretty collars, but never wear one ourselves."

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The *San Antonio Ledger* of the 20th ult., contains the following: "The great El Paso train dated May 21st, near the mouth of San Pedro. This letter says that so far, the journey had been pleasant, though rougher times were anticipated. The grass along the route was miserable, and in some places it had failed entirely. There had been little rain, and consequently water was rather scarce. No signs of Indians were seen."

The reports of the crops from almost every part of the State are very favorable, and the country is rapidly filling up with farmers from every quarter.

The *Houston Telegraph* has the following paragraph relative to the gold deposits in the river Gila:

"We have been informed by Mr. Dyckman, who has lately returned from California that the statement made by Lieut. Enory, in his report, that gold had been found on the Gila, is confirmed by the Texas emigrants who travelled by the Gila route to San Diego. He says that Mr. Rose, of San Antonio, washed the sands of the Gila within sight of the villages of the Maricopa Indians, and found large quantities of gold. He could easily wash out ten dollars worth a day, but as the Apaches were constantly prowling about his camp, he was compelled to abandon it. Mr. Dyckman met with the head chief of the Apaches at one of the frontier towns of Sonora, who informed him that there were immense quantities of the yellow metal in the country North of the Gila, but that the Apaches would not permit the Americans to settle there."—*N. O. Picayune* June 11th.

Miss Frances Bancroft, a young school mistress, teaching in Agawam district, West Springfield, was complained of last Saturday for severely and unnecessarily whipping a little daughter of Walter B. Smith, one of her pupils. She was acquitted.

PALMER JOURNAL.

D. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

More About Rail Roads.

Active measures are now in progress for locating the Ware River and Amherst and Belchertown Railroads. The friends of the Amherst and Belchertown route recently held a meeting at Amherst, which was large and encouraging. Addresses were made by Judge Coukey, Mr. Dickenson, Prof. Hitchcock, Prof. Fowler and Dr. Gridley of Amherst, Myron Lawrence of Belchertown, and Gen. Palmer of New London. They all expressed the strongest belief in the success of the enterprise. Gen. Palmer said:

Let every one take hold of the matter in earnest, determined to aid to the extent of his ability, and he had not the least doubt that the road could be located and under contract in from sixty to ninety days, and that a year from next fourth of July we might celebrate the opening of the road to Amherst. He said there could be no doubt that it would be a paying stock. The local business would support it, and the through business would sustain it, and both together be thought could not fail of paying a handsome dividend. In the matter of subscription, he thought every one ought to aid to the amount of his ability. The land damages, the fencing and the ties must come from the immediate line of the road.

In reference to business being created by railroads, where was none before, he cited the case of the town of Stafford, in Connecticut. Previous to building the New London road, there was not business enough, although the place is somewhat noted for its mineral springs, to sustain a regular stage line or other conveyance, and while it was building, an attempt was made to keep up a two-horse wagon for the accommodation of persons employed on the road, and it failed for want of encouragement. But from the first month after running the cars, the receipts from travel to that place had been \$50, \$80 and \$90 per day, and when the road was completed to Palmer, they soon increased to \$100 and \$150.

Another meeting of the friends of the Amherst and Belchertown route will be held next Monday for the organization of the Amherst and Belchertown R. R. Corporation, and to act upon the question of accepting the act of incorporation passed by our last Legislature. The Amherst people are earnest in the matter, and we see no reason why they cannot secure the desired object.

The Ware River Road is already organized under its charter, and a locating survey of the same commenced last Tuesday, under the supervision of Gen. Palmer. The road will pass up the valley of the Ware River, through the village of Thorndike, to Ware, and from thence to Barre, and if the stock be all taken, it will be pushed through to Winchendon, N. H.

It seems to be the policy of the New London interest to encourage both these Roads. The two Roads will traverse distinct sections of country, and the business of one will not in the least affect that of the other. It is understood that the New London interest will furnish the rails and running power of the roads, if the local companies will effect the grading, including the land, &c.

The building of the two Roads, both converging to Palmer, will give a new impulse to the business of this village. The Western and New London Rail Roads, have made the Depot village what it now is, and will not the termination of two Northern Roads, in this place, greatly add to its present prosperous condition?

Cheap Postage Law.

The new Cheap Postage Law goes into effect next Tuesday, July 1st. After that time we may expect a large increase of letters and mail-matter on every post route in the United States. The cheapness of letter communication will promote a more extensive interchange of thoughts between all classes of individuals, while, in a short time, the revenue produced by the Cheap Postage system will be greater than that produced by the old high rates. The prepayment of letters will also be a saving to the government of millions of dollars. For this national blessing—the relief from the thrall of high postage—the next fourth of July should be celebrated in a becoming manner, if not in commemoration of our National Independence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The morning train from Albany to Springfield, on Wednesday morning, met with an accident when about 40 miles this side of that city. The rear axle of the tender broke in consequence of an imperfection in the iron, let the wheels back upon the baggage car, throwing it off the track, and serving the second class and post office car in the same manner. The locomotive and one of the passenger cars were also thrown off the track. The track was torn up for 50 or 100 rods.

Mr. J. Nolen, mail agent, was thrown out of the car, and the track striking him upon the abdomen injured him, it is feared, fatally. A brakeman was also injured in the same manner, but not so dangerously. An Irish woman and several other second-class passengers were badly hurt. The accident delayed the trains for the day.

LADY FRANKLIN.—Recent advices from Europe state that the health of Lady Franklin is exceedingly precarious—her terrible state of suspense and anxiety is rapidly wearing away her life.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The Lake Superior Journal says that during the month of May about \$40,000 was received at the Land Office, at Sault St. Marie, for mineral and agricultural lands. It adds that farms, mill seats, copper and iron mines, marble and oil stone quarries, are being purchased by actual settlers.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

Under this head the Boston Journal says: The rage for annexation is not abated.—Our restless people long since fixed their eyes on Cuba, and we are now longing for the Sandwich Islands. It is difficult to account for the fascination exerted over the Saxon race by countries available for acquisition.—England, although possessed of territory in almost every inhabitable latitude of the globe, and literally unable to manage her vast possessions, is constantly seeking for new acquisitions. The restless and adventurous in the United States, imitating the example of their English brethren, covet the possessions of their neighbors, and talk of annexation as gloriously as the English talk of conquest.

The latest annexation scheme which is on the tapis is the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. Situated as these islands are, equidistant between our Pacific territory and China, they will of necessity become the half-way station of the contemplated lines of steamers which will at no distant day connect the extreme eastern and western portions of the globe. They have long been the depots of our whalers, and they are already under American influence. The acquisition of these islands would, under these circumstances, doubtless be attended with many important advantages to the United States.

There is a *per contra*, however, which it would be well for the ardent friends of annexation, (of whom there are not a few in California) to take into account. Two or three important arguments against annexation may be thus briefly stated. Such a step would be likely to involve us in difficulties with England and France, both of which countries are directly interested in the independence of the Sandwich Islands. It would cause trouble in the United States, as the abolitionists would insist on Wilnot providing the islands, notwithstanding slavery is unknown there. The islands, owing to their great distance from the United States, would be difficult to govern, and never could be properly represented at the capital. A little reflection on the part of the annexationists would suggest other arguments against annexation. We merely throw out these hints by way of caution to those who, looking merely to the advantages of the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, are likely to favor the movements which are undoubtedly now on foot to effect that object. With regard to these movements, we find the following in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

"Some documents of considerable importance on this subject, have lately been sent to the government at Washington, consisting of representations of American merchants and ship-masters. We have learned from good authority, that the Sandwich Islanders—the people and their authorities—are very desirous of placing themselves under the protection of the Government of the United States."

The subject, in all its relations, should command the attention of our government; for these interests are of great importance to our commerce—to our whaling fleet, which must go in there—and to our steamers, which are to traverse the Pacific between California and the East Indies.

As a proof that our merchants and navigators are earnestly looking towards a steam communication with India, it may be mentioned that, in Boston, a propeller is building to go to China, and that a large steamer is already building in this city, to run from San Francisco to China.

ICE PRODUCED BY STEAM POWER.—Mr. Thomas Masters, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-st., London, the inventor of various ingenious machines for freezing, has an apparatus at the Exhibition, capable of freezing upwards of 100 quarts of desert ice (six different sorts are produced in the one machine) every fifteen or sixteen minutes, of a perfectly smooth quality. The machines are also made to produce cylinders of solid ice, sufficiently large to hold decanters of water and many bottles of wine. These cylinders are made in the form of castelated towers, and have a very novel appearance.

The converting steam or vapor into snow may also be effected by this machine, and in this way a whole room can be easily cooled down in the hottest weather. The patentee's smaller machines, of which there are several exhibited in class 22, are calculated for use in a small family or bachelor's chambers.—The cost of turning pure water into ice for sherry cooler, cooling wine, and other purposes, is said to be less than what it can be purchased for at the ice stores.

ONE OF THE TOWNS.—We find the following in an exchange paper. It is said that the town referred to is situated in the West but the assertion lacks proof. It was headed "Doings in a town out West."

In one day, they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men on a rail out of town, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gaider pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a circuit rider, who afterwards ran a foot race for apple jack all round, and as this was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his years salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person, who he said, did not understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog stealing.

It is stated that sixty-eight whale ships will this year be added to the whaling fleet of New Bedford. At Mattapoisett, there are several fine ships now on the stocks for this trade.

A writer in the London Daily News figures out that the Great Exhibition will not pay its expenses, and that a deficit of £35,000 will have to be supplied by Parliament.

MISCHIEVOUS BOY.—A boy named Wm. H. Tilton, entered the *Mirror* office, in Manchester, and knocked the form into pi. He pleaded guilty before the Police Court, and was committed for trial at the Court of Common Pleas.

DISUNION.—The New York Tribune closes an ably written article on the pomposity of the South, and their threats of Disunion as follows:

"Sifting the chaff out of the whole subject, here is what we have left. The Union was to be dissolved, if the North should have the 'audacity' to propose to exclude the South from the territories to be acquired from Mexico. Then, after having obtained the territories it was to be dissolved if the South was not allowed to have a specific proportion of them for Slavery—to wit—all below 36° 30'. Then again, it was certainly to be dissolved if California was admitted as a free State. But all these things have been done and no dissolution has followed; we have escaped all the threatened dangers, and the very recollection of them is fading from the public mind. Now, we have it from the best authority that the Union is to be dissolved, if a certain law, passed in the year 1850, relative to fugitive blacks, whose chief advantage and recommendation is that it enables the South to catch runaways at five thousand dollars a head, should be repealed or amended."

"To this complexion it has come at last." Tell it not in Gath! It is an awful dwindle. And how people can keep their countenance while wielding such a puny terror, after what we have heard in the last two or three years, passes our comprehension.—There is neither flash nor roar at such a performance. It is no more like some of the Southern touches at disunion that we have alluded to, than a streak of dirty yellow paint is like a flash of lightning."

ACT TO REGULATE THE PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following act, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, is of interest to all having business with the Probate Judges and Commissioners of Insolvency:—

An Act to Regulate the Publication of Advertisements issued under the authority of Probate Judges and Commissioners of Insolvency.

SECTION 1. All persons having business at the several offices of the Commissioners of Insolvency of this Commonwealth, shall have the right of selecting such newspapers as they may prefer and name, for the publication of all legal notices which may be ordered, under their application, by the several Judges of Probate and Commissioners of Insolvency; provided, that if in the judgment of any Judge of Probate or Commissioner of Insolvency, the newspaper thus selected shall be deemed insufficient to give due publicity to any such notice, the said Judge of Probate or Commissioner of Insolvency shall have the right of ordering the publication of the said notice in one other paper.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. Approved May 16, 1851.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The following singular case is related in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"A servant girl of unusually pleasing personal appearance, living in the family of Dr. F. H. Clark, Dentist, No. 118 Ninth street, on Sunday evening, 25th ult., accidentally thrust her head through a glass door, completely cutting off the larger part of her countenance. After a lapse of some minutes, the piece was found adhering to the broken glass. It was immediately placed in its proper position by Dr. Clark and held until an adhesive plaster could be obtained, when it was secured as well as circumstances would permit. At the expiration of about two weeks, the plaster was removed and the operation found triumphantly successful; and now (18th June) there can be observed no more deformity than would be occasioned by a slight scratch."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—TWO LADIES DROWNED.—On Friday last, two young ladies, one named Cobb, belonging in Clinton, and the other a cousin of Miss C., a visitor, went out sailing in Clinton harbor, in company with two young men, when a sudden fluv of wind struck the boat, and capsize it. One of the men, a sailor, swam ashore for the purpose of obtaining assistance, while the others clung to the boat. Before assistance could arrive, both young ladies became exhausted, fell into the water, and were drowned. The young man was rescued.

A BITING SATIRE.—Punch has an engraving this week of a wretched negro, scantily draped, and with her wrists shackled, such a figure, in fact, as we blush to own may be seen at a Southern slave auction.—The figure is standing on a pedestal ornamented with whips and manacles, and leans against a whipping post, over which is thrown the National flag. The motto on the pedestal is "E pluribus unum," and the name, "The VIRGINIAN Slave, intended as a companion to Power's Greek slave."

TERIBLE TORNADO.—A terrible tornado occurred at Hebron, McHenry County, Ill., on the third inst., which is described as follows:

"It uprooted trees, demolished houses, and killed three persons—the wife and child of Mr. Peterson, and a child of Mr. Martin. Mr. Peterson's house was totally demolished. So far as heard from, thirteen houses were blown down, and perhaps more lives have been lost. The track of the hurricane is said to have been from one and a half to two miles wide."

A young man named Jeffs was terribly gored by a bull in North Londonderry, Vt., the animal caught him in the leg, threw him into the air, caught him again in the abdomen, ruptured his muscles so as to let his bowels out, and otherwise injured him. He then managed to crawl out of the beast's way, and though suffering dreadfully will probably survive.

A Post-office has been established at Mitineague in West Springfield, and Mr. William Barrows appointed Postmaster.

THE HOPES OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—The Southern Press attempts to show that the Secessionists of South Carolina are not weak. The strength of the State (provided it secedes) the Press contends will be on the sea! This is attempted to be proved by the following reasoning.

"If then a collision should occur between South Carolina and the federal government and the other States, the inevitable course of events will be that she will invite into her navy both steamers and men, and with her commission they will have three millions of tons of shipping, worth one hundred millions of dollars, and another hundred millions of cargo afloat, belonging to the assailing States, to supply her navy with prize money. And such a vast and tempting fund would invite almost as many auxiliaries as California gold itself. There are all the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, that contain such multitudes of sympathizers with South Carolina. There are forty thousand steam navigators on the Mississippi—men intensely fond of adventure, of war, of glory, and of prize money. There are ship owners of the North, of New York and Boston, who would enter for the prizes. There would be the enterprising, the adventurous, the warlike from many of the Southern States—and the consequence would be, that in one year after the contest began, there would be no safety in the entire coasting trade—nor could a vessel attempt with prudence to enter or to depart from the harbor of New York itself."

The commercial States have two hundred millions of dollars worth of tonnage and merchandise constantly exposed on the sea. Half a dozen rapid steamers would render this all unsafe. And does any man suppose that this number of the fastest of steamers could not be commanded by South Carolina, with such an immense fund for remuneration?

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says, a very important religious movement is now going on in Canada. The Synod of the Free Church Congregational Union, and the Synod of the United Church have severally come out in favor of secularizing the clergy reserves, which are worth \$8,000,000. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has denounced the existing distribution of these clergy reserves, but is silent on the subject of secularization.

This old fashioned plan of funding large sums of money for the support of religious matters, is more and more thought, in these days, to be injudicious. The experience of the American churches seem to prove that the best support of religious institutions, is true religion in the hearts of the people.—The constant litigation before secular courts as to who shall have the money when individual churches or whole denominations divide, is certainly apt to be very disastrous to the piety of the claimants, as well as mischievous in its example.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—About two weeks since, two little girls, not far from five and six years of age, daughters of Mr. John A. Root and Mr. Hallway of Hayville, in Washington County, undertook to sport upon a raft, floating on the pond above Hayden's old button factory. In the act of getting to the raft, they pushed it from the shore, and it floated towards the dam. The raft and its precious burden, were seen before they reached the precipice, but not in time to prevent the plunging. The girls, completely overboard, falling a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, and as the raft appeared upon the surface of the eddy water, a little hand was seen clinging to it. With all possible despatch, a man plunged into the water under the falling sheet—not being able to breast the current—drew the little girl out by the arm, and the other one was clinging to one of her feet. Both were thus rescued without receiving material injury.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

HAMPDEN COURT HOUSE.—The Hampden Commissioners have decided to enlarge the Court House at Springfield. The plan is to extend the building 28 feet in the rear, the extension in the second story to be appropriated for two jury rooms and a Law Library, and in the first story for increased office room. The whole interior of the first floor is to be remodelled, a large Grand Jury room with two small rooms adjoining for witnesses being contemplated; and the offices of Register of Deeds and County Treasurer, Clerk of the Courts, and Register of Probate, it is expected will be greatly enlarged.

Hadn't the Commissioners better wait till our Westfield friends make a new Court House over there, and then locate a Court House some where in the center of Hampden County, say in Palmer?

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF PEAT.—The Saratoga Whig says:—A *fathomless* bed of the purest quality of peat or turf-fuel, has been discovered within four miles of the village of Saratoga Springs—the surface extending over some sixty acres, upon the land owned by Drs. Allen and Alger, and Mr. Thompson, harness maker, of this village.—Extensive excavations have been made without finding any bottom to the strata, and proving it to be of the finest quality as far down as explored. It is said to be superior to coal and much cheaper as fuel than either coal or wood. The owners design to introduce it here and in other markets as a substitute for all grades of fuel heretofore used in stoves, open grates, or fire-places. A specimen may be seen at the Post Office Bookstore, Saratoga Springs.

Mr. Paine, the water gas man, is in Washington, and proposing to the Government to illuminate light-houses for a mere trifle. He exhibits his light to those interested, and has already convinced them that he has made a most extraordinary discovery.

The "Sea Serpint" has been seen by Capt. Richard Burr, who says some 150 young ones accompanied the mother. He captured one of the young ones, but lost the largest half of it by his instrument cutting it in two before he got it on board his vessel.

The Springfield Republican calls Rev. Charles Spear a humbug. Perhaps some people will believe he is.

DISTRESSING.—The St. Louis Union of the 10th, says:—Among the other disasters of the flood, not the least distressing and calamitous, has been the rendering of almost one thousand persons residing on the opposite side of the river, houseless and homeless.—Those persons, driven away from their dwellings in Illinois, by the influx of the water as high as the second story, and in some cases by the sweeping of their houses down the Mississippi, have taken refuge in this city, destitute of a roof to shelter them, and, in many instances, of all means to secure the most ordinary comfort in the general wreck of their personal and household effects. Great numbers of them have resorted to the Sturgeon market, where they are living for the present in the most comfortable way they can.

INHUMAN.—A woman, who stated she was from Illinois, went into a closet on Second street, yesterday morning, and delivered herself of a male infant. Having remained there for such a length of time as to create suspicions, the negro woman who kept the house, and heard a faint cry as of an infant, went into the closet on the woman leaving, and discovered the child at the bottom of the sink. With assistance the child was taken out and found to be alive. The unnatural mother was at once arrested, but in her week state she was sent to the City Hospital, with her offspring, where, at last accounts, both were doing well.—*St. Louis Organ*.

A COSTLY VISIT.—As Captain Nye, the commander of the Pacific, was conducting a party of European friends through Phalao's magnificent Tausorial Saloons in New York, for the purpose of showing them what an expensive and elegant people we Americans are, not only in the fitting up of our steamboats but even in the decoration of our barber's shops, a pugnacious bull dog, belonging to one of the foreign gentlemen, suddenly plunged through a costly mirror, extending from the floor to the ceiling, and shattered it into a hundred fragments. The price of the mirror was five hundred dollars, which sum the owner of the dog handed over to Mr. Phalao with the greatest nonchalance.

THE POTATO ROT.—Phanilo Flunders, of Lowell, made application to the Governor of Massachusetts for the reward offered by the Legislature for a remedy for the potato disease. He says, after ample investigation, that the disease is caused by a small insect or black bug, which preys upon the leaf until it destroys the vine, and causes the root to rot. This remedy he proposes—having tested it fully himself, to dissolve lime in water, and with a sprinkling pot, adapted to the purpose, to sprinkle all the vines with the solution as soon as there is any indication of the presence of the insects, which is always indicated by an appearance of rust. The solution may be weak, but must be repeated once a week, after the appearance of the insect. He thinks that two casks of lime to the acre would be sufficient.

DEATH OF MR. PATTERSON, OWNER OF MONTMORENCI FALLS.—A correspondent writes to the *Doston Traveller* from Quebec under date of June 15th, an account of his visit to the beautiful Falls of Montmorenci, and says:

"Mr. Patterson who owned these Falls, and all the land on both sides of the river for twenty miles up and down, died the day before we were there, and we saw his funeral procession, which was about one and a half miles long, composed almost entirely of his tenants, who rode in calashes and their little cars, with long streamers of black crape flying from their hats. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to Canada a poor boy, but being shrewd and industrious, worked his way up, until he died one of the richest men in the Province."

THE SPIRITS.—In the New Hampshire House of Representatives, a few days since, a proposal was made and entertained, to enact a law for the protection of the people of the State against imposition and injury by persons pretending to hold intercourse with departed spirits. Is this, asks a contemporary, an age of progress? or do we "advance backwards" toward the era of *Salem witchcraft*?

A DOUBLE DUEL.—The Prince of Canino and Count Rossi recently exchanged a couple of shots at Versailles—the first at thirty and the second at fifteen paces. There was no blood drawn. The duel gave rise to another, with small swords, by Count Neuekerke and Pierre Bonaparte, in which the former was wounded in the thigh.—Prince Canino and Pierre Bonaparte are sons of Lucien, brother of the Emperor.

DROWNED.—A son of Mr. Benjamin Hastings, of Hartford, was drowned on Saturday last. His body was recovered in about three hours afterwards.

ITEMS.

John Tilghman was hung at Newbern, N. C., on the 14th inst., for the murder of Joseph J. Tilghman. The scene was witnessed by 5,000 people. The murderer confessed his crime.

The wheat harvest has already commenced on the James river, in Virginia. The prospect is unusually promising.

At New York, pine apples are selling from the vessels at ten dollars per hundred. Bananas are selling at about two dollars per hundred.

A mud turtle weighing 41 pounds was caught in a pond at Lancashire, a few days since.

A card appears in the *Salem Gazette*, requesting the ladies of that city to don the Bloomer dress on the 4th of July.

Tuesday last week, Henry Allard, an operative in Pepperell mills, Biddford, Me., was caught in the machinery and killed.

The mortality in London during the first three weeks of May was 1041, 1002, 1000; a little above the average.

Col. BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is only 33 years of age, and was originally a printer's boy.

The southern rights convention of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 16th, and nominated Gen. Quitman as their candidate for governor.

An Irish woman was killed on the Worcester railroad on Monday, through her own carelessness. She was literally cut to pieces.

LUDLOW CITY IN BLOOM.—We learn from the *Springfield Republican* that Bloomerism has extended into the quiet precincts of Ludlow City. Who'd a thought it? That place where we first saw the light of this glorious world; where, among the green hills and flowery meadows, we inspired a love for the pen and courted the muses and the girls; where we romped with the latter, climbed trees with them, and inhaled the soul-inspiring, joy-giving influences of our childhood's Paradise. And can it be possible that "seven" of those girls have so abandoned the ways of their former rectitude as to wear their dresses at half-mast as a token of departed modesty?

STATE LAWS.—The General Laws and Resolves passed by the last Legislature, are printed in pamphlet form, and are now ready for gratuitous distribution. The Town Clerk of Palmer has received a sufficient number to supply the citizens of the town, and they are invited to call at his office and obtain them.

AN ERROR ON THE RIGHT SIDE.—The Treasurer of Rhode Island finds in his possession five thousand dollars of which he has no account, and which he is sure does not belong to him, but must belong to the State, to which he passes it over. The error occurred during the illness of the Treasurer, and though it has not been discovered, the money has been, which is an important consideration.

LARGE PRINTING OFFICE.—Messrs. Clowes of London, employ at the present time upwards of 600 compositors and a large array of pressmen, and they keep in continual motion 26 machines, day and night, upon their premises, besides giving employment to various machines which are kept for general accommodation in London.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A correspondent of the *Salem Gazette*, states that there is an old lady in that city seventy-four years of age, who two years ago, in a fit of sickness, lost all her hair. About a year since, a new growth of hair commenced, and her head is now, at seventy-six years of age, entirely covered with hair, about seven inches long, entirely free from any grey, of a dark chestnut color, and of as healthy and glossy appearance as that of most young ladies of sixteen years of age.

WARE RIVER R. R.—Subscriptions to the Ware River Railroad capital stock: In Ware, 185 shares, 30 stockholders; Hardwick, 16 shares, 7 stockholders; New Britain, 26 shares, 2 stockholders; Barre, 187 shares, 33 stockholders; Hubbardston, 59 shares, 7 stockholders; Templeton, 31 shares, 6 stockholders; Winchendon, 3 shares, 1 stockholder. Total, 483 shares, 86 stockholders. Query; how many shares will be taken in Palmer?

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.—The Lockport Daily Courier says: "There is a legend that a merchant once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose that way."

HADLEY FALLS BANK.—The new bank at Hadley Falls has been organized by the choice of the following officers: Chauncey B. Rising, President, John Ross, Wm. Melcher, R. G. Marsh and Cyrus Frink of Holyoke; Joel Miller of South Hadley Falls; W. Street of Northampton; A. D. Chapin of Springfield, and Perry of West Springfield.

J. J. DOHERTY.—In compliance with the request of a committee of his people, the connection of Rev. John J. Doherty with the Catholic church in Springfield has been terminated by the Bishop in Boston.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has issued instructions permitting Canadian vessels to load and unload at ports in the U. S. as long as similar privileges are extended to American vessels in Canadian ports. No foreign vessels are to be permitted to engage in our coasting trade.

"DOLLY," a negro woman of Jacksonville, Fla., died on the 4th inst., aged 116. She had been a cook for some officers during the Revolutionary war, of which she retained a vivid recollection. Up to the time of her death she was active, and had not lost her skill as a gastronomer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Col. Elias Coomes of Longmeadow fell, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., from his woods and rather small building, and, striking on his head, fractured his skull. He lingered in an unconscious state until Friday, last week, when he died. He had lately been chosen commander of the Springfield Horse Guards.

The mail train from Buffalo, on Friday morning, when near Batavia, ran over a horse, throwing every car off the track, and badly smashing the engine. The fireman, together with 9 others, was seriously injured.

The Summer Exhibition, of Amherst College will take place on Wednesday, July 2d, at the College Chapel. Music may be expected from the "Alleghenians," a celebrated band of singers.

TEXAS.—Dates to the 10th report the crops suffering for want of rain. Cholera had appeared at Houston. The political canvass was very exciting.

THE BLOOMERS have had a Ball at Greenfield. They are reported by some to have appeared very charming, and by others to have resembled kangaroos, apes, owls &c.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—John Sculley, an Irishman, offered a revolver pistol for pawn, at the office of Mr. Hart, in Waltham street, N.Y., on Friday, last week, saying it was not loaded. Mr. Hart snatched the pistol, when one barrel exploded, and a ball entered the left breast of Mr. Sculley, killing him instantly. He had offered to pawn the pistol the day before, saying that it was loaded, but Mr. Hart refused to take it. The latter surrendered himself, but was discharged, after the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of accidental death.

THREE FEMALES BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the *Reflector*, writing from North Groton, Mass., states that on the 13th inst. a dreadful calamity occurred at that place. A cabinet-maker by the name of Annable, in reducing some varnish, left it too long upon the fire. His house was immediately enveloped in flames, and his wife and two daughters were burned to death. Mr. Annable and his little son, alone of his family, survive the catastrophe.

WEBB AND WILLIS.—This case was before the court in New York again on Thursday, but without result. Mr. Webb admitted that he feared Mr. Willis intended to commence a libel suit against him, and he wanted the letters to use in his defense. He authorized his counsel to say that he would seal up the letters under oath, and send them to Mrs. Coddington by her counsel to be by her destroyed, upon the production of a stipulation by Mr. Willis, that he would not institute proceedings against him.

A JUDGE OF PROBATE in Minnesota territory, to whom a United States soldier at Fort Snelling recently made application for a discharge, on the ground that he could not find suitable quarters at the Fort for his wife, granted the discharge, and held that if the Government enlisted a husband it must provide suitable accommodations for the wife; also every enlisted soldier may have a wife provided for.

AN OLD HERO GONE.—Major Benjamin Abbott, formerly of Andover, Mass., was found dead in his bed, at the house of Jeremiah P. Davis, in Nashville, on Monday morning last. Major Abbott was a Major Drummer in the revolution, and played the death march at the execution of Andre, and served his country faithfully through the war. He died at the advanced age of 92 years.

GOLD IN MAINE.—The Gardiner Transcript says the story of the Maine Gold Mines is a complete hoax. Two Yankees have established a public house at "the Mines" and make a profitable business of selling bread, beef and rum to the "deluded" who go to "the diggings." The miners are now returning with a very large "flea in their ear."

THE LATE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE is found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000. He has surrendered all his property for sureties, and says there is some error in the accounts, which will make matters satisfactory when corrected. It is alleged that his clerk has taken the money and screened himself by making false entries.

TWO PAUPERS, a mother and daughter, lately admitted into Gateshead, Eng., workhouse, were found to be in possession of £125 in cash, besides 362 caps, 39 handkerchiefs, 82 pockets, 37 aprons, 22 shifts, 12 bedgowns, 13 gowns, 6 petticoats, 5 shawls, &c.

HON. NATHAN WILLIS, a leading and venerable citizen of Berkshire county, died at Pittsfield, on Monday, 16th inst., at the advanced age of 83 years. Gen. Willis has been several times the Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, and was highly respected wherever he was known.

DROWNED.—Two boys named Wintermaide and Melvin, while bathing in the Hudson river, at the foot of River street, Troy, N.Y., on Thursday afternoon, last week, ventured too far into the stream and were drowned. Several Irishmen, who were at work near the spot, saw the boys when they sank, but made no effort to save them.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—An only son of Gen. Thomas J. Warrten, aged 14 years, and another boy, the ward of the General, were burned to death near Sandersfield, Ga., on the 13th inst. They were sleeping in an outhouse, which was consumed before they could be extricated.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss Martha Hibbard, of North Hadley, a young lady of 20 years of age, while singing with the choir in the Orthodox Church, dropped down and immediately expired. Cause, supposed rupture of a blood vessel.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—That portion of the road between Albany and Hudson was opened for travel on Monday the 16th. The whole road is now in operation except the link between Hudson and Poughkeepsie, a distance of 40 miles.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, a boy named Fleming, aged about five years was almost instantly killed on Maverick street, East Boston, by being run over by one of the East Boston omnibuses.

CANADIAN LUMBER.—There is a warm discussion going on in Canada in regard to the propriety of taxing saw logs taken from Canada to the States. The object is to favor the mill owners by compelling American lumber dealers to manufacture the article there.

A subscription for a monument to Joseph Antonio and Joseph Wilson, the two young men who perished with the Minot Light House, is in progress at Boston. The body of the former has been washed ashore, and roughly buried at Cohasset.

THE WORCESTER SPY says that John Van Buren has accepted the invitation to unite with the Free soilers of Worcester, in celebrating the anniversary of American Independence in that city.

FIGHT IN HAYTI.—A late arrival reports a battle between the Hattens and Dominicans, in which the former had 40 killed. The latter were mustering their forces together, expecting another attack.

CELEBRATION AT MONSON.—We learn that the arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth by the citizens of Monson are completed and the services of the day will be worthy of the citizens of that town. The South Hadley Brass Band will be in attendance in full uniform. Oration by Edward B. Gillet, Esq. of Westfield.

THORNDIKE.—The Methodist society at Thorndike have rented the Hall in the Hotel at that place, where they now hold meetings regularly every Sabbath. The pulpit is supplied by Mr. Olmstead, a student of Wilbraham Academy.

STAFFORD.—The Springs Hotel at Stafford, is to be opened for the accommodation of visitors next Monday. Mr. Crocker will provide an excellent dinner on that day and has given an invitation to the New London people and others in that region to be present. There will be a ball in the evening.

BOY DROWNED.—James, a son of Daniel Mooney, aged 5 years, was drowned at Thorndike on Thursday afternoon. He went into the river with another lad to bathe, when he got beyond his depth and was drowned. His body was soon recovered.

JENNY LIND.—The *Springfield Republican* announces that Jenny Lind will give a concert in Springfield on some evening between the 1st and 10th of July. The probability is that she will sing in Dr. Osgood's church. P. S. It is definitely announced that Jenny will sing in Dr. Osgood's Church, in Springfield, next Tuesday evening, July 1st, and perhaps on Wednesday afternoon.

TWO CHILDREN were killed in New York, on Monday, by being smothered in wheat, which burst away the wall of the building where it was stored, and poured out upon the children who were playing outside.

THE FOURTH.—An extra train of cars will leave Palmer for Springfield on the 4th of July, at 8:45 A. M. and return immediately after the close of the fireworks in the evening. Fare half price.

LIGHTNING struck the house of Rufus Chandler, in Springfield, on Thursday evening, but done no extensive damage.

THE MANAGERS of the Washington National Monument Association request that collections be made for the monument throughout the Union on the 4th of July.

A black man, 121 years old, named Emanuel Corne, died near Clayville, Ky., on the 15th inst.

Godey's Lady's Book, for July, is really what the publisher calls it, a lady's number. The articles are mostly from the pens of ladies of high reputation as literary writers. The engravings are appropriate, well executed and present an attractive feature in the magazine. Terms \$3. For sale at Bowles' Bookstore.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—This weekly publication is one of increasing interest. It always contains articles of great interest and such as are worth preserving. The living age makes four volumes of good size in a year, and all these may be had for \$6. The cheap postage which commences soon will enable any one to procure the work, by mail, much cheaper than they can now. Remittances for any length of time will be promptly attended to. Published by E. Littell & Co., Boston.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—THURSDAY, June 26. At market, 500 Beef Cattle, no stores, 23 pairs Working Oxen, 53 Cows and Calves, 5000 Sheep and Lambs, and 475 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra \$7.00; 1st quality \$6.50; 2d do, 6.00; 3d do, 5.75 a 5.50. Working Oxen \$6.50, 75, 80, 100 a 110. Cows and Calves—\$2.25, 24, 25, 31 a 42. Sheep and Lambs—\$1, 2, 2.50, 3 a 4. Swine 4.34 a 5.34; retail 5.12 a 6.12; fat Hogs 5.14.

MARRIAGES. At Chicopee, 19th, Benning Leavitt, and Mrs. Vienna M. McLean; 24th Samuel W. Chapin, and Miss Maria M. Damon; (Chicopee Falls) 15th, William Moore Jr., and Mary Smith. At Rowe, May 11, Horatio Seagraves of Amherst, and Persis Severs of Charlestown. At Wilbraham, 23d Samuel N. Bond, and Emily S. Crow of East Windsor, Ct. At West Springfield, 18th, by Rev J. Cadwell, Wm H. Moulton, and Olive S. Pike.

DEATHS. In Belchertown, June 26th, Mrs. Thankful, widow of Mr. James Baman, 82. At Ware, 15th James Clements, 70; 17th, widow Milla Gould, 90; 18th, widow Eliza Gibbs, 73. At North Adams, 15th, Capt Edmund Badger, 71. At Northford, Ct, 24th, Stephen Smith, 100, a soldier of the revolution. He possessed the full use of his faculties up to his 100th birthday since when he has been gradually sinking to the grave.

Important to those in want of Boots and Shoes. THE Subscriber is now fully prepared to make to order the nicest kind of Boots and Shoes at short notice. He has employed the best workmen in town and intends making the best of work.

Terms cheap for Cash and Cash only. Call at the sign of the Stoga, not the French Boot—I keep my French Boots in my shop. C. HITCHCOCK. Palmer, June 28, 1851. 10 tf

THE only lot of SOLAR LAMPS in town for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

Those Ladies, WHO received a Muff from a man who found it in the road on the morning after the great fire at the Depot Village, between Thorndike and the former place, are requested to send the same to the subscriber without delay. Their names are known and they will be exposed unless they comply with the above request. Palmer Depot, June 21, 1851. C. KEITH. 9 tf

A New Enterprise. THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of **Children's Clothing.** Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine them themselves. T. C. DENECKE. Monson, May 24th, 1851. tf 5

Fruit and Nuts. Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Eng. Walnuts, Filberts, Castana and Cocoa nuts, &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the lowest prices by J. A. HALL. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

To the Inhabitants of Palmer, Ware, Warren, Brimfield, Wades, Stafford, Monson, Wilbraham, Ludlow, and Belchertown. GREETING: IN the name of St. Crispian you are hereby notified and warned to appear at the sign of the French Boot (not the Stoga) at Palmer Depot, and show cause, if any you have why you should not buy your Boots and Shoes of me, or contrary cause of the following strong reasons why you should.

1. I have a larger stock and greater variety of work than can be found in any of the above towns. 2. The fact that I sell cheaper than others in this vicinity is too well known to be gainsaid. 3. One price and one price only, is my motto (except more than one pair is wanted by one customer) and that lower than any other man's price. 4. I have every variety and kind of material to make to measure any article of work which may be ordered, and the best workmen in town to make them at the shortest notice. Repairing done as usual at the lowest rates. A. M. BUTTERFIELD. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

SALINA SALT, for sale low by T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

NICE SMOKED SALMON, for sale by T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

FLOUR, all kinds, on hand and for sale by T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

PORK, LARD, and HAMS, sold at low prices by T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

A FEW more pieces of those rich BERG DE LAINS, just received and for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

A LARGE lot of those FLY SUPERFINE and COMMON CARPETS, for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

THE best assortment in town, of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE, for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

Silver Spoons. AND other silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

TEAS, all kinds, sold low by T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

FRUIT and NUTS, can be found at low prices at T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

War! War!! War!!! ONCE MORE I COME with the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in town, or now on hand in any other store between Springfield and Worcester. To my previous extensive stock, I have lately added a large invoice, comprising every variety of kind and style of shoes, to be found in the market, which I now offer to my customers, (patrons) I have none, those who buy of me, do so because they can buy better and cheaper than at other places, not for patronage at the lowest prices, for cash or on credit. Come and see and I will convince you that I mean all that is said above. Don't mistake the place, first store east of the ruins, sign of the French Boot, (not the Stoga). A. M. BUTTERFIELD. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

NOTICE. First meeting of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company.

THE Subscribers to the stock of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company, and all persons interested, are hereby notified that the first meeting of said corporation will be held at Sweetser's Hall in Amherst, on Monday, the 30th day of June current, at 2 o'clock P. M. to act upon the question of accepting the act of incorporation, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor on the 24th day of May, 1851; to organize said corporation; to elect Directors and other officers of the Company; to adopt by-laws; to determine what measures shall be adopted to locate and construct the road; and to transact such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, ITHAMAR CONKEY, MYRON LAWRENCE, LUKE SWEETSER, EDWARD DICKINSON. Amherst, June 13, 1851. 8 2w

Artificial Teeth. E. L. CHILDS Dentist, is prepared to furnish Artificial Teeth in partial or whole sets, of any variety of form and shade, with or without colored gums, as the case may require, which will so closely resemble those of nature as to escape detection.

Being acquainted with all the improvements that have been made in the insertion of artificial teeth, he can insert and warrant them in point of usefulness, beauty, durability, success and ease to be, at least, equal to those of any other in the country, and satisfactory to those who use them. He allows patients to wear sets or parts of sets of teeth several weeks, and then return them if they fail to give perfect satisfaction.

He would invite all those who wish the services of a Dentist, to call on him, thereby saving a journey and its expenses to the city. He has permission to refer to Dr. Wm. Holbrook, of this village.

Office opposite McGilvray's Block. Palmer Depot, June 14, 1851. 4 2w

JUST received another lot of those handsome **PRINTED LAWNS,** for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

POWDERED, CRUSHED, and BROWN SUGARS, for sale low by T. WARD & Co. Palmer June 14. tf 8

Hardware and Cutlery,

Paints, Oils and Glass. THE Subscriber having fitted up a shop at the East end of McGilvray's Block, has now in store, the best assortment of the above goods ever before offered in Palmer Depot—builders are particularly invited to examine my assortment of house trimmings, purchasing mostly on as favorable terms as can be purchased of any other concern. Also in store, a good assortment of Joiners bench and edge tools of the latest styles, which I will sell at very low prices, purchasers have only to give me a call and examine prices to learn that they can buy all kinds of Hardware, Cutlery and other goods of me, as low as can be purchased of any other in the trade. E. BROWN. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

HATS, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

NEW GOODS! E. B. MILES & Co. Would respectfully inform those who have heretofore purchased their goods at Palmer Depot that they intend the assortment of goods in this place shall not be in the least impaired by the loss of so many stores by the late fire, and that prices shall be as low as ever. They have this week been in Boston purchasing and are now receiving large additions to their stock of

Dry Goods Crockery and Glass Ware. Feathers, Carpeting and furnishing goods, which will make their assortment as good as has ever been found in this village. They have also associated themselves with MR. THOMAS WARD in their Grocery department who will carry on that branch under the firm of T. WARD & Co. and intend keeping a good assortment of

Family Groceries, Flour, Fish of all kinds, Oysters, Fruit, Provision, fancy articles &c., at wholesale and retail, and will sell as low as can be bought in market with the expenses added; and would invite those coming to this village to buy goods to call at the Old Stand, McGilvray's Block, and examine for themselves. Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, and cash will not be refused. E. BROWN. Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

Paints and Oils. 1500 lbs. Mordmore and Lewis Lead. 1000 do. Jewett and Sons do. English Linseed Raw and Boiled Oil. Paris and Crome Green in Oil. And all other fancy paints, just received and for sale low by E. BROWN. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Boots and Shoes! THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends that he has a fresh stock and is ready to supply them with

Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, of all kinds, with neatness and despatch, and warrant them to give entire satisfaction. N. B. Thankful for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same at his Old Stand opposite the Depot. CALVIN HITCHCOCK. Palmer Depot, May 31. 6tf

Ready Made Clothing. ANOTHER arrival of Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, colors, qualities, fashions and prices, consisting in part, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed and Satinet Coats, Pants and Vests. Just received and for sale low by N. L. WAIT. McGilvray's Block. Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 4tf

Tailoress Girls Wanted! THREE good Tailoress Girls wanted immediately by the subscriber. N. L. WAIT. Palmer, May 31. 4tf

Musical Instruments. F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordions, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap. Call and examine. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

A Journeyman Tailor IS wanted by the subscriber. One who is capable of taking charge of a shop will find steady employment. N. L. WAIT. Palmer, May 31. 6tf

Horse Shoeing. THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North Side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to shoe Horses in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers. JAMES GORMLEY. Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7tf

Watches! A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks. F. O. BROOKS. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Coal! Coal! TWO Hundred Bushels of Coal wanted in exchange for Clothing and Tailoring. Apply to N. L. WAIT. Palmer, May 31. 6tf

10,000 Dozen PALM LEAF HATS, wanted in exchange for goods by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

A NEW and very choice lot of German, English, and American BROAD CLOTHS, just received and for sale low by E. B. MILES & CO. Palmer Depot June 14. tf 8

New Tailoring Establishment!

N. L. WAIT takes this method of informing the public that he has taken the Room recently occupied by Miles & Stevens, in McGilvray's Block, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. **Men's and Boy's Clothes** made to order, in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention will be paid to Cutting, and all work will be warranted. He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths, consisting of French, German and American Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, plain and fancy. Latest styles of vestings of all descriptions, which will be made up to order and warranted to fit. Also, on hand a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants and Vests, with boys' clothing of all kinds, which will be sold at reasonable prices. Purchasers in the above line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted Immediately, Two good Coat Makers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Palmer, April 5th, 1851. tf 1

Iron & Steel. S. C. BEMIS, near Railroad Depot, Springfield, Mass., is now receiving and offers for sale an extensive assortment of IRON & STEEL, of every description used in Machine Shops, or by Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers &c., together with a full supply of Anvils, Vices, Bellovers, Elongate Springs, Axes, Nuts, Washers, Malleable Castings, Carriage Bolts, Borax, Glue, Files, Rasps and TOOLS of all kinds.

India Rubber Packing and Belting, Leather Belting, Oak Tanned, Lace and Pickle Leather, Newcastles and other Cast Irons, &c. &c. Goods will be delivered on cars free of charge and sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. Springfield, April 12th, 1851. 2w

Dried Beef, PORK, Hams and Lard, just received and for sale low by J. A. HALL. Palmer, April 5. 4tf

Plows! Plows!! THE subscribers have just received on consignment from the Milford Plow Manufacturing Co., a large and well selected assortment of Plows of all kinds, which will be sold at manufacturers prices. E. VALENTINE & Co. March, 14th 1851. 50 tf

CLOTHING

L. A. BAILEY, HAS just received a fresh supply of Summer Clothing, comprising Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes, styles and qualities, which he will sell

Remarkably Cheap! Custom Work done with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it superfluous to better way to do work, that will please itself, feeling confident that any man of ordinary discernment will see at a glance where the nicest fit and the best work can be obtained.

L. A. BAILEY. No. 4, Hall & Valentine's Block. May 31. 6tf

William Backus, ARCHITECT, 307, Fulton st. Brooklyn, N. Y. Full plans furnished for buildings, adapted to any purpose or locality. Any communications by mail will be promptly attended to. 4 2m

Vests. Vests. AN excellent assortment, selected with great care in some of the best markets, just received and for sale low by McGilvray's Block. Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 4tf

50 BOXES Superior Glass, assorted sizes, direct from the manufacturers and for sale low by E. BROWN. Palmer, May, 1851. 4tf

Collector's Notice—Wales. NOTICE is hereby given that a certain tract of Land situated in Wales, in the County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is taxed in the Tax List committed to me, the subscriber, collector of taxes for said town of Wales, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, to Ephraim Fenton, of Brimfield, non-resident owner of said tract, to the amount of One Dollar and twelve Cents. Said tract contains about twenty-six acres, consisting mostly of pasture, mowing and tillage lands, and lies exactly in the North-west corner of said town, having the line dividing Wales from Monson for its western, and the line dividing Wales from Brimfield for its northern boundary.

And if no person shall appear to pay said tax, with legal charges, on or before the thirtieth day of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall then proceed to sell at public Auction, at the Store of James C. Royce, in said Wales, so much of said tract of Land as shall be sufficient to discharge said tax and all necessary intervening charges.

EDWIN B. WEBBER, Collector of Wales. Wales, May 23d, 1851. 6 3w

Rings! THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large. F. O. BROOKS. Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Job Work. THE Subscriber will execute all orders in the line of Cutting and Making Garments of almost every description, in the best possible manner, and on the most favorable terms. He has the best workmen in town, and his shop will be found to be the best at Palmer Depot, where work can be promptly and faithfully done. Call and see for yourselves. N. L. WAIT. McGilvray's Block. Palmer, May 24th, 1851. 5tf

Nova Scotia Grindstones, WITH Frames, Friction Rolls and cranks complete, for sale cheap by E. BROWN. Palmer June 14. tf 8

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickey's! Silk

PALMER JOURNAL.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

In a late number of the Knickerbocker Magazine is an anecdote of "childish heroism," which will go straight to the hearts of parents.

You are fond of telling stories of children, (writes H. F., an old friend and contributor,) of their loves, rogues and heroisms. Let us make an addition to your stock of tender anecdotes. A hearty, generous boy of my acquaintance, between six and seven years old, in a neighboring town, was afflicted with a dangerous chronic disease that rendered a surgical operation necessary. The little fellow bore his periodical attacks bravely, but his parents saw that at each return his sufferings increased, until at last, yielding to the advice of the attending physicians, they consented that their darling should undergo the necessary operation, although they knew that it would be at the peril of his precious life. The father told his boy, with an anguished heart, that he must submit to a dangerous and painful operation, and asked him if he would for his mother's sake, consent. The little fellow listened bravely, and replied that he would do as his father requested, but they must allow him to name his own time. Nothing more was said to him on the subject, but at the end of a week he said to his father, "Now I am ready, papa; let them operate on me to-morrow."

Notice was given to the surgeon, who came, attended by his students and assistants. The preparations were all made, the child was undressed and a loose gown put over his shoulder, when he was taken into the room where the operation was to be performed. He saw the tub placed under the table to catch his blood, and permitted himself without a murmur, to be laid upon the board, and voluntarily stretched out his little arms to be bound. The sponges were placed around his body; then, looking up to his uncle, he said—"Now tell my papa and mama to go out of the room and I shall be ready." His parents were already gone, but he uttered no cry. Ether was administered to him and the operation was performed. But the little hero never again opened his eyes to bless those whose happiness was bound up in his existence.

NEW AND TRUE.

It is indeed a fact worthy of remark, and one that seems never to have been noticed, that throughout the whole animal creation, in every country and clime of the earth, the most useful animals cost nature the least waste to sustain them with food. For instance, all animals that work, live on vegetable food; and no animal that eats flesh, works. The all-powerful elephant and the patient untiring camel, in the torrid zone; the horse, the ox, or the donkey, in the temperate; and the reindeer, in the frigid zone, obtain all their muscular power for enduring labor from nature's simplest productions, the vegetable kingdom. But all the flesh-eating animals keep the rest of the animated creation in constant dread of them. They seldom eat vegetable food until some other animal has eaten it first, and made it into flesh. Their only use seems to be to destroy life—their own flesh is unfit for other animals to eat having been itself made out of flesh, and is most foul and offensive. Great strength, fleetness of foot, usefulness, cleanliness, and docility, are then always characteristic of vegetable eating animals, while all the world dread flesh-eaters.

INFLUENCE OF CLEANLINESS.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged, and well situated house, exercises a moral as well as a physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceful and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other; the connexion is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and habits of respect for each other, and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, rendered still more wretched by its noisome site, and in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its unfortunate inhabitants selfish, sensual and regardless of the feelings of each other; the constant indulgence of such passions render them reckless and brutal, and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with a respect for the property of others or for the laws.

THE SCIENCE OF GOING TO BED.

The earth is a magnet, with magnetic currents constantly playing around it. The human body is also a magnet, and when the body is placed in relation to the earth, these bodies harmonize—when in any other position they conflict. When one position is to be maintained for some time, a position should be chosen in which the magnetic currents of the earth and body will not conflict. This position as indicated by a theory, and known by experiment to lie with the head towards the north pole. Persons who sleep with their heads in the opposite direction, or the cross-wise, are liable to fall into various nervous disorders. When they go back to the right position, these disorders, if not too deeply impressed upon the constitution, soon vanish. Sensitive persons are always more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due north. Architects, in planning houses, should bear this principle in mind.

POETRY.

Help the Poor.

"Oh! Sussey, stop a moment, dear,
You don't know where I've been;
Oh, such a wretched, dismal sight,
I'm sure you've never seen.
I've been with mother to a house
Where they are all so poor,
I gave them all my purse contained,
And only wished 'twas more."

A woman, very pale and thin,
A widow, too, she said,
And six young children, none of whom
This day had tasted bread.
And not a single spark of fire,
This bitter, freezing day;
Now, was they e'er a sadder sight,
Dear cousin Sussey say?

Three little ones tried to keep warm
In a poor and wretched bed;
So cold was the mother held,
I surely thought 'twas dead.
Could you have seen how glad they looked
When mother sent them wood,
And bread, and meat enough for all,
Sussey, 'twould do you good."

"I have a dollar here, dear Bell,
I gave me yesterday,
I'll give it them, come go with me,
We'll run there all the way.
I'd rather make a sad heart smile,
Than buy a book, I'm sure;
Indeed, it might be very hard,
Such sorrow to endure."

God made them poor—he made us rich,
The wealth is all his own;
It was for them as well as us,
The Savior left his throne.
Let us henceforth save something, Bell,
To help the suffering poor;
And for God's bounty to us both,
His blessed name adore."

THE NEW FEMALE COSTUME.

We have hitherto abstained from noticing any of the numerous paragraphs now circulating relative to a contemplated change in the costume of ladies, in the belief that any expression of opinion on our part in a matter which the ladies alone are competent to decide, would be looked upon as an unwarrantable interference, and a departure from our proper sphere of duty. We cannot, however, forbear adverting to a proposed change in gentlemen's attire, which looks as if the sterner sex is about to adopt the flowing skirts, in order to rescue them from the oblivion with which they are now threatened. Passing the store of a fashionable tailor on the avenue, a few days since, our attention was attracted to a novel garment exposed in the window. On examination, it proved to be a shirt with a waistcoat attached, intended for summer wear, and which we therefore presume will be worn over the pants, and allowed to flutter in the breeze. We would respectfully suggest that a compromise be arranged, before matters proceed to extremes—the gentlemen agreeing to conceal at least the lower half of the new garment referred to, and the ladies to add to the upper part of their dress as much in proportion as they take from the bottom. Unless this is done, we fear, in adopting the Turkish costume Americanized—i. e. dress short at both ends—the ladies will approach too nearly to the want of dress of the aborigines of this country to suit such old fashioned people as ourselves.—*Washington Union.*

RECEIPTS FOR GETTING PROPERTY.

We do not pretend to speak from our experience, but we have seen the thing tried by others so often that we have no doubt of its efficacy.
First,—sell your conscience to the Devil on credit—ask a pretty large price, for he will agree to give it, and he generally fulfills such agreements for the sake of keeping his credit good—only he will require these conditions: That in all cases of doubt you advise with him, and that you allow your soul to accompany your conscience.
Second,—give to all charitable objects when you are sure it will make you popular and bring you custom—never without.

Third,—if you are in partnership with another person in any business, you should go to one meeting and your partner to another—you join all charitable associations that your partner don't.—Provide, that neither of you shall be ultra in any of these things unless you can make money by being ultra, and provided further, that if you have competition in your business, and your competitors join any charitable associations, you may both keep out, or, if your competitors both keep out, you may both join. But in regard to joining churches, going to meeting, joining societies, &c., these are only general rules; and you will sometimes find it necessary to consult your adviser.

Fourth,—pinch every sixpence till it squalls before you let it go, and give your whole soul, for the short time you have the disposal of it, to money making.

Fifth,—obey these directions, and you will have property, and the devil will have you.

APPAREL.—A man ought, in his clothes, to conform something to those that he converses with, to the custom of the nation, and the fashion that is decent and general, to the occasion, and his own condition; for that is best that suits us of our calling, and the rank we live in. And seeing that all men are not Epicureans, to read the riddle of another man's inside, and most men judge by appearances, it behooves a man to better for a good eastern, even from his clothes and outside. We guess the goodness of the pasture by the mantle we see it wear.—*Fellman.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGUIRE'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

N. SMITH & SONS,
Palmer Depot Mass.,
HAVE constantly on hand and are manufacturing Private Coaches, Carriages and Buggies, of the latest and most approved styles, of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
N.B. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1851. 42tf

C. TORREY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Building next door east the Nassawoman House.
PALMER DEPOT MASS.
April 6, 1851. 1tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

SHAVING SALOON.
Hair Cutting and Shaving, Shampooing and Curling in the latest style. Razors honed at short notice by
J. J. LISBON.
No. 3, Hall & Valentine's block.
Palmer, Sept. 21, 1850. 25btf

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Visiting Cards, Pamphlets, all printed in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand. 1tf

Important Discovery.
DOCT. H. I. BOWDITCH and other Scientific gentlemen of Boston, have by the use of a powerful Microscope, discovered that the TEETH of every individual are surrounded by numerous Animal and Vegetable Parasites. These conclusions are based upon examination of the matter deposited upon the Teeth and gums of more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, and every variety of bodily condition, and none were found free from them, except two or three who had been in the habit of using SOAP as a dentifrice. Experiments were tried upon them with all the popular dentifrices, such as Gums, Charcoal, Pulp, Bark, Tooth Wash, Soda, &c., &c., which do not impair their vitality in the least. The application of Soap, however, destroyed them instantly. We may then infer, that Soap is the best, and most proper specific for cleansing the Teeth.

In view of the above important discovery, and with the encouragement and patronage of most of our scientific men, I have been experimenting for a long time, until I have succeeded in combining with Soap, some of the most important articles used in dentifrice, so as to entirely destroy the taste of Soap, while it renders it still more effectual in cleansing the Teeth. The highest premium was awarded to this article at the late Fair of the American Institute, N. Y., Oct. 1850.
It is prepared in the most cleanly manner possible from the choicest materials and free from all impurities, which are generally used in Soap made for other purposes. The Soap Dentifrice is the only proper specific for freeing the mouth from those disgusting impurities which rapidly promote putrefaction and destroy the Teeth.
Manufactured only by E. WATERS, Wholesale Druggist, 271 River st., Troy.
For Sale at the Drug Store of DOCT. W. HOLBROOK, Palmer Depot, Mass.

DENTISTRY.
E. L. CHILDS, Dentist, takes pleasure in removing the cause of toothache, and in restoring the place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call on him at his residence, or at his office at the residence of Mr. J. Gamwell, opposite McGilvray's Block, where he will be happy to see all who may wish his services.
All operations on the teeth, warranted to give satisfaction.
Palmer, May 10, 1851. 4tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
In consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call on him at his residence, or at his office at the residence of Mr. J. Gamwell, opposite McGilvray's Block, where he will be happy to see all who may wish his services.
All operations on the teeth, warranted to give satisfaction.
Palmer, May 10, 1851. 4tf

Iron and Steel.
1000 lbs. Best Sward Shapes.
1000 do. do. Norway or do.
1000 do. do. Nail Rods.
Tire Hoop and round Iron.
Corking Wedge and Drill Steel.
The above is of the best quality and will be sold low by
E. BROWN. 4tf
Palmer, May, 1851.

New Spring Goods.
THIS day opening a large and desirable stock of New Dry Goods. A. C. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, March 8th, 1851. 49 tf

Linen Coats.
A FRESH arrival of Linen Coats of all sizes, and of excellent quality, for sale very low by
N. L. WAIT, McGilvray's Block. 4tf
Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

The Best Summer Hats
In Town, are to be found at C. M. Garfield's, who has a large stock for sale remarkably cheap. Call and see.
Store opposite the Depot. 4tf
Palmer Depot, May 14, 1851.

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices.
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Fresh Arrivals! Great Bargains!

No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.
GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and Fashionable stock of Goods for Spring wear, consisting of Cloths of all shades and Colors, French Doings, Cassimeres, Cashmerettes and Tweeds, Vestings, Satin, plain and Figured Silk, &c.
At the Lowest Prices.
Garments made in the most approved Style and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Ready Made Clothing
of all kinds, from the cheap Sack to the most Fashionable Dress Coat, Pants and Vest. The subscriber feels confident in saying that in Beauty, Style and taste, his selection is not surpassed by any in the Country, and in durability and price his Goods are suited to the most rigid economy. Also,
A Good Assortment
of plain and Fancy Scarfs and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Suspender, Umbrellas, &c., all of which will be sold at prices which defy competition.
Wanted Immediately.
Two first rate Coat makers; none need apply but experienced workmen.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 12th 1851. 2tf

J. A. HALL.
HAVING taken the old stand of Hall & Valentine, (late) occupied by Wm. L. Parker, offers to the public, a first rate assortment of **Family Groceries.**
Among them may be found,
Crushed, Pow'd, Refined and Brown Sugars, Porto Rico and Muscovado Molasses, Castile, Soda and Yellow Soap, Stoves' Chemical Essense Do, Gunpowder, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchoing, Oolong and Ningyong Teas.
Java, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, Winter Strained, Sperm and Refined Oil, Pork, Lard, Tobacco, Salsaparilla, Cr. Tartar, Soda, Cocoa, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Spices, and every other article, usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which will exchange for at the lowest prices.
All Goods warranted to be as represented, at the time of sale.
J. A. HALL.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 1st 1851. 4tf

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.
Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer Depot, March 22d, 1851. 51 tf

Go it Boots!
THE Subscriber has now in store, and fresh arrivals every week, the largest, the best and the cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for retail trade, ever offered for sale in these dignities.
J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer Depot, May 17. 52 tf

New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Tuesday, May 6, 1851. Passenger Trains
Leave New London
FOR NORWICH, WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD AND PALMER.
At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Willimantic (8:15) with Hartford, P. Fishkill Railroad for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:30) with Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
At 11:30 A. M., or on the arrival of the boat from Stonington, connecting at Norwich with the train of N. and W. R. Road both arriving and departing, and also at Willimantic (1:00) for Hartford.
At 3:10 P. M., connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (6) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
Leave Palmer
FOR WILLIMANTIC, HARTFORD, NORWICH AND NEW LONDON.
At 6 A. M., connecting at Willimantic (8:15) for Hartford and arriving at N. London at 6 A. M., in time for the boat to Stonington.
At 11:30 A. M., Freight Train (with passenger car to Willimantic) after arrival of trains from Boston and Springfield, and Stages from the North, arriving at Willimantic at 2:20 P. M.
At 2:40 P. M. after arrival of trains from Springfield and B-ston, connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford, at Norwich (5:00) with trains of Norwich and Worcester R. R., and at New London (6:30) with the evening boats for New York at 10 P. M.
The 11:30 upward train from New London goes to Willimantic only. Returning leaves Willimantic at 1 P. M., with passengers from Hartford, Norwich 1:30 P. M., arriving at New London at 2:15 P. M., in time for the boat to Stonington and Providence, and intermediate watering places.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Freight Train leaves New London daily at 5:00 A. M. for Palmer. Returning, leaves Palmer at 3:30 A. M., arriving at New London at 4:30 P. M.
Merchandise forwarded with care and despatch. Through Tickets for New York, via Hartford, can be had at the office, at \$3.50 for the early morning and P. M. trains.
Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
May 3, 1851. J. N. PALMER, Supt. 4tf

Fresh Lime.
ONE Hundred Barrels Pittsfield Lime just received and for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf
March, 15th 1851.

Book Binding.
All kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. DENECKE'S Store, buy a new Suit of Clothes, and the way is managed to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the bluest kind of Blues.
A man of more than those admired Tweeds, just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 4tf

BUSH'S SARSAPARILLA.
EXTRACT OF SMILAX OR SPANISH.
THIS is one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Long ago it enjoyed a high reputation, but afterwards depreciated in value, doubtless from the use of other varieties of Smilax, resembling Sarsaparilla, or from the use of Smilax Sarsaparilla in the dry state, after its virtues were lost. The uncompounded Extract, obtained from the Green Root, receives those ancient properties so long unknown, by which Sarsaparilla gained its original reputation. A volatile oil, constantly passing off and emitting a strong odor from the time the root is dug and exposed to the air, until it becomes thoroughly dry, is here preserved. It is the most valuable part of the medicine, and by a chemical process is placed beyond the liability of change or deterioration. It will remain unchanged for years. No other Sarsaparilla is prepared in the same way—few preparations of that name come from the same root—of course no other can be depended upon.
FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
It is mild in its action, but certain in its results, meeting with astonishing success where all other kinds have failed.
Prepared by BUSH & Co. Worcester Mass., and sold by Doct. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; George Brown & Co. Duckville: E. Brown, Bondville; W. R. Packard, Thorndike; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers, and by Agents throughout New England. 7 tf

\$5000. Reward!
M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.
M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and although powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.
We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor changes a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.
It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.
M. BALLE'S GONORRHEA LOTION
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Balle's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bon- leon, opposite the Court Square, Main at Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot.

Time Altered.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, Oct. 7, Stages will leave Enfield for Palmer Depot, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in season for the Boston, New York and Albany Morning Train.
Returning, leave Palmer Depot on the arrival of the Western and Southern Train. Express business promptly attended to.
SETH A. STIMPSON. 4tf
Enfield, Oct. 5, 1850.

T. F. SLACK,
STAFFORD SPRINGS,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Plain and Japanese Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Hollow Ware Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. &c.
Stoves.
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves of various Patterns which he will warrant as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Stove Pipe, Zinc, and Stove Blacking. Persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere; all articles warranted as represented.
N. B. Particular attention paid to roofing—Jobbing of all kinds punctually attended to, and neatly executed.
Stafford Springs, Dec. 1850. 37tf

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, October 19th, 1850. 1tf 29

Wood and Lumber.
100 CORDS Hard Wood is now offered for sale at reasonable prices. Also, all kinds of Lumber. Terms Cash! All orders promptly attended to.
A. N. MERICK.
Brimfield, Nov. 30th, 1850. 4tf 35

Looking Glasses.
THE subscriber has on hand the largest and the best assortment ever offered in the market, and will sell them very low for cash.
J. S. LOOMIS. 4tf
Palmer, Jan. 22th, 1851.

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.
C. M. GARFIELD,
WOULD inform his friends, and the public in general, that he is manufacturing and is ready to supply them with Debe's Spring Style of Hats, either by the case or at retail—whichever for fineness of material, elegance of Style and finish, are not surpassed by any other establishment.
Also, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., at very low prices.
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber prior to 1851, are requested to make immediate payment.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD.
Stand opposite the Depot.
April 5th, 1851. 1tf

Books, Stationary
AND Fancy Articles, many of the most popular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston, New York and Springfield daily and weekly Newspapers, at publishers prices.
J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot. 52tf
Palmer Depot, May 17.

Grass Seed.
HERDS Grass, Clover and Red Top seed, for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN. 50 tf
March, 15th, 1851.

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

THE WORLD PROCLAIMS
H. DALLEY.
Important Announcement.
THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for **SUBDUING PAIN**, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases,
DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!
CAUTION. Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers fool the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley's salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! *Avoid Fraud.*

Buy the Dalley's SALVE ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent. in quantity of the Ointment!
See the new Circulars for 1850.
MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.
CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price. I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TOWSE.

H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York;
Local Agents—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot
W. N. Packard, Thorndike; the Company's
and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 3m

NEW STATIONERY AND PRINTING
SALOON,
No. 10
State street, Hartford, Conn.
A LARGE, NEW, & SPLENDID STOCK
OF ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, BILLET,
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS;
Note, Card & Letter Envelopes;
WAFERS, PENS, PENCILS, &c.;
HAVE BEEN JUST OPENED AT THE
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No. 10
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These Goods selected with great care from the new stock of several manufacturers and importers, and include the most recent styles and are now offered for sale, on the most reasonable terms as the **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**
The subscriber will keep both his Store and Office constantly replenished with all desirable articles in the Stationery and Job, Card and Ornamental Printing line.

In his present fresh and splendid stock may be found,
BLANKS. Miscellaneous, **PAPERS,**
Of all the usual, **Blank Writing**, Bath, Blotting, kinds on excel—**Bankers' Cases,** Bill, Billet, lent paper, and **Backgammon,** Cap, Colored, will be sold in **Bone Black,** Colored Printing, any quantities. **Calenders,** Crayon Drawing, Cream Wove, Drawing, Embossed, English, French, Engraving, Letter, Legal, Music, Transfer, Note all kinds, Pencil Post, Tobacco, w, c, d Tissue, Tracing, Writing, &c.
BLANK BOOKS, Card Cases, Card Blanks, Chessmen, Corset Boxes, Copying Presses, Engraving, Letter, Legal, Music, Transfer, Note all kinds, Pencil Post, Tobacco, w, c, d Tissue, Tracing, Writing, &c.
CARDS, Bristol Board, Dominoes, Egg ball's glasses, Note all kinds, Pencil Post, Tobacco, w, c, d Tissue, Tracing, Writing, &c.
CRAYONS, Of all kinds, Reading Rulers, Ropes, Sand Boxes, Sch'l Certificates, School medals, Silver Cord, Tapers, Tooth Brushes, Wafer Boxes, Wax Matches, &c., &c., &c.
ENVELOPES, Bridal, Buff, Cream Lead, Enameled, Lace, Office, Self Sealing, Policy, &c.
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